THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXII, No. 10 New York, September 6, 1919 Whole Number 1533

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

LABOR'S DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

THAT PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY in industrial warfare, that truce in labor's struggle for higher wages which President Wilson asks labor to accept, seems to most of our editors a consummation so devoutly to be wished that, irrespective of their various views of other Wilson policies, they hail this particular peace plan of his with emphatic approval. It is for the public that the President makes his plea, and it is therefore but natural that editorial representatives of the general public agree with him that it is labor's duty to pause in its wage demands, at least until it may be ascertained whether or no the Government's present campaign against high prices will be effectual. But when we turn to the journalistic spokesmen for labor, and to radical journals which usually espouse labor's cause, we find many of them skeptical as to the weight which the President's suggestions will carry with labor. Yet in view of the reluctance of some organs of organized labor to take any stand upon the President's statement refusing the wage increase the railroad shopmen demanded, and in view of subsequent statements by President Stone of the Locomotive Engineers and of a number of other labor leaders in support of the President's plea, it may be assumed that the labor press of the country are by no means unanimous as some of the radical comment hereinafter quoted would indicate.

The view-point of the conservative press is well exprest in these words of the Providence *Journal*, "the railroad-workers have no right to pick us by the throat and attempt to choke us into submission." Conservative papers like the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Boston *News Bureau*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, New York *World*, and Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, agree with the President that in order to stop the sky-rocketing of prices and to produce the necessary things of life in the quantity demanded by a war-wrecked world, labor owes it to the public to forget its own needs for a while and even to sacrifice itself somewhat for the common good. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, for instance, tells labor that "it profits no man"—indeed, rather "injures him"—to "get a dollar more a day and have his expenses increased a dollar," and that "it is much better to bear with conditions, practise thrift, and endure self-sacrifice, because these lead to a surety of better things."

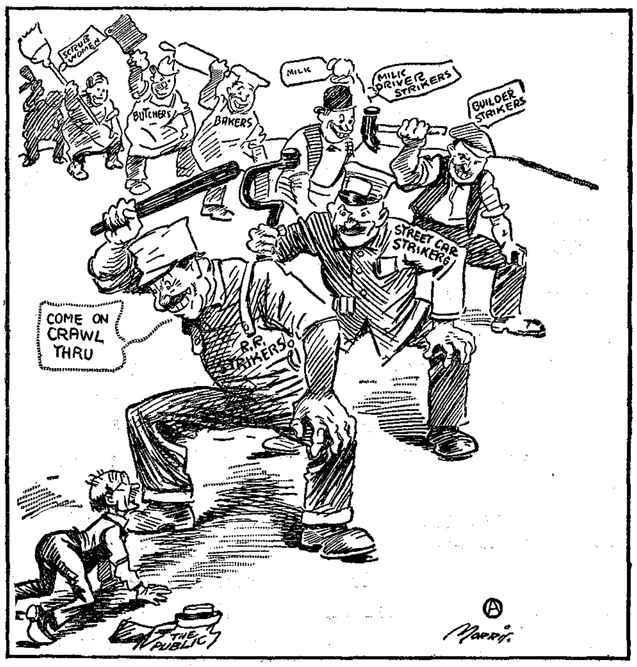
To such urgings the Worcester *Gazette* hears the voice of the ordinary workingman replying, "How can I live on my present pay?" This voice echoes through the utterances of those labor journals which scoff at the President's request that the railroad shopmen accept the four-cents-an-hour increase instead of the increase of from ten to seventeen cents they wanted. "In the name of all that is good," asks the editor of the Seattle *Union-Record*, "what are the workers to do" while in conformity to the President's request they are waiting like Dickens's *Micawber* "for something to turn up." The President's offer of four cents to the railroad shopmen reminds this radical and somewhat irreverent labor editor "of the story of Rockefeller, who dreamed that he went to heaven and when asked to relate the good deeds that would gain him entrance told of generously giving a newsboy two cents on a cold night. St. Peter asked the Angel Gabriel what he ought to do, and Gabriel advised that he give John back his two cents and to tell him to go to hell."

But before quoting further radical opinion to the effect that labor ought in substance to give the same answer to the President, it might be well to note just what President Wilson is asking of labor. It may be remembered that the railway shopmen asked for a wage increase last January, that the matter was referred to the proper authorities, that by midsummer the shopmen became impatient for a decision, that various unauthorized strikes were called by local unions early in August, that President Wilson said the men's demands would get no consideration until they returned to work, and that finally on August 25 the President issued statements explaining to the men and to the public respectively why he and the Railroad Administration found it impossible to grant the men's demands. In his statement to the public the President said:

> "The substantial argument which the shopmen urge is the very serious increase in the cost of living. This is a very potent argument indeed. But the fact is that the cost of living has certainly reached its peak, and will probably be lowered by the efforts which are now everywhere being concerted and carried out. . . . . . .
>
> "The demands of the shopmen, therefore, and all similar demands, are in effect this: That we make increases in wages, which are likely to be permanent, in order to meet a temporary situation which will last nobody can certainly tell how long, but in all probability only for a limited time. Increases in wages will, moreover, certainly result in still further increasing the costs of production, and therefore the cost of living, and we should only have to go through the same process again. Any substantial increase of wages in leading lines of industry at this time would utterly crush the general campaign which the Government is waging, with energy, vigor, and substantial hope of success, to reduce the high cost of living. And the increases in the cost of transportation which would necessarily result from increases in the wages of railway employees would more certainly and more immediately have that effect than any other enhanced wage costs. Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production, and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down."

The President is convinced that it is impossible now to take care of wage increases by increasing railroad-rates, and such increases would, therefore, have to come out of the pockets of the public by taxation. So he thinks it ought to be perfectly clear to the shopmen "and to all wage-earners of every kind that we ought to postpone questions of this sort till normal conditions come again and we have the opportunity for certain calculation as to the relation between wages and the cost of living." He appeals to his "fellow citizens" to cooperate in "maintaining such a truce," being convinced that "demands unwisely made and passionately insisted upon at this time menace the peace and prosperity of the country as nothing else could." For these reasons, "the Government must in conscience" take a stand "against general increases in wage-levels while the present exceptional and temporary circumstances exist."

In his statement to the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, President Wilson asks the men to cooperate for their own sake in the Government's efforts to reduce the cost of living, saying, in part:



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THE WAY IT STRIKES THE PUBLIC.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "The Government has taken up with all its energy the task of bringing the profiteer to book, making the stocks of necessaries in the country available at lowered prices, stimulating production, and facilitating distribution, and very favorable results are already beginning to appear. There is reason to entertain the confident hope that substantial relief will result, and result in increasing measure. A general increase in the levels of wages would check and might defeat all this at its very beginning. Such increases would inevitably raise, not lower, the cost of living. Manufacturers and producers of every sort would have innumerable additional pretexts for increasing profits, and all efforts to discover and defeat profiteering would be hopelessly confused.
>
> "It goes without saying that if our efforts to bring the cost of living down should fail, after we have had time enough to establish either success or failure, it will of course be necessary to accept the higher costs of living as a permanent basis of adjustment, and railway wages should be readjusted along with the rest."

The President's stand was promptly indorsed by President Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who said:

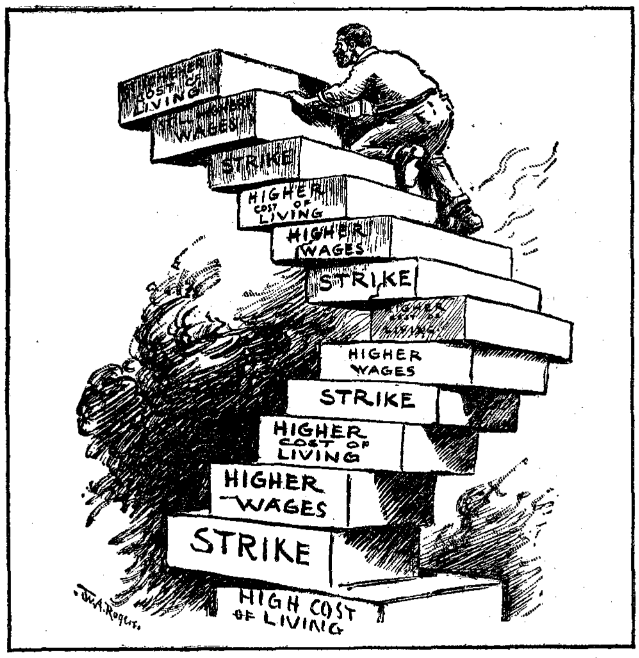
> "The solution of the wage-problem, not only on railroads but in all other lines of business, lies in a reduction of the living costs, not in increased wages.
>
> "For the last year or so we have seen wages advanced and have watched living costs mount to the new level. Then we have enjoyed another raise, and then again costs approach and soon exceed the new level.
>
> "This race has got to stop. The remedy lies in checking the high cost of living. No matter how high you make wages, living costs have demonstrated that they can climb as fast—in fact, take delight in so doing."

Strikingly similar to these statements were the resolutions voluntarily adopted by representatives of employees of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company in convention at Atlantic City. In these resolutions profiteering and monopoly were condemned. It was noted that "increases in wages paid to certain classes of workers by the Government or others will result in higher prices being set by the profiteers for the necessities of living to all purchasers alike," and it was "therefore resolved: that the persistent and unceasing demand of workmen employed in all classes and kinds of industries for a shorter day's work and an increased wage in order to meet the present high cost of living is uneconomic and unwise and should not be encouraged."

Such are the statements of the position of the Government and of certain official representatives of labor in this crisis. But journalistic spokesmen for labor and journals which profess to uphold labor's cause do not all accept this reasoning. Take, for instance, such a "liberal" weekly as *The New Republic.* It notes the President's argument that increases in wages are likely to be permanent, while high living cost will be only temporary, that is, in the *New Republic's* words, "the final result might be that labor would be permanently better off than it is to-day if the increases were granted." But that, we are told, "is one of the things that labor is driving at." The New York weekly is also moved to inform the President that "wages are not the whole of costs, but at most rather more than half," so that "a ten-per-cent. increase in wages does not necessarily imply more than a five-per-cent. increase in prices." The winning of higher wages, it seems to this writer, is a perfectly "rational method of reducing the margin between inflated prices and wages not so inflated." This editor seems to think that President Wilson needs to take lessons in history as well as in economics, for it goes on to say that any student of our industrial history "will find no difficulty in verifying the general principle that most successes are won in periods of rising prices, while periods of falling prices are distinguished by frequent and disastrous labor defeats."

Turning to a Socialist spokesman for labor, we find the New York *Call* remarking forcefully that it has no "recollection of the virtues of patience and abstinence being preached" to the manufacturers and merchants who have been getting rich during the past five years, when, "safely sheltered behind the flag, they have gouged and skinned the great majority of the nation." *The Call* continues:

> "The workers have never done anything else but sacrifice and be patient, and now these are ceasing to be virtues for hundreds of thousands. They do not supply the table; you can not eat these virtues or cash them into the wherewithal that enables human beings to live. Not even Mr. Wilson, with all his cleverness in coining phrases, could do it. Something more than 'hot air' is required to meet the situation, and thousands are supplying it. It consists of the massed power of the



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NEARING THE INEVITABLE END.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

organized workers to get that to which they are entitled. And that power is being used and will continue to be used, Mr. Wilson and the whole tribe of politicians to the contrary notwithstanding."

The New Majority (Chicago), organ of the new Labor party, notes a "familiar ring" to the President's "hollow wheeze," which, it says, might have been written by any "hireling of big business." The editor of Montana's radical labor daily, the Butte *Bulletin,* declares that "asking the railway-workers to wait until the return to normal conditions to press their demands for higher wages is tantamount to asking them to wait forever; there is going to be no return to prewar industrial conditions." *The Pennsylvania Labor Herald* (Allentown) believes that the President has not satisfied the workers, and that "there can be no peace on either the railroads or in the steel-mills until the organized workers receive the same wage-rates as have been established in the shipyards, navy-yards, and arsenals," and "unless these rates of pay are extended, a movement is sure to be started to bring the higher rate paid to the ship-workers down to the level paid on the railroads." The Pennsylvania labor editor thinks that "workers have more right to eighty-five cents per hour than some crook has to draw six-per-cent. dividends or more on watered stock," and "for this reason" he urges the railroad employees "to refuse to be kidded by any one, even President Wilson." A statement from *The Railroad Trainman* (Cleveland) contains the assertion that "until there is general standardization of prices and reduction in the cost of living wages must continue to increase, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen can not afford to accept the decision of the President that it is the patriotic duty of the railroad employees of the United States to carry the economy burden for all of its inhabitants." *The Machinist's Journal* (Washington, D. C.) warns its readers against "an insidious campaign" for wage-reduction, and insists that prices must drop before wages are reduced, that "a relative wage must be preserved and extended," and that "conditions must be better, not worse." The San Francisco *Labor Clarion* makes a similar declaration:

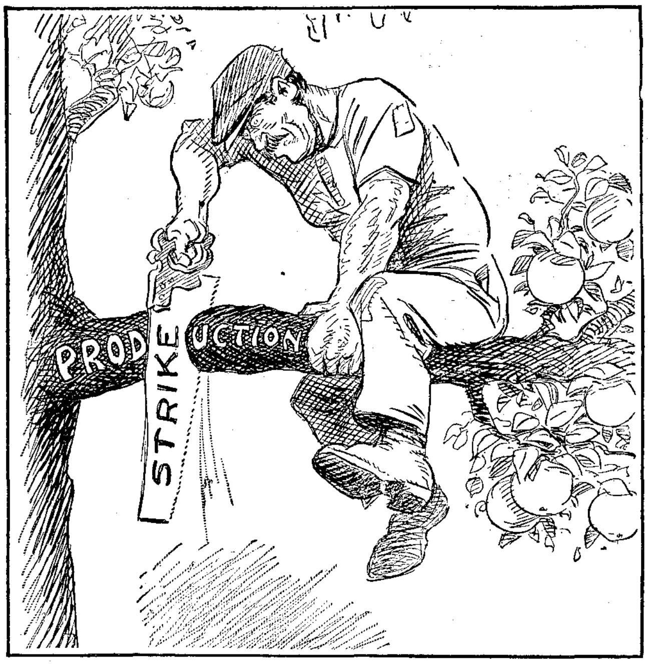
> "Labor did not start the whirlwind of soaring prices. The workers were irresistibly drawn into the mess and have been on the fringe from the beginning, never getting anywhere near the source of the trouble. They can not, therefore, be expected to stop the whirling. That is a task for those who are in control of the situation. The workers and their families must eat, and while food prices continue to go up wages must follow or starvation will be the end."

William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, insists that "labor in general can not accept President Wilson's declaration that further wage increases can not be granted," for "economic conditions are such that certain classes of labor can not maintain a decent American standard of living without securing wage increases."

But to the New York *Evening Sun* it seems evident enough that President Wilson has "the widest support" from the public in his stand against the further increase of railroad wages. His statements, according to the Boston *News Bureau,* "were immediately hailed the country over as evidence that the Administration was determined to give a square deal both to public and capital, two factors that labor of late seems totally to have disregarded." The Brooklyn *Citizen* knows of no opposition to his course "in any enlightened and public-spirited quarter." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* is convinced that his decision seems "fair and just" to the general public. It was "the right answer," agrees the Syracuse *Post-Standard.* The Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* praises the President for going "out into the open" and meeting this issue. He has issued "a demand for order" in the "midst of a disorderly scrimmage." "He has made it plain that the Government will no longer tolerate the settlement of great industrial disputes by force." While "there are innumerable theories advanced to account for the unendurable rise in the cost of living," the Buffalo *News* declares that—

> "One definite starting-point in the process of whip-sawing the people is to be found in the successful demand put through by the railroad brotherhoods in 1916. From that time until to-day the principle of arbitration has been ignored. Labor's demands for the most part have been put through by force, according to the precedent then established. A demand has only to be accompanied by threat, and it has been granted forthwith. It has been a case of peace at any cost. . . . . .
>
> "Congress should support the position taken by the President. The public at large is with him. There never was a time when all interests were so in duty bound to work together."

President Wilson, says the New York *World,* is simply trying to avert the disaster bound to follow "if the practise of pyramiding wages and then pyramiding prices because of wage advances, and then pyramiding wages to meet the increase in prices, is to go on much longer." "Striking and refusing to play the game," the Houston *Post* tells the railroad-workers, "is harmful not only to the strikers themselves, as they almost invariably lose more than they gain, but at a time like this they defeat the very aims for which they strike." And the Los Angeles *Times* proffers similar advice:



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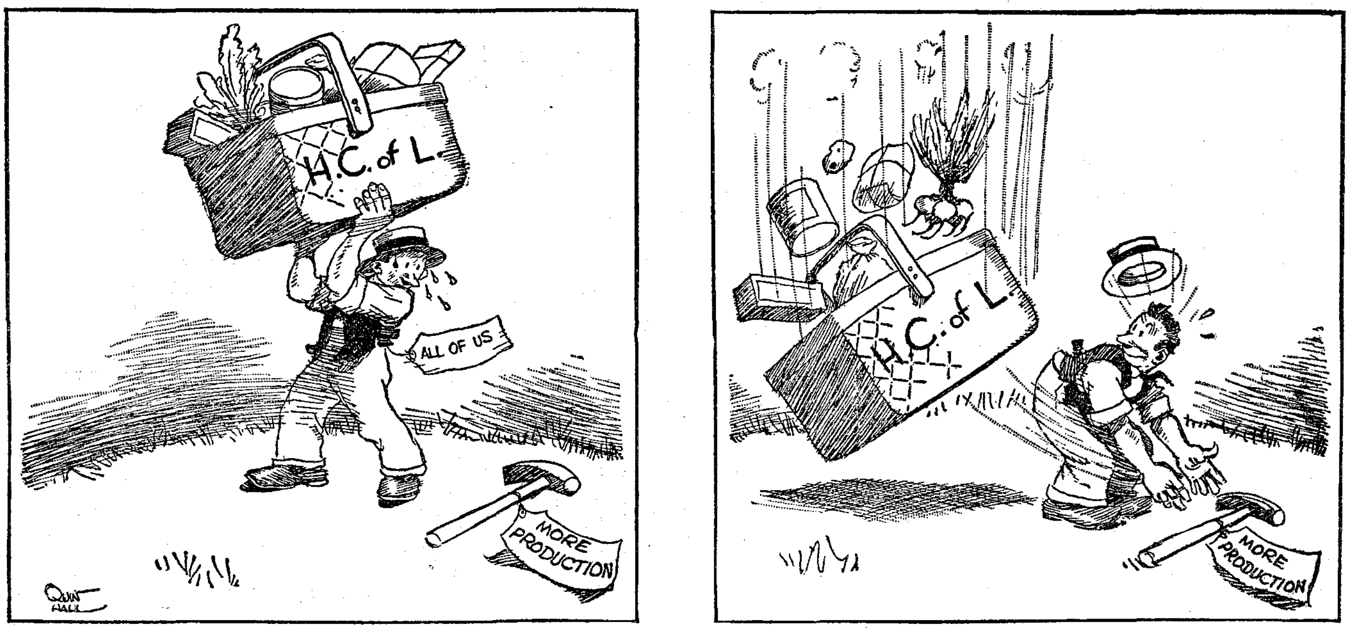
SPITING HIMSELF.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "The Government seems to have gone to work in dead earnest to lower the cost of living. If the strikers of the country will adopt the same plan it will help some. The nation is composed of all the people in the country, not a part of them, and all the legislation in the world will not be able to smooth things out so long as any element of society shirks its duty and depends upon other workers to feed it."

The New York *Sun* also emphasizes organized labor's duty to other workers:

> "It is a futile thing, a vicious thing, an exceedingly dangerous thing for one class of toilers in the nation's great workshop to attempt to appropriate more than their legitimate portion. Should they succeed in doing so through the superior power of organization, they of necessity must diminish what is left for the others. . . . . .
>
> "It is not easy for the factory-hand or the day-laborer to understand that the clerk and the school-teacher are quite as indispensable to production as he; that to encroach upon their share will ultimately react disastrously upon himself, and so he can not resist the temptation to despoil them. . . . . .
>
> "By organized strikes, by threats to paralyze industry, they seek to get more, to leave less for the unorganized.
>
> "The thing is so futile, so vicious. The workingmen can better themselves permanently, can obtain a really greater value in return for their labor only in one way—by increasing the product of industry."



SIMPLE REMEDY FOR HIGH PRICES. —Hall in the Chicago *Daily News*.

TO LOWER PRICES BY WORKING HARDER

"WORK ANOTHER HOUR A DAY," says a Boston banker when asked how to bring prices down. In other words, increase production. If goods are dear because scarce, make them cheap because abundant. In principle, nothing could be simpler, and the proposal finds enthusiastic supporters among the press. "There are many theoretical programs for lowering the cost of living," says the Chicago *Daily News*, "but the remedy for most of our economic ills can be summed up in this simple prescription: Go to work, stay at work, and produce enough goods to supply the world's needs." The Portland *Express and Advertiser* calls this "the only cure." The New York *World* says, "It is by productive work in every field of industry that the situation will be surely righted and millions of people of limited means helped in the harassing daily problem of how they shall make both ends meet." The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* says:

> "The gospel of work and of production is really more important to-day than it was during the war. Then men were quickened by the living reality of the war. To-day they must be quickened by getting a new realization that the war is still on in that broader battle of civilization against anarchy, of a well-fed world against a starving world, and except through work and increased efficiency of man and machinery power no solvent for the world's problems can be devised by any human agency."

Now and then a paper links up the production factor with the currency factor, and in transmitting a report by the Council of National Defense Mr. D. M. Reynolds declares that "the cost of living in this country can never be reduced until peace production has increased to such a point that it is at least somewhat comparable to the amount of money loose in the country." But the main emphasis falls usually upon work; never mind the currency; it will take care of itself or be taken care of by experts; your duty is to buckle down and grind. And yet, while in one phrasing or another this is the standard editorial preachment, various newspapers give it point and pertinence by applying it directly to labor, which, precisely when it ought to be producing more, seems inclined to produce less. Says the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "At a meeting of the International Association of Machinists in Philadelphia the vice-president of the association made a speech in the course of which he said, 'To keep pace with mounting prices, labor must demand and receive higher pay and shorter hours.'
>
> "But what have shorter hours to do with meeting the high cost of living? To meet the high cost of living by reducing the amount of work done is the most illogical and the most shortsighted thing that could be dreamed of."

Vastly more reasonable, thinks the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, would be a lengthening of hours. It says:

> "It is, we believe, generally admitted among thoughtful men that the basic reason for high prices is the shortage of commodities caused by the war and that the only adequate relief can be obtained by increased production. Organized labor can greatly aid in this, and might, it seems to us, suspend some of its union rules with advantage to itself and to the whole country.
>
> "Let us take a concrete example. We all know that there is a shortage of houses in Baltimore, which results in high rents and profiteering by landlords. Rents in general are not going to be much lower until the building of houses catches up with the demand for them. And yet work on such buildings as are going up stops in the afternoon while there is yet four or five hours of daylight in which work could be continued to advantage. The men of the building trades will not work more than a certain number of hours or only for such a bonus as makes the price prohibitive to the builder.
>
> "For the sake of getting more houses promptly, why could not the men of the building trades suspend their overtime rules and agree to work a couple of hours longer in this good weather at regular hourly rates?"

That is precisely the view-point of the Boston banker quoted at the beginning of this article. In *The Wall Street Journal* he says that two or three little items in the current news have led him to "reflect on a possible means of relief to our present strained economic situation." Says he:

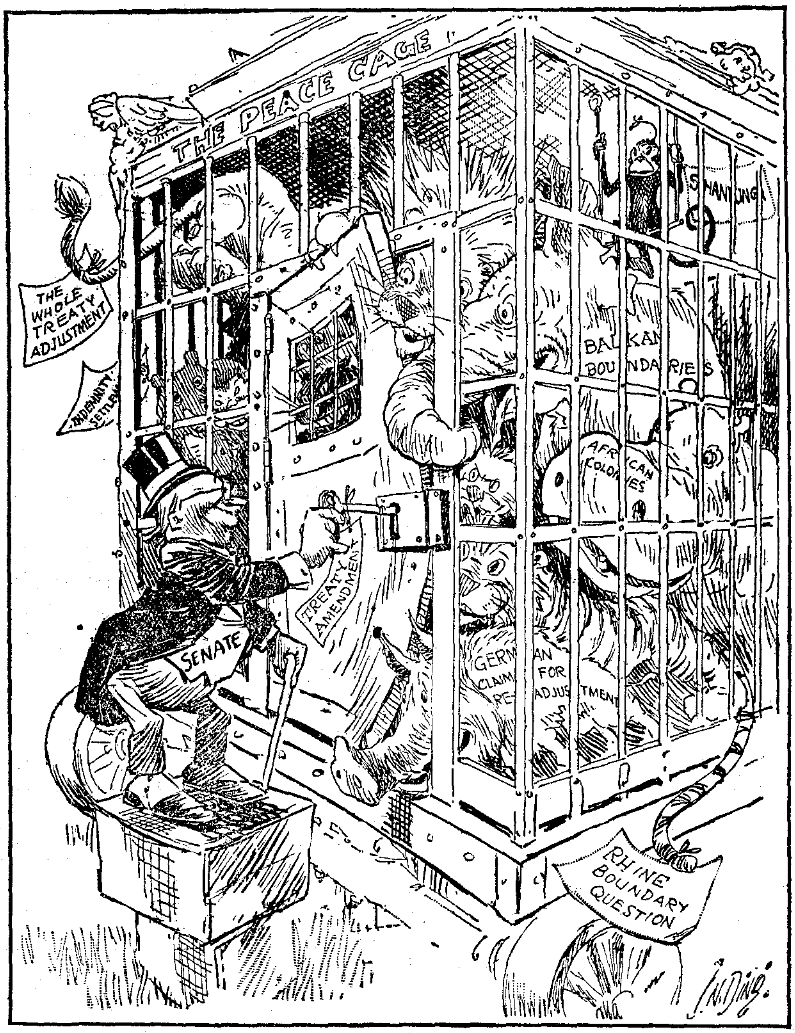
> "One was the offer of some Italian railway-men to work longer each day, in desire to alleviate the distressful state of affairs in their country. The other was the ultimatum of New York painters for a forty-hour week.
>
> "Everybody who thinks can see that the one thing the world needs is more goods, not money. There is only one way to supply them—extra effort. Going slow on consumption will help, but is a minor factor. Those Italians felt this truth, because the dearth in Italy is so sharp.
>
> "With this after-war need of labor so keen, I can not quite fathom why men in the building and kindred lines refuse to work at all on Saturday. Especially when theirs is largely a seasonal industry, and they could benefit both the nation and themselves financially by working Saturday forenoons in spring, summer, and autumn.
>
> "Now, during the war we had subscribing and saving and other good slogans. While the present economic emergency is on, I should like to add this: 'Work another hour a day.' Such a pledge, if taken and kept by everybody in position to do so, would soon put that emergency in the discard. . . . . . .
>
> "Will the labor-unions and their delegates take that pledge with those in the community who already work—and worry—on an average much longer than they do?"

That there is another side to all this is, however, shown by the ironic remark of one representative of union labor, "Yes, let's produce more so that the profiteers can make more money."

THE SHANTUNG "BREAK"

"THE FIRST BREAK" in the Peace Treaty, in the words of a Paris journal, came on the Shantung provision, which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to amend by substituting "China" for "Japan" in the paragraphs disposing of German privileges in Shantung. The Shantung decision is only the first of a series of amendments being planned by the Committee which are to be submitted to the vote of the Senate. One of the Administration Senators calls it "a declaration of war on the Treaty." The truth of the matter, as the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) sees it, is "that the Shantung provisions with all they imply constitute the best and the most easily disguised weapon that the enemies of the League, or of any league, can use." Intrinsically, asserts this paper, "this hostility is designed not in defense of China, but to kill the League," a declaration which is repeated with emphasis by indignant friends of the Covenant. The New York *Journal of Commerce* sees China being made "only too obviously a stalking-horse behind which to discharge the shafts of a malignant partizanship—to try to hit the President by destroying the work for whose fruition a war-weary world is anxiously awaiting." As he reads the "heartrending plea for China and the high-sounding phrases concerning the 'outrage' of Shantung," the editor of the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) "is led to believe that these statesmen are only working at their trade." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls the adoption of the amendment "a foolish and self-defeating act," and one which reveals the need for Republicans to come forward and "save their party from rushing down a steep place into the sea." And there are Republican editors who admit that the "break" on Shantung is a political "break," in the colloquial sense of the word. Says the Buffalo *Express*, for instance, "This amendment is not even good politics, and still less is it good statesmanship." It thinks that Republicans who have "pledged themselves to support amendments to the Covenant for the League of Nations are not bound to support an amendment to the general Treaty," and that enough of them will join the Democrats to defeat it. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) has taken a poll of the Senate and finds 42 Republicans and 2 Democrats favoring the amendment, 2 Republicans and 38 Democrats against it, and 5 Republicans and 7 Democrats non-committal. This, according to the correspondents, foreshadows a close vote.

But Senators who advocate the Shantung amendment seem to be counting on the support of public opinion. Even the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which finds in expediency sufficient reasons for disliking the Lodge amendment, admits that "on its merits alone" it "would meet almost universal approval in this country." Several of the peace commissioners, it will be remembered, wrote a memorandum against the transfer of the German concessions to Japan, and even President Wilson admitted that tho the final decision was necessary it was "disappointing." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.) thinks that there can be no question but that "the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations accurately represented America's view of the Shantung clause in the Peace Treaty." *The Dispatch* believes that "civilization might as well approve a policeman taking home the loot he recovered from a burglar as sanction Japan's intention of the spoils of China wrested from the Kaiser." The one reservation the country expects, according to this newspaper, is one which will "explicitly refuse American approval to the Shantung outrage." *The Gazette-Times* (Rep.), of the same city, comes out even more flat-footedly: "Senator Lodge offered the amendment which incontestably represents the American judgment of what should be done." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) tells the "proponents" of the League of Nations that "if they make such an organization, at its birth, the sponsor for the theft of Shantung, they make it hateful and hostile to men and things American and they mock the name of Justice the world over." The Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) supports the Committee's stand and declares "that in no way could the issue be avoided without national dishonor." The New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) believes that America can not assent to the Shantung provision in the Treaty without being unfaithful to all her ideals and traditions. Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Ind.) finds the Senate Committee in "repudiating the Shantung outrage" doing "its best to extricate the country from the deep hole of moral obliquy in which President Wilson's vacillation and surrender to wrong left us."



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OPENING IT TO LET SHANTUNG OUT.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

The St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) thus argues that it might not be difficult to bring about a reconsideration of the Shantung decision:

> "Since the Shantung award was written into the Treaty, China has shown a decided increase of moral strength; the Italian crisis, which so greatly affected the Japanese crisis, has been passed; and that part of Japanese diplomacy located at Washington and Paris has shown a disposition to make concessions to China. These changes may not be significant, but

they warrant an effort by the Senate to secure adequate assurances for the protection of China."

And in this connection it is interesting to note the declaration of the Paris *Temps* that there is nothing to prevent France from concluding with the United States an arrangement such as suggested before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Thomas F. Millard, an adviser to the Chinese Government, "for mutual aid where territorial integrity in China or the principle of the open door is menaced." But other papers do not seem to have this confidence. The New York *Evening Post* says that as soon as three Powers besides Germany ratify the Treaty,

> "It would all be over, so far as the transfer of Shantung is concerned. Germany would be obligated to cede her rights to Japan. And our Senators would be left with only a magnificent *brutum fulmen* on their hands. They would, like the negro at the camp-meeting, simply have got down in the dirt for nothing."

If the proposed amendment is adopted this will be the effect, in the opinion of the Buffalo *Express:*

> "Japan will withdraw her signature from the general Treaty and make a separate peace with Germany. Such a treaty probably would merely embody exactly the same terms regarding Shantung that are provided in the existing Treaty. Japan, however, would be absolved from her promise to return Shantung to China, and she would be likely to reach an understanding with Germany for mutual support. If the Germans are also allowed to extend and secure their power over Russia, a German-Russian-Japanese alliance might be the outcome, and that in a few years might become a greater menace to civilization than the power which has just been overthrown."

If the Shantung amendment is passed, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), it "will annul the gains of the war, so far as those gains included more friendly relations among peoples and governments. It will announce to Japan our purpose to fight her in China rather than attempt to come to an agreement with her."

It seems to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) that tho the Senate Committee's action may have some effect in "quickening the delivery by Japan of a more explicit pledge to restore to China the rights in Shantung extorted by her from Germany," the Senate should go very carefully in considering the Shantung amendment. For—

> "Besides the delicacy of our relations with Japan it would seem highly inexpedient to take any action that would jeopardize the peace as a whole or compel a reassemblage of the Conference."

Looking at the problem from another angle, *The Tribune* observes:

> "A proud nation is not likely to bend to a peremptory demand. Japan is now in possession, and the President has consented to an indefinite prolongation. Would we drive Japan out by war? If not, Tokyo is more likely to listen to soft than hard words. Some sort of understanding has been arrived at touching Japanese evacuation, and it is prudent to await developments—until it is shown whether or not Japan is to respect the understanding."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) reminds us that "Japan is in possession of Shantung and will remain in possession until ousted by human strength," and who, it asks, "is to do the ousting?" Surely, we read, "Senator Lodge and those who voted with him on this amazing proposition do not expect the United States to wage another war for the sole purpose of giving effect to their opinions." *The Eagle* finds the announcement that the Allied Peace Council has denied Italy's request that Austria's concessions in Tientsin be turned over to her "reassuring in two ways":

> "First, it stops another immediate grab at the resources of China; secondly, it forecasts, so far as that is possible now, the fair dealing that China may expect from a League of Nations. 'China for the Chinese' is the accepted doctrine, despite the Shantung exception recognized in the Peace Treaty."

DAYLIGHT SAVING "DOWN BUT NOT OUT"

When "THE OBSTINATE PIGS AND COWS dictated to Congress its repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law," they inspired in the bosoms of thousands of our editors feelings ranging from mild protest to downright defiance. What if the bucolic rooster does refuse to crow according to the new-time schedule? "If sufficiently populous metropolitan districts sincerely want that extra hour of daylight, they can still defy the farmyard," proclaims a Philadelphia editor. "The Constitution backs them up." Most of those who favored the now defunct Daylight-Saving Law, and in the press of the country they seem to outnumber the opponents of the measure, look upon the repeal as a case of minority legislation engineered by the farmers in conjunction with the gas and electric interests. As for the basis of this latter opposition, "one company alone," says *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), "lost $400,000 a year, according to a reported statement by its president." Senator Calder, the author of the Daylight-Saving Law, pays this tribute to the power of the farmers in the council-halls of the nation:

> "When the Farmers' National Union, the National Dairy Union and Milk Producers' Federation, and other powerful organizations clearing through the National Board of Farm Organizations, aided by the National Grange and State Farm Bureaus, show a determination to defeat a measure and follow this up with energetic, intelligently directed effort, . . . the man who attempts to oppose them finds himself up against a stone wall."

"What we have in this case is a conflict of interest between the country and the cities," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*. The New York *Times* opines that here we have another instance in which "a minority has imposed its will, most unjustly, upon a majority," and the Rochester *Herald*, the New York *Sun*, the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, the Pittsburg *Post*, the Syracuse *Herald*, the Boston *Transcript*, and the Peekskill *Evening News*, among others, take up the dirge in a similar strain.

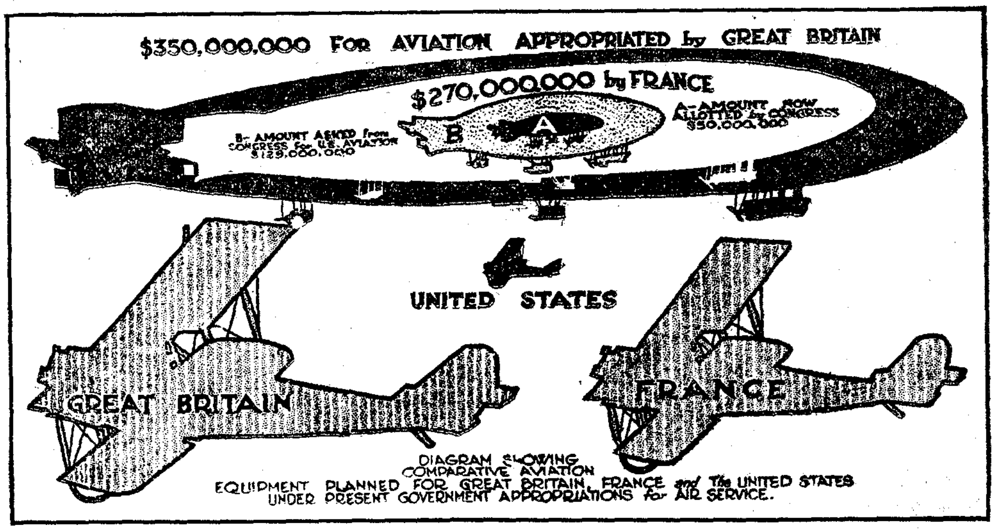
But editors who speak for a rural population are jubilant. *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka), one of the publications owned by the junior Senator from Kansas, refers to "the end of this nuisance to every man who works with his hands, which saves time only for the idler and the pleasure-seeker, who has time enough without it." The Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* adds to the triumphant chorus from farmers' journals and country weeklies its congratulations on the demise of "a sham which has not added anything to the wealth of the nation and certainly has contributed naught to the sweetness of disposition of us all."

But these obituaries, written so mournfully by the friends and so jubilantly by the foes of daylight-saving, are somewhat premature, if we may trust the assertions of several advocates of the plan. Daylight-saving has paid dividends in permitting the raising of war-gardens, in longer recreation hours, and in cutting down the cost of artificial lighting, we are told, and as long as the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution stands, it can not be shelved. By the terms of this amendment, the Philadelphia *Ledger* declares, "any organized community in the land can adopt a daylight-saving plan." Cleveland, for years before the war, "practised daylight-saving on its own account," says the St. Louis *Star*, "and found it pleasant, convenient, and profitable." A similar movement is on foot in New York City, and "why can't Pittsburg do it?" demands the Pittsburg *Sun*. Of course, with different cities running on different schedules, admit *The Star*, *The Ledger*, and *The Sun*, the times might become terribly out of joint. The Duluth *Herald*, however, presents some cheering observations by a Duluth man who investigated conditions in Minnesota. *The Herald* and its authority agree:

> "The one difficulty would be a difference between town time and railroad time; but that that is not insurmountable is evident from the case of Cleveland, where city time is an hour behind railroad time the year around."

WANTED—A DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION

MARSHAL FOCH, General Pershing, Admiral Beatty, Sir Douglas Haig, Winston Churchill, and the air-service chiefs in France, Italy, and Great Britain, as well as our own air-service men, are all declared by one of the Washington correspondents to favor the idea of such an independent air service as the American Aviation Mission has recently asked for. Senator New (Rep., Ind.) has introduced a bill in Congress in line with the recommendations of the chairman of the mission, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell. The Department of Aviation idea is also winning much newspaper support, but both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy oppose the plan, and, according to the correspondents, the general staff stands with Secretary Baker, and service opinion in both Army and Navy likewise prefers the existing arrangement. Secretary Baker's objection to the Crowell report was put this way:


$350,000,000 FOR AVIATION APPROPRIATED by GREAT BRITAIN
$270,000,000 by FRANCE
B—AMOUNT ASKED from CONGRESS for U.S. AVIATION $125,000,000
A—AMOUNT NOW ALLOTTED by CONGRESS $50,000,000
B
A
UNITED STATES
GREAT BRITAIN
FRANCE
DIAGRAM SHOWING COMPARATIVE AVIATION EQUIPMENT PLANNED FOR GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE and The UNITED STATES UNDER PRESENT GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS for AIR SERVICE.

From the Central Press Association, Cleveland.

HOW THE UNITED STATES RANKS IN THE AIR—ACCORDING TO PRESENT PLANS.

> "Military pilots are trained to fight singly or in formation and to operate in coordination with other branches of the military service, so that their training must be military. Their own efficiency and that of the other branches of the service depends upon the most intense and constant associated training, and a separation of the air service from the Army or Navy would require coordination of their activities in time of war, whereas effectiveness in military operation rests upon the concentration and singleness of authority, command, and purpose."

From the military standpoint, it seems to the St. Louis *Star* that Secretary Baker is quite correct. It holds that there is no more reason to make the air service independent because of its ever-increasing importance "than there was to make a separate Department of Ordnance on account of the great increase in the importance of artillery during the war."

Complaints about the failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient money for the air service have been reprinted in our columns, but to some of our editors these complaints seem to have "overshot the mark." The Rochester *Times-Union* thinks that with careful use of the $50,000,000 appropriated by Congress "our aviation experts ought to be able at least to lay the foundation for a creditable air service."

But so well-informed a Washington correspondent as Mr. David Lawrence, of the New York *Evening Post*, insists that all the men who have had experience overseas "believe the lessons of five years of mistakes in aviation require the setting up of an independent air service, which shall cooperate with the land or naval forces in time of war as required, but which shall be trained separately." The air-service men argue, we are told, "that with the infantry, artillery, and other important branches of military operation on land to take care of, the air service would again be lost sight of as it was in the recent war, and that America would be left far behind other nations which are concentrating on aerial warfare." Mr. Lawrence also makes a technical argument for an independent force. He notes that the only kind of aviation the Army and Navy require is observation to assist them in reconnaissance work, in maintaining communications, and in directing artillery-fire. Whereas—

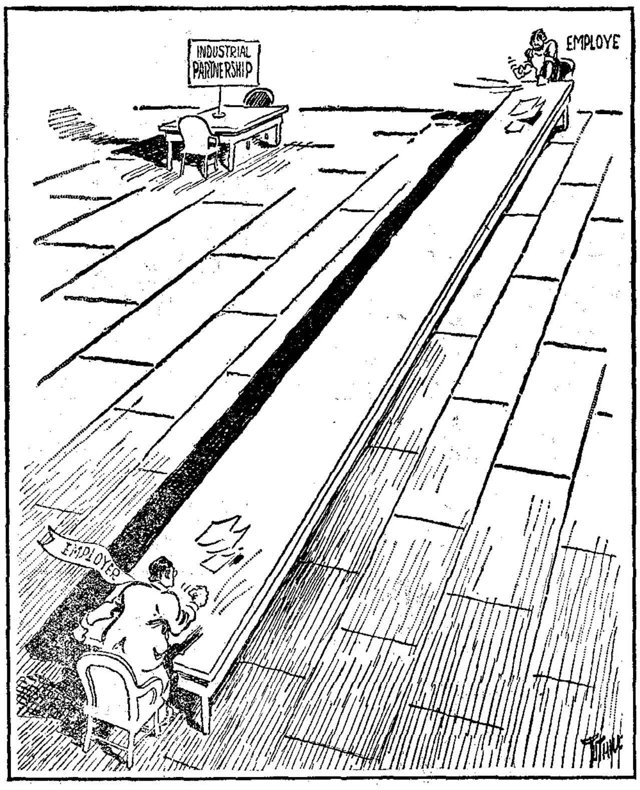
> "All the rest of the aviation—pursuit, bombardment, and attack—is used against the enemy aviation or against enemy ground or water elements. It may be used indiscriminately against either. During war the mass of aviation may act with either the Army or Navy wherever the decision is sought. By being trained as an auxiliary to army and navy forces, no independent offensive strength is developed."

Air-service men, continues Mr. Lawrence, hold that now is the time to get an independent air service, "for they believe that if they lose the pilots and experienced observers who are now in the Army they will not soon recover them, and the lessons of the European War will not be taught future youths by men who know the air game from first-hand contact." The writer in *The Evening Post* then notes how the air service is "going to pieces." According to present orders "the air service will lose about 2,000 experienced pilots by the end of next month"; out of the 6,483 flying cadets 20,554 commissioned officers and 167,986 enlisted men who were in the service when the armistice was signed, "only 1,000 officers will remain and about 11,000 enlisted men; of the 1,000 about half are pilots."

"If we are to catch up with the European nations who have already outstript us in the field of aeronautics and who are drawing further away every day," declares Assistant Secretary Crowell in his report, we must adopt the new plan for an Aviation Department to control and stimulate production in peace times and to furnish the Army and Navy with fliers and machines in time of war. The promoters of this plan believe that it would increase the effectiveness of military operations because the Army and Navy would be relieved of "the complicated business of building aircraft and training aviators," but "when those services wanted pilots, observers, bombers, fighting airmen, they would be put under the orders of commanding officers for any military operations contemplated," as the New York *Times* notes. Arguing for this plan, Senator New admits that both Army and Navy are competent to look after their own respective aeronautical needs, but "neither of them can go beyond their own service," and "it will not be long—in fact, the day is here—when other departments of the Government will be clamoring for aircraft." And the Senator contends that only an independent department can do what is necessary to help on the commercial development of aviation. The Des Moines *Register* would remind the Secretary of War that "in the only test of unified air service for war-purposes that has been made"—that is, by Great Britain—"it worked out finely," and "tho the test was long and bitterly resisted by both the army and the navy authorities concerned, it swiftly won the approval of those very authorities when tried." "Aviation has so many official and military phases that it constitutes a government charge," remarks the Boston *News Bureau*, "and an Air Ministry may well be the answer."

WHAT IS INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY?

THAT "GENUINE DEMOCRATIZATION of industry" which President Wilson demanded in one of his messages to Congress and which forward-looking statesmen, captains of industry, and labor leaders have been calling for as the basis of a League of Peace to end labor-wars for ever is no longer a mere ideal. "Genuine cooperation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control," to use the President's words, has been made a fact in hundreds of American industrial establishments. Here the experiment has been a cautious one; there it has been spectacular and sensational. Sometimes "industrial democracy" functions through shop committees, sometimes through an industrial council, sometimes through a representative body with a House and Senate like our own Congress. Since industrial democracy is thus being put to the test, it is well to know how it is working, and we have therefore gathered together for our readers a number of estimates of what has been achieved and what is promised for the future by the development of this industrial democracy which a labor leader told a Congressional Committee he looked upon as the final flowering of democracy in America. We find little actual denunciation of the new experiment, but some depreciation and some weary wondering as to what it will all amount to. But the optimistic voices are loud and persistent. It is not only simple, but it is thoroughly successful, Mr. John Leitch tells us in a recent book called "Man to Man." Mr. Leitch, who has investigated this subject thoroughly, tells us how it "has got from 30 per cent. to 300 per cent. more work from the workers," how it has "secured bigger pay for labor and bigger profits for capital," how it has "eliminated labor antagonism and dissatisfaction, done away with time-killing tactics, waste of raw material, and labor turnover." In a recent issue of *The Survey* (New York) appeared a chapter from William Leavitt Stoddard's book, "The Shop Committee," in which we are told that "American manufacturers in daily increasing numbers" are turning to this particular form of industrial democracy "as a sane and reasonable means of achieving the benefits of collective bargaining."



WHY NOT SIT AT THE SMALL TABLE?
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

When President Wilson declared that the worker must have the right to determine the conditions under which he shall labor, John Mitchell hailed the dictum, not as a startlingly novel pronouncement, but as showing that President Wilson "recognizes the modern progressive trend"—a trend noted in the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record's* summation of an article by Mr. Otto H. Kahn:

> "The workman is neither a machine nor a commodity. He is a collaborator with capital. He must be given an elective voice in determining jointly with the employer the conditions under which he works, and, whenever practicable and desired by employees, to have representation on the board of directors."

A lifelong student of labor and its problems, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, watches these new developments with keen interest, and has endeavored to crystallize the philosophy of the movement. On the capitalist's side, so Dr. Eliot tells the Washington *Star*, it includes:

> "1. Abandonment of every form of despotic or autocratic government in factories, mines, transportation services, and all other industries.
>
> "2. Universal adoption of cooperative management and discipline throughout the works or plant, the employer and the workman having equal representation in managing committees.
>
> "3. Adoption by all corporations, partnerships, and individual owners of every means of promoting the health and vigor of employees and their families.
>
> "4. Careful provision in all large services—so large as to preclude intimate relations between the employer and the employed—of the means of dealing promptly and justly with complaints of employees.
>
> "5. Universal use in large services of well-trained employment managers for dealing with the engagement, distribution, shifting, promotion, and dismissal of employees.
>
> "6. General adoption of a genuine partnership system between the capital and the labor engaged in any given works or plant whereby the returns to capital and labor alike after the wages are paid shall vary with the profits of the establishment, the percentage of the profits going to pay-roll being always much larger than that going to shareholders or owners, and pay-roll never to be called on to make good losses.
>
> "7. Constant effort on the part of managers to diminish monotony and increase variety in the occupation, from day to day and year to year, of every intelligent and ambitious employee.
>
> "8. Universal acceptance of collective bargaining through elected representatives of each side."

Turning now to the obligations resting on employees, Dr. Eliot would require:

> "1. Abandonment of the doctrine of limited output; because this doctrine demoralizes every person who puts it into practise by never doing his best.
>
> "2. Abandonment of the idea that it is desirable for workers of any sort to work as few hours in a day as possible and without zeal or interest during those few.
>
> "3. Absolute rejection of the notion that leisure rather than steady work should be the main object of life.
>
> "4. The first question for any young man to ask when he is choosing an occupation is, What chance is there in the occupation contemplated for variety, interest, and instructiveness as life goes on?—not in how few hours a week can he earn his livelihood in it.
>
> "5. Abandonment of two conceptions which underlie the use of violence or force for winning the victory in contests between employers and employed. The first is the conception that capital is the natural enemy of labor, and the second the conception that unorganized laborers are traitors to their class. These conceptions belong to an industrial era which is really passed."

The new attitude was observable for some time before the European War set in, the New York *The Commercial* asserts, and goes on to say:

> "It began to show itself in the welfare work voluntarily assumed by employers, who discovered that happy and contented employees meant an increased production. The war speeded

up these new relations, just as it did everything else, and employers who had not yet awakened to the new development suddenly found themselves obliged to regard labor in a new light, as they found themselves dependent upon it not only for mechanical assistance, but also for patriotic cooperation. It is beside the mark to say that labor was well paid for its patriotism, for so was capital, for that matter; but neither could have succeeded without the cooperation of the other.

"Profit-sharing is widely practised in this country and is becoming more so. It is not uncommon for the workers to be shareholders in the concerns for which they labor. In the Steel Corporation the majority of the stockholders in numbers are the employees of the company, so that they represent both labor and capital. The vaporings of the Bolsheviki against the 'capitalistic' class become grotesque under such circumstances."

Promoters of industrial democracy seek to end the long, mutually destructive warfare of capital and labor, make the two elements pull together instead of pulling apart, and to accomplish this happy result by putting the relationship between them on a man-to-man basis, sympathetic, human, and in every way advantageous. By way of illustrating how the plan works, William Leavitt Stoddard furnishes in *The Survey* a "close up" of shop-committee pyschology thus:

"After two weeks of almost continuous sessions a joint committee representing the employees and the management of a big industrial plant in the East completed its task. It had perfected a system of shop-committee government. It had districted the plant, agreed on the method of election, and drafted the election rules and the by-laws of the system. In the course of these meetings the employer and the employees, recently split wide apart by a bitter strike, had come to know each other well, and the old distrust and suspicion which had marked the first of the conferences had entirely given way to a feeling of mutual respect and confidence.

"The manager rose, and with more formality than had been customary in the committee, exprest his cordial appreciation of the spirit of cooperation which had been shown by the employee members, declared it his conviction that the management was animated by the same spirit, and concluded by remarking that from this day forward the relations between men and management were to be on a new basis, a basis which meant square dealing and increased good will on each side.

"'I guess,' replied the chairman of the employees' side of the committee, referring to the strike which had preceded the establishment of the shop-committee system, 'I guess there won't be any more serious disagreements between us.'

"'I'll make one right here,' replied the manager. 'I expect that we shall disagree. In fact, I hope that we shall, because all progress is made by some kind of disagreement. But now we have laid down the rules of the game and we'll fight our disagreements out face to face according to the rules. We'll play the game.'"

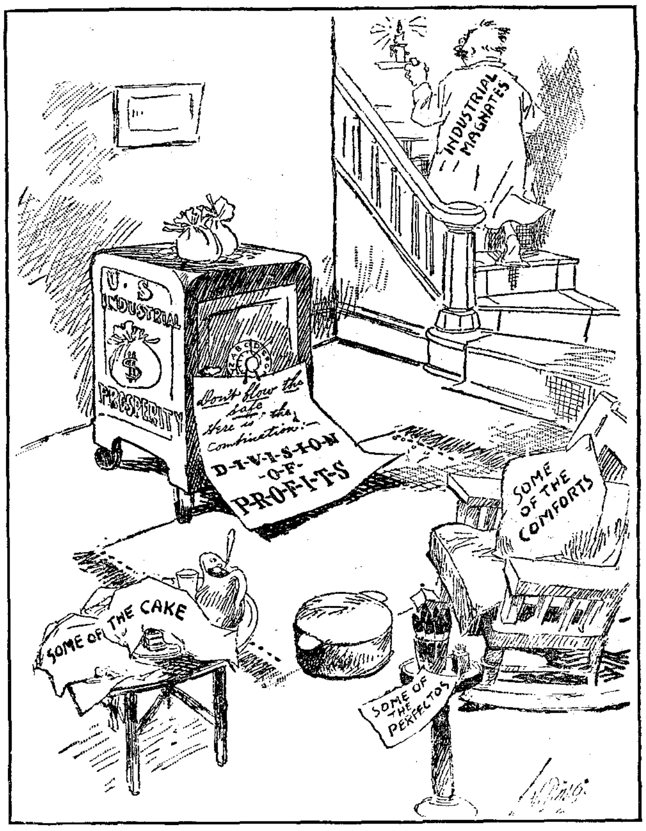
What, one naturally inquires, is the attitude of organized labor toward industrial democracy? John Mitchell applauds the "wonderful thought in the President's message"; James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, finds in it "wondrous encouragement to those who are working for a square deal for the laboring man"; Martin C. Carey, vice-president Grand Division, O. R. C., writes in the St. Louis *Republic*, "The one positive cure for unrest in labor must come through benefits to all." Samuel Gompers, however, tells the New York *World* that profit-sharing, stock-participation, and industrial democracy in general—

"Have been devised not because employers desire to advance the welfare of the workers, but because they desire to curb the growth of trade-unionism. They seek to accomplish by wile what they have been unable to accomplish by generations of bitter and cruel opposition—the destruction of the American Federation of Labor—and thus eliminate the only instrument which has persistently fought for and won for the toiling millions a larger share in the wealth their work produces and which intends to fight on until the right of the workers to receive payment for their work sufficient to maintain constantly improving standards of living shall nowhere be denied or even questioned."

Meanwhile *The Iron Trade Review* complains that "organized labor seems determined to abolish the premium and bonus systems," and observes:

"Its stand seems to be that labor must be continually employed at all hazards, including the poor workman and the indifferent. The slacker and the incompetent, according to the edicts of organized labor, must be paid as much as the fair-minded worker who does his best.

"If organized labor were half as sincere as it pretends to be, it could not advocate measures to compel manufacturers to pay the lazy and the incompetent the same wages as are earned by the honest toiler. Productive efficiency is and must remain the guiding star of industry for this country if prosperity for employer and employed is to be enjoyed and kept. If labor and capital would cooperate as partners in business this country could embark on an industrial-expansion program the like of which the world has never known. On the other hand, however, if labor is so blind that it can not see the employers' side of the question, we are bound to be seriously handicapped while more progressive nations reap rewards of reconstruction."


INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES
U·S INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY
Don't blow the safe here is the combination:—
D-I-V-I-S-I-O-N -O-F- P-R-O-F-I-T-S
SOME OF THE COMFORTS
SOME OF THE CAKE
SOME OF THE PERFECTOS

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR INSOMNIA FOR THOSE WHO LIE AWAKE WORRYING ABOUT BEING BLOWN OUT OF BED.

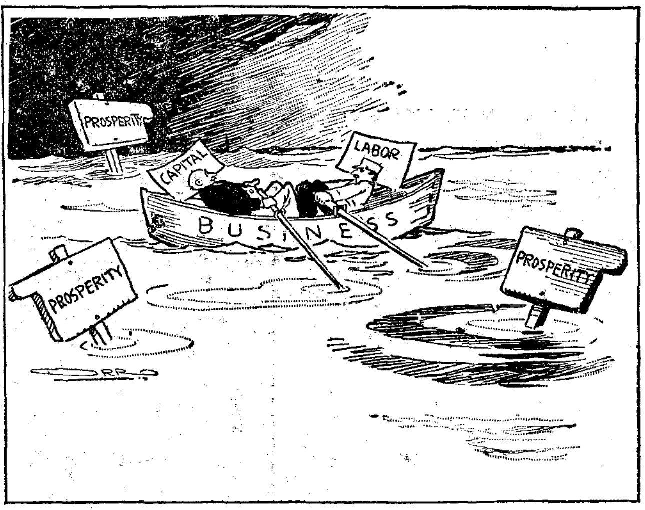
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

In so far as industrial democracy involves participation in management, *The Villager* (Katonah, New York) frowns upon industrial democracy, for "men who work with their hands can not at the same time work with their heads; those who are mining coal and tending machines can not direct the mine or the factory." In a report issued by its managing director, F. C. Henderschott, we read that the National Association of Corporation Schools has been studying experiments in industrial democracy. Its findings seem a trifle disappointing, if one expects unalloyed enthusiasm. Says Mr. Henderschott:

"In one of the largest industrial institutions, where the 'industrial-council' plan has been made effective, the immediate result was a request on the part of the employees' representatives in the industrial council for an increase in wages and shorter working-hours. This was followed by an avalanche of requests from individual employees for increases in wages. When it was pointed out to the representatives of the employees by the members of the industrial council representing the stockholders and managment that such action would necessarily involve an increase in the cost of the product of the company, and that this increase would bring the selling price of the company's product to a figure considerably higher than the selling price of their competitors, the request for shorter hours and increased wages was, temporarily, at least, withdrawn. In other words, the immediate results of giving a voice to employees through delegated representatives were wholly selfish and not based upon investigation as to conditions, and were made without any assumption of responsibility whatsoever.

"In at least three large industrial institutions where some one of these plans has been introduced strikes have followed within a period of one month. In other companies the plans have worked well, altho the period of trial is of too short duration to admit of any conclusions as to what will be the final results and as to what definite attitude the representatives of employees may ultimately take.

"So long as shorter hours and higher wages can be secured through strikes, it is probable that the new cooperative plans will make slow progress, but when the time arrives, as it inevitably *must* arrive, that strikes are no longer successful, and when the public will demand to be heard in the settlement of wage disputes, it is believed that more constructive progress can be made in the working out of cooperative management, and that the workers will then assume a more definite responsibility for production. The *crux* of the situation seems to be acceptance of responsibility by the representatives of the workers for greater output commensurate with shorter hours and higher wages."



LET'S PULL TOGETHER AND GET SOMEWHERE.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

A pamphlet circulated by the United Labor Press Association seeks not only to vindicate experiments in industrial democracy, but to give some idea of their extent:

"One of the most gratifying facts of the present situation is the manner in which a number of employers, recognizing that a new day is dawning, are, on their own account, welcoming cooperation with their employees.

"An industrial council is now functioning as the means of closer relations between the International Harvester Company and more than 20,000 workers in nineteen of its twenty plants. Works councils, composed of representatives elected by the employees and an equal number chosen by the management, have been set up in each plant for the consideration of all questions, including wages, hours, working conditions, health, safety, sanitation, education, recreation, etc., and the disposition of grievances, individual or collective. . . . . . .

"The so-called Rockefeller plan of industrial representation has now obtained for a year in the plants of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with great benefit to production and apparent satisfaction to the workers. During the year eighty conferences were held by the managements and the workers' committees. Wages predominated among the subjects under discussion, being 38 per cent. of the total number of topics, which was 119. Other topics were working conditions, 10 per cent.; promotions and discharges, 9 per cent.; hours, 8.5 per cent.; sanitation, housing, and social questions, 3 per cent. each. A similar plan is well established in the operations of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"Plans similar in their broad outlines to those established in the Harvester and Standard Oil plants have also been adopted by the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, and about thirty other large concerns. In 266 other plants and groups of plants the shop-committee, or collective-bargaining system, has been instituted by the War Labor Board, in accordance with its principle guaranteeing workers the right to a voice in decisions affecting their interests.

"In the Procter & Gamble plant each department elects a representative. These representatives form what is called the Employees' Conference Committees. They hold their own meetings, make suggestions to the management to decrease the cost of production and increase efficiency, and discuss with a representative of the management problems of all sorts that belong to either side.

"Endicott, Johnson & Co., shoe and leather manufacturers, have issued the following statement to their employees:

"'To Our Workers: Labor is entitled to fair wages, good working conditions, reasonable hours, and fair treatment. Accordingly we announce the following plan: Each year after the 7 per cent. dividend has been declared on preferred stock and 10 per cent. set apart on the common stock, the balance of profits, if any, shall be split fifty-fifty between the workers and the owners of the common stock.' . . . . . .

"A report from Rochester announces a gift by George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Company, to older employees of the company of 10,000 shares of its common stock, having a present market value of nearly $6,000,000. This stock is to be sold to employees at the par value, $100 a share, on an easy-payment plan, the proceeds, amounting to $1,000,000, to go into an employees' welfare fund."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Has every one struck who wished?—*New York World.*

The striking actors have quit work by refusing to play.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

In Russia rubles are selling by dry measure. Two quarts for a dollar.—*Chicago Tribune.*

What "Society owes" you is the interest on the capital you invest in it.—*The Wall Street Journal.*

"There is now neither peace nor war," says the President. But we have war-time prohibition.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Austrian complaint is that the small territory left will not support Vienna in the style in which she was raised.—*Cleveland Press.*

You can pick up almost any newspaper and discover that food-prices are coming down in some other community.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

China is so thick-headed she can't understand why the policeman who recovered the stolen goods is to get it all.—*Little Rock Arkansas Democrat.*

Repeal of the daylight-saving law does not surprize us. Anything in the nature of saving seems to be distinctly distasteful these days.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

We have about concluded, after carefully watching the effect of reform legislation, that the world will not become so good in our time that it will cease to be interesting.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

If you are to discuss present problems intelligently you should know what capitalism really is. "Capitalism," says *The New Republic*, "is not a system; it is not a community of interest and action; it is merely a régime like the hypothetical matriarchate, unified only in the logic of its philosophical critics."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A strike a day keeps fair prices away.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The job of conquering Russia might be turned over to Roumania.—*St. Louis Star.*

It seems to be a contest between capitalist melons and labor Plumbs.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Supply and demand used to make better prices than modern suppliers and their demands.—*Boston Herald.*

Those Senators who put their faith in reservations never engaged a Pullman section in advance.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

One way, of course, to reduce the high cost of living is for everybody to quit working and stand around and talk about it.—*Kansas City Star.*

In these troubled times there is consolation in the fact that Mr. Wilson understands every phrase of the situation.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Up to this time the naked eye fails to discern anything that has been done about the high cost of living except the ultimate consumer.—*Lexington Herald.*

English judges object to trying the Kaiser "by a law they do not know." Will some one be good enough to lend them a copy of the Ten Commandments?—*Salt Lake Telegram.*

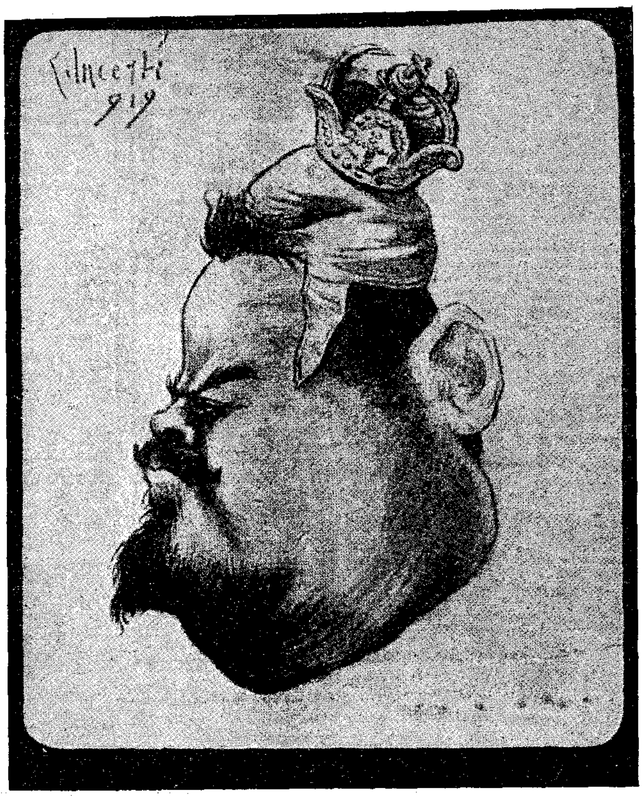
"You and I must be able to shake hands with the capitalist or the day-laborer," says Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt. All right, Colonel, as long as you don't include the landlord.—*New York American.*

Life is very simple for the average man. All he has to do is to earn enough money to support his family, pay the wage-demands of organized labor, and profits to the employing corporations.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LAUNCHING GERMANY'S NEW SHIP OF STATE

WITH THE TAKING OF OATH by Friedrich Ebert as Imperial President at Weimar on August 21 Germany's new ship of state slipt down the ways, and tho good wishes acclaim the new craft, some question whether she is "a *bona-fide* republican vessel or only a dazzle-ship." It is pointed out in dispatches from Weimar, where the first German Presidential inauguration was held, that places reserved for the national and independent Socialists were empty. Again hints come from various sections of the country outside Prussia that the new Government seems headed to out-Bismarck Bismarck in the centralization of power in Prussia. Yet we read in the address to the President by Herr Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the National Assembly, that Herr Ebert "sought to attain progress and freedom solely by peaceful development, but with defeat the die was cast regarding the old state form and the dynasty." Even those who preserve their love for the old institution, Herr Fehrenbach continues, "recognize that fact and put it behind them in a patriotic spirit to work and point the way to the rebirth of the beloved fatherland." In his reply President Ebert said:



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF GERMANY'S PRESIDENT.

Friedrich Ebert, first President of the German Imperial Republic, who pleads to his fellow citizens: "Let us stand together in our people's hard struggle for life."

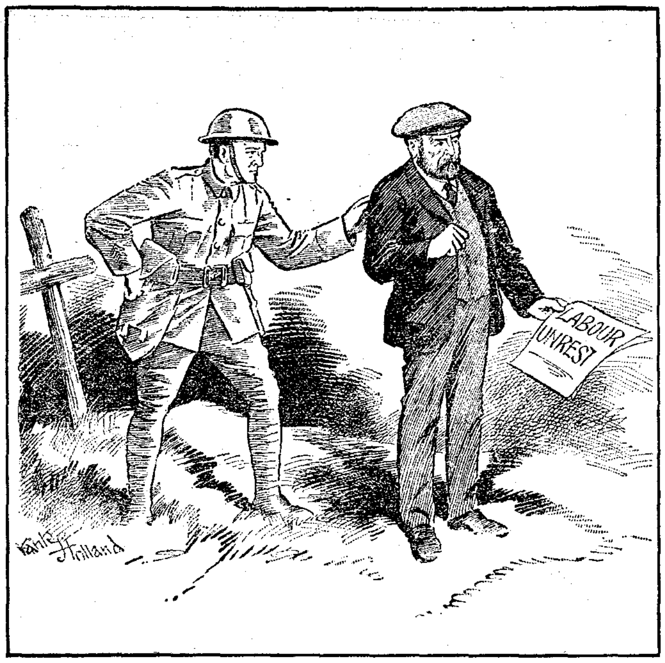
—*Il 420* (Florence).

> "This must remain to us if we desire to rebuild the fatherland—deep love for the homeland and the tribe out of which each of us sprang, and to this must be joined sacred labor for the whole and the placing of oneself in the empire's service. Every contradiction between the whole and the individual states vanishes there.
>
> "The essence of our constitution shall above all be freedom, but all freedom must have its law. This you have now established. We will jointly hold on to it. It will give us strength to testify for the new vital principle of the German nation—freedom and right."

The new German constitution adopted after months of debate, we learn from press dispatches, is divided into two sections, the first of which treats of the "composition and ties of the Empire" and the other of "the basic rights and basic duties of Germans." In the preamble to the constitution it is declared that the German Empire is a republican state whose sovereignty is based on the people, and the Empire, it is set down, will have exclusive legislative rights governing foreign affairs, colonies, citizenship, immigration, defense, coinage, customs, posts, telegraphs and long-distance telephones, repopulation, motherhood, children, youth, health, labor-insurance, protection to laborers and employees, confiscation, care of wounded soldiers and their relatives, socialization of national resources, economic undertakings, manufacture, distribution, price-fixing, economic production, trade weights and measures, the issuance of paper money, food, luxury, articles of industry, mines-insurance, the mercantile marine, control of lake and coast fisheries, railroads, automobile traffic, transportation by land, water, and air, road construction, and theaters.

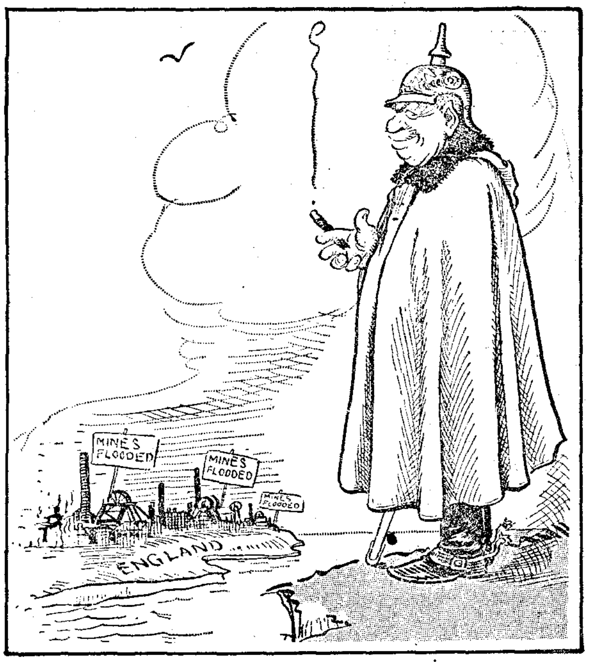
Individual states will have legislative rights, but the Imperial law will supersede those of individual states. Each state must have a liberal constitution with a legislature elected by general equal and secret ballot by all Germans, men and women. The President will be chosen by the entire German people instead of by the National Assembly, and will hold office for a term of seven years. The Chancellor will occupy a position analogous to that of a Vice-President, and he and the rest of the ministry will be appointed by the President. The Chancellor will determine the country's foreign policy, bear responsibility for the cabinet, and in the case of a tie vote in the ministry will have the deciding ballot. The Assembly has the right to impeach the President, Chancellor, and ministers, and charges upon which impeachment proceedings are based must be signed by one hundred members of the Assembly before the case can be brought to court. The Imperial Council will be composed of representatives of individual states, which will have at least one vote apiece. The votes of the largest states will be based on the number of inhabitants within their borders. No state can have more than two-fifths of the total number of votes in the council. Half of Prussia's votes must come from provincial administrations. In the section of the constitution that deals particularly with the rights of the individual, we read that all Germans shall be equal before the law and that men and women shall have the same rights and duties. Moreover,

> "Preferential rights and drawbacks of birth and position are removed, and titles of nobility are considered as only part of a person's name. No more titles will be conferred, and will be given only when they describe a person's occupation. Academic titles, however, will still be awarded. No tokens of honor may be given out by the Government, and no German may accept a title or order from a foreign state.
>
> "Every citizen of an individual state is a citizen of the Empire. Every German will have equal rights anywhere within the Empire and may live where he pleases. He will have the right to own real estate and purchase food in any state. Every German permitted to emigrate will have the privilege of being protected in foreign countries, and no German may be delivered up to a foreign country for prosecution and punishment. Foreign-speaking Germans may not be prevented from developing the free use of their mother tongue. In instruction and legal affairs, the freedom of the individual is invulnerable. The German's house will be his castle.
>
> "Postal, telegraph, and telephone secrecy is guaranteed. Every German has the right to express his opinions by written or spoken



"BEING DEAD, YET SPEAKETH."

THE SHADE OF HIS SON—"Fight for your rights, dad, by all means —*but don't spoil my work!*" —*John Bull* (London).



SAVING HIM THE TROUBLE.

HUN GENERAL—"Look! The English miners are doing exactly what we meant to do to them!" —*Daily Express* (London).

ENGLISH CARTOONS POINTING THE

word, print, or picture. There will be no censorship save for moving pictures, for which regulations will be made to suppress objectionable films for the protection of youth.

"Under the heading, 'Community of Life,' the constitution declares that marriage constitutes the basis of family life and the salvation of the nation, and it is, therefore, under the special protection of the constitution on the basis of equality of the sexes. It is pointed out that it is the duty of the state to keep pure and healthy the family life and that families with several children have the right to necessary care. Motherhood, it is declared, has a prior claim to the protection of the state. Illegitimate children shall be placed under the same bodily, spiritual, and social conditions as legitimate ones, and youth must be protected from moral, spiritual, or physical neglect."

There follows a list of the rights of German citizens which to people of other nations, we are told, may seem obvious, such as the right to hold gatherings, to belong to societies or social, political, and religious groups. As to religion, the press inform us that—

"Under religion, the constitution declares that all citizens of Germany shall enjoy complete freedom of belief and conscience. No state church exists and religion plays no part in citizenship. It is provided that there must be universal attendance at school for a period of eight years and that pupils must attend advanced schools until eighteen years old. It will not be necessary to pay tuition, and state aid will be given needy pupils and their families. Private schools can be run only with governmental permission. All schools, it is provided, must make an effort to educate their students in the spirit of the German people and in the spirit of reconciliation with the peoples of the world. Instruction in constitutional government and manual labor is obligatory in all schools.

"The constitution lays down basic rules for the economic future, guaranteeing the rights of spiritual work and invention, and protects art. A system of councils is created for industries, by which employees will have a voice in the decisions reached by the employers."

If the new German constitution contains nothing not already discoverable in the great similar charters formulated in the course of the past century by the democracies of Western Europe and by the United States of America, remarks a Berlin correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, it nevertheless does show a certain venturesomeness in the sections treating of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens. Thus for the first time we find in the charter of a constitution legal recognition of workmen's councils. Above these councils, we are told, will be the regional councils and a central council for all Germany, and these various bodies, according to the constitution, have been established "for the defense of the economic and social interests of the workers." The *Temps* correspondent adds:

"They will have the right to cooperate toward the establishment of laws of socialization and the Government will subject to them as consultant all legal projects of an economic and social nature. In this field the central council of workers will have the right to inaugurate legislation and to be represented before the assembly in defense of its plans. Thus the council idea, which at present wins the workman masses throughout the world, finds itself consecrated in the German constitution. . . . On some points it may be said without exaggeration that in form at least this constitution is the most democratic in the world. It remains to be seen whether the new Lycurguses of Weimar will be as hardy in its operation as they seem to have been in its construction."

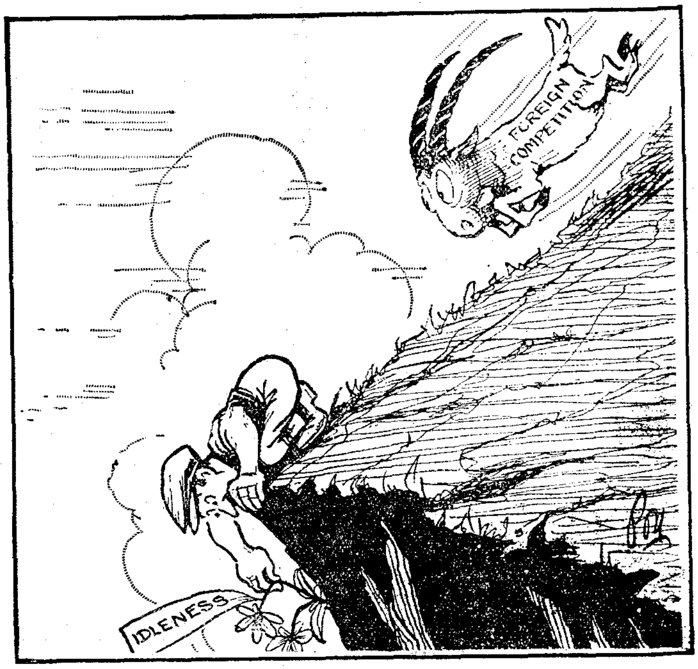
A sharp protest from a person of high official capacity in the Kingdom of Bavaria is voiced in a Munich dispatch to the Paris *Temps*, who says that the Bavarians are being "Prussified," and that the "Noskes continue the line of Bismarck." He is further quoted as saying:

"As much as lies in their power, the Socialists favor the unification idea because they expect to reduce the confederated states to mere provinces, and thus greatly facilitate the establishment of new social transformations."

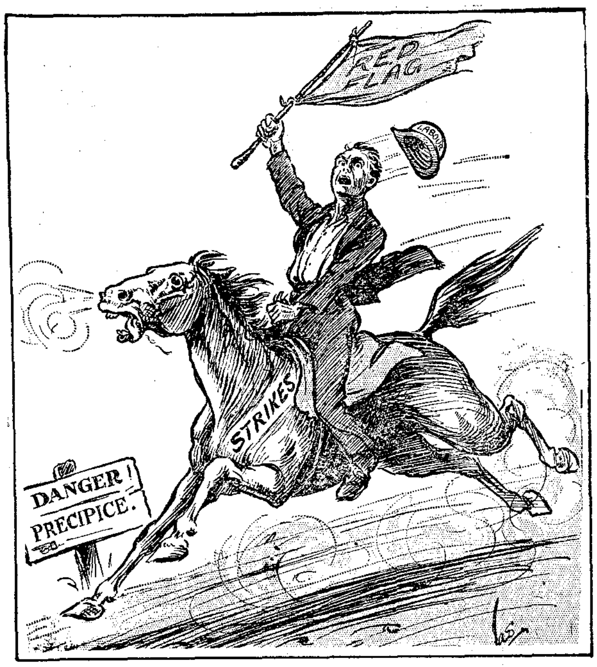
As an indication of the irritated frame of mind in this section in South Germany, reference is made to the *Suddeutsche Monatshefte*, in which a contributor writes as follows:

"The republic will never give us what we have lost. To-day we have lost all that we had and all that we might obtain in the future. We are no longer a nation. We have no army, no navy, no money, no industry, no raw materials, no honor, no dignity, no joy in work, and no food to eat. Since we have bent our neck we have not diminished by an iota the mortal hate of our enemies. In our constitution we have inscribed workmen's councils, but they serve us to no purpose, and in seven months we have become boastful beggars unwilling to work—we, the German people."

Altho similar lamentations are heard in various quarters, a more combative strain, the *Temps* correspondent remarks, proceeds from the German associations of young men designed to make "intensive political propaganda and keep alive the loyal memory of the Germans torn away from the fatherland." They have already rendered great service in eastern Prussia, it is reported, and will devote themselves to the assured task of winning back the "lost provinces" to the new German realm.



"My word, if I catch you bending!"
—*Evening News* (London).



THE RIDE TO RUIN.

"The number of unemployed is increasing daily by thousands. Before very long there will be an utter collapse of industry."—Press report. —*The People* (London).

MORAL TO LABOR'S UNREST

GERMAN UNDERGROUND WORK IN SPAIN

GERMANY'S SPY SYSTEM and submarine campaign in Spain having ceased, those formerly employed in these occupations are now devoting their abundant energy into new lines, according to a Paris *Liberté* correspondent at Valencia. Conquered and humiliated, they are still bursting with the idea of vengeance and seek to wreak it anywhere they can in the disorganization of other nations. In Spain particularly they hope to find a fertile soil for their operations, as it were a new Russia, where sixty-eight of one hundred of the inhabitants do not know how to read or write.

Characteristics of the workings of the German mind, with which the world grew painfully familiar in the past five years, this informant notes, reveal themselves anew in their present enterprise, which is managed in curiously cross-cut fashion. Thus, while they strive to upset industrial and social conditions, especially where French or Belgian capital and interests are involved, they carefully nurse their own commercial concerns. Germany's need of various commodities, especially of eatables, called upon their efforts immediately on the cessation of hostilities. Through Spanish agents and through their own representatives, we are advised, they laid hold by purchase of enormous supplies for export to the fatherland.

From the French standpoint, as the correspondent of *La Liberté* points out, the postwar activities of the Germans in Spain constitute a serious menace to French trade as well as to social and economic conditions among the Spaniards, and we read:

> "Their center of operations is at Barcelona, whence extend secret lines of their propaganda into all parts of the country. By means of anarchist journals, such as the Valencian daily *La Solidaridad Obrera*, by Bolshevik prospectuses, popular translations of the works of Trotzky and his disciples, and, above all, by means of personal propaganda cleverly conducted in syndicalist and agrarian circles, they foment strikes, especially in French and Belgian establishments, which are the particular objects of their hatred. They furnish the workmen's syndicates with the money they need, and give to economic movements a character of violence and a political objective until this time unknown in Spain."

During the war, we read further, the Germans used their time profitably in Spain. Pending their five years of espionage they studied thoroughly the weaker side of all classes of the Spaniards, and they know how to play upon the prejudices and predilections of each with their proverbial cunning. Their seed of discontent and discord is sown with equal thoroughness in great cities as well as in the hamlets and villages farthest away from the line of a railroad. The correspondent of *La Liberté* continues:

> "In Spain, as elsewhere, the cost of living has gone higher. For all that there is no place in Europe where this rise is less felt. It touches scarcely 50 per cent. of the whole number of living requisites. Moreover, the country is not in need and has never been in need of anything. There is abundance of flour, of sugar, of vegetables, of fruits, in fact, of everything that is lacking in France, so that Spain might easily give up 20 per cent. of its production and not feel the privation. But salaries have remained at a low average—perhaps in certain cases at too low an average. Upon this point the Germans insist continually and urge upon their listeners and on every occasion Bolshevik theories in workers' syndicates and in the country districts."

But at the same time as they work indefatigably toward the social disorganization of Spain, we are told, the Germans do not in the least neglect their own commercial and industrial interest. Thus, for instance—

> "No sooner was the war over than they set out to take possession of the productive energies of the country. All along the Spanish coast of the Mediterranean they bought up directly or through their Spanish representatives all the fruit harvest and all the stocks in preserve—in a word, any and every thing in the way of serviceability for the revictualment of their country. . . . German policy in Spain is simple, but very cleverly managed. It consists in the disorganization of the country by the innoculation of Bolshevik propaganda, which may reach from Spain into France, where there is less distrust of theories and practises that come from the Pyrenees than of the anarchist miasmas that come from across the Rhine. Also they are assiduous in spreading suspicion of France and England and Italy in dread lest Spain should join itself with a Latin-Saxon union, and finally in their schemes to capture Spanish markets in order to keep Spain under the economic yoke of Germany.
>
> "In Spain the Germans enjoy the favor of the lower clergy, which is poor and underpaid, of a section of the aristocracy, and of the upper *bourgeoisie*, who have inherited ancient rancours, and if we do not exert greater efforts to tighten our commercial and industrial relations with Spain, there is reason to fear the success of German effort."

POSTWAR DRINKING IN ENGLAND

EXTREME TEMPERANCE REFORMERS who looked for a great relapse into the prewar habits of drinking in England find no realization of their apprehensions in the figures for convictions for drunkenness since the armistice. The accompanying chart gives the bare figures of the convictions for drunkenness since the armistice, and, as the London *Times* points out, convictions are only 45 per cent. of the prewar figures, and it may be fairly anticipated that they will fall to less than one-third of the prewar average, provided that an effective control of the liquor traffic suitable to peace conditions be established. Of particular import, it is said, is the fact that intemperance among women remains at a satisfactorily low level, and the number of convictions of women is approximately one-third of the average before the war. The period covered by the chart, *The Times* goes on to say, has been affected to a large extent by abnormal factors, notably the return to civil life of large numbers of men from the armies abroad and their demobilization, which for several months proceeded at the rate of 15,000 per week, and this London daily reminds us that—

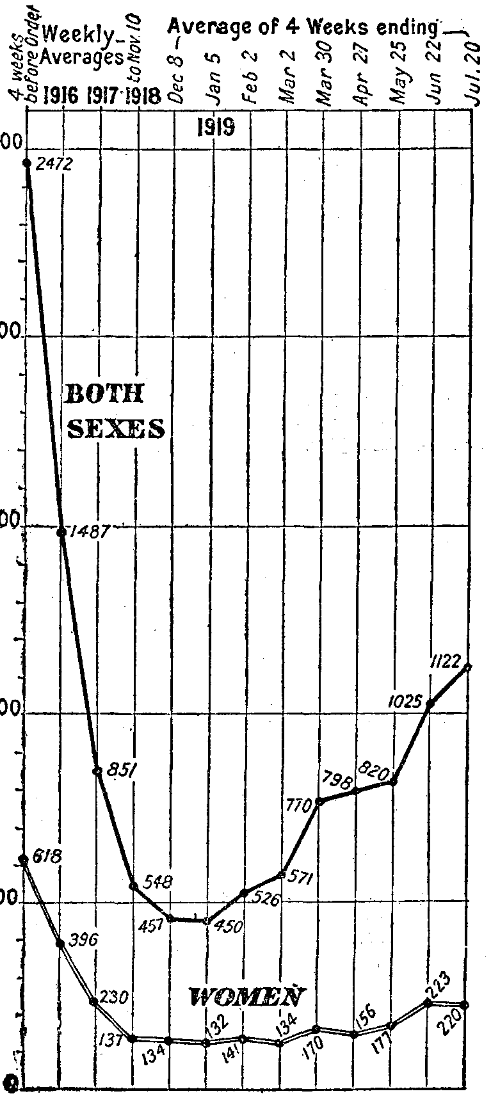


TABLE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND SINCE THE ARMISTICE.

> "All these men received gratuities of varying amounts, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that many were infected with an 'end-of-the-war' spirit and were prone to jollity. In addition immense sums, at one time £1,500,000 per week and at present £750,000 per week, were paid and are still being paid by the Government as unemployment grants. Moreover, the output of beer is now entirely unrestricted and the hours of sale have been extended."

UKRAINE'S POLITICAL BILL OF HEALTH

ENEMIES OF UKRAINE charge that the Government was hand and glove with Lenine and Trotzky and with the followers of Bela Kun, simply because leaders in the Ukrainian Republic found it imperative to institute certain social and economic reforms, notably in the matter of landholdings. So the word got abroad that Bolsheviki were in the saddle in Ukraine. But we are assured by a Bucharest correspondent of the Paris *Temps* that this accusation against the Ukrainian Government is without basis in fact, and he offers as warrant of his statement personal observation made in unoccupied Ukrainian territory as well as in the region occupied by Lenine troops. As long ago as October 25, 1917, when the Russian Bolsheviki took over control of Greater Russia, the provisional Ukrainian parliament—Central Rada, composed of 813 deputies elected by the whole population of the Ukrainian Republic—refused to recognize the Bolshevik régime by a unanimous vote, and we read:

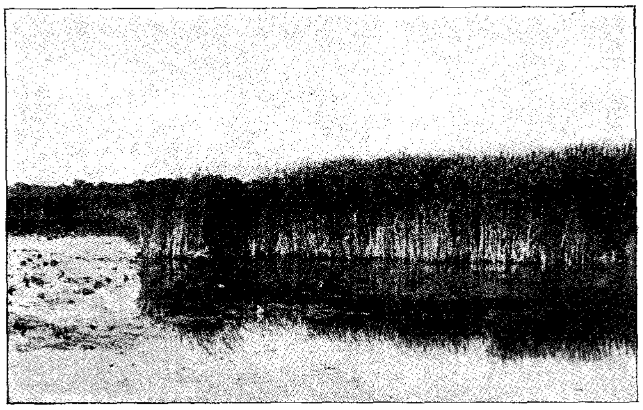
> "In consequence the Moscow representatives made a formal declaration of war on the young republic, which by its victory over the Red hordes delivered itself from *Soviet* imperialism. The people selected as their representatives for the constituent assembly 230 deputies, among whom were 175 Ukrainians opposed to Bolshevism, 30 deputies of other races, Israelites, Russians opposed to Bolshevism, and only 25 deputies partizans of Bolshevism. During the German occupation one would have thought that under the hetman régime, established by the Kaiser's armies in cooperation with reactionary foreign circles, there would have been a great surge of Bolshevik ideas among the masses. It would have been natural, seemingly, among a people suffering under such atrocious oppression. But, on the contrary, the Ukrainian people followed the lead of national parties, Socialist and Democrat, in electing a new parliament. Of 300 deputies in the new parliament there was an opposition of 250 Ukrainians against the Bolsheviki. There were sixty-five anti-Bolshevik deputies and only thirty-five seats remained in possession of the friends of Lenine. The Workers' Congress declared itself in favor of war against the Bolsheviki, for a convocation of parliament, and for cooperation with the Entente.
>
> "The reason for the failure of *Soviet* ideas in Ukraine is that eighty-five per cent. of the population of the republic is made up of villagers who are hostile to all Bolshevik expedients and are unwilling to let authority fall into the hands of the city proletariats. Thirteen per cent. of the population are property-owners, *Intelligentsia*, owners of industrial plants, merchants, professional men, and skilled workers. It is true that certain political parties, such as the Socialist Democrats, known as the Independent Group, and the Revolutionary Socialists, known as the Left, at one time feared that the Entente would not permit the Ukrainians to enjoy their national life in freedom, but would act as did the Germans. These parties also believed that a social revolution was bound to happen throughout the world. But scarcely a month after the occupation of Ukraine by the Russians from Moscow, these Ukrainians of the Left discovered their error. They abandoned their platform and joined with the other parties to set about the common task of the nation against the oppression of the Reds. . . . It may be said that Bolshevik partizans in Ukraine are not more numerous than in France or in Italy. With material assistance from the Entente, the Ukrainian Government by its national army could drive from Ukrainian soil the Russian Bolshevik army, and so Bolshevism in all the southern part of Old Russia would be stifled."

The wide-spread belief in Ukranian Bolshevism, we are told further, is due to the opponents of the Ukrainian Republic, who persisted in reporting that the Ukrainian Government was hand in glove with Lenine and Trotzky and multiplied allusions to an alliance between Ukraine and the followers of Bela Kun. "If Bolshevism is in favor in Ukraine," the question is asked, "how explain the determined resistance of the national Ukrainian Army to the Red hordes from Moscow?" The truth is that the Ukrainian Army is "giving a magnificent example of devotion to the cause of order and of right which triumphed for the Entente." The "real coworkers" with the Bolsheviki are the enemies of the soldiers of Petliura and not the soldiers themselves who are "fighting with all their strength against *Soviet* tyranny and for the deliverance of their country."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

CATTAILS AS A FOOD

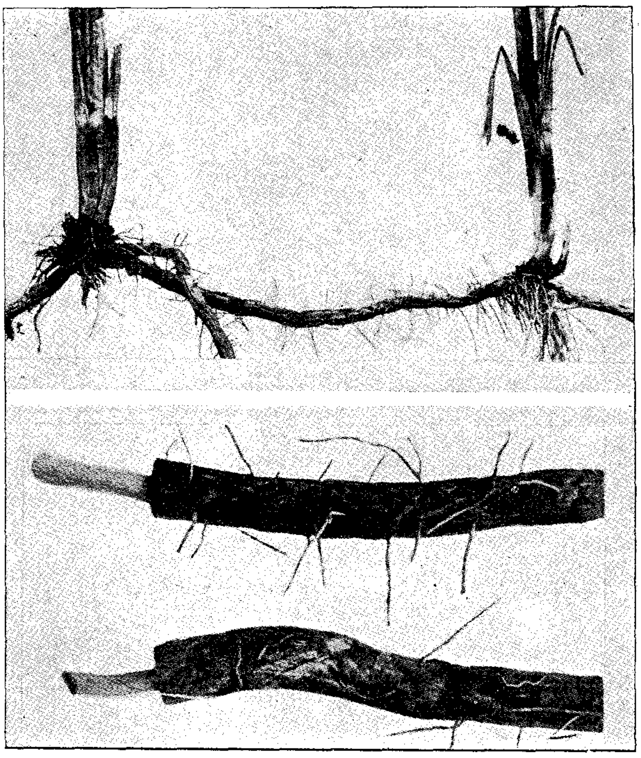
NOT THE TAILS OF CATS, of course, but the familiar marsh-plant of this name. From every acre of cattail may be obtained two tons of edible flour, now wasted. When we learned from the Indians to eat potatoes and corn, we neglected the cattail, which was equally used and esteemed by them. Prof. P. W. Claassen, of Cornell University, writing in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, August) on the cattail as "A Possible New Source of Food-Supply," thinks that it is time for us to make up for this lack of attention. The Iroquois, he reminds us, dried and pulverized the roots into flour, of which they made bread and puddings, and they bruised and boiled the same to obtain a fresh, sirupy gluten. The pollen is made into bread by the Maoris; and the food value of this plant, rich in starch and other edible products, and easily grown on waste land, has been noted frequently by botanists and other writers. Says Professor Claassen:



A TYPICAL CATTAIL MARSH.

"The cattail is a perennial plant with large underground root-stalks or rhizomes. Several of these rhizomes originate from a single plant. They spread in all directions and run underground for distances of twelve to thirty inches or more, then suddenly turn and come out and form other stalks. Thus in any cattail patch three to four inches under the surface of the ground one finds an irregular network of these rhizomes. To these rhizomes are attached the roots and root-hairs which gather the food-material from the soil. The rhizomes, which measure three-fourths to one inch in diameter, are the storing-places for the reserve food that has been manufactured by the green leaves. The center of the rhizome consists of a core of more solid material, an almost solid mass of starch. This core measures three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter. Surrounding this core of starch one finds a layer of spongy tissue, such as occurs around the roots of many of the swamp plants. It serves as a protection or as an insulator to the central core of the reserve food-material.

"During the growing season the cores of the rhizomes become filled with grains of starch. With this bountiful supply of reserve food-material on hand, the cattail is able to send forth its new leaves the following spring just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. A remarkably rapid growth is thus insured. However, in this process of food-manufacturing and storing, the cattail is not so different from many other plants. All plants store up food-material in some form or another. The potato concentrates its food-material in the tuber in the ground preparatory to the following year's crop. . . . . . .



WHERE THE STARCH IS STORED.

Above are two cattail plants with their starch-storing rhizomes, or root-stalks. Below are two pieces of rhizome with part of the outer covering removed to show the relative size of the central core from which the flour is made.

"The cattail produces a surprizingly large amount of food-material. The plant grows in situations which are at present little or not at all utilized. According to C. A. Davis, there are in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, 139,855 square miles of swamp-land. Thousands of acres of this land are cattail marshes. These marshes annually produce thousands of tons of food-material. . . . . . .

"Knowing that the Indians had made use of the cattail as a food, and knowing that such animals as muskrats thrive on this food, it was thought worth while to investigate the value of the cattail plant as a source of food-supply. . . . We find that one acre of cattail would yield a total dry weight of rhizomes of 10,792 pounds. . . . Careful weighings showed that in the dried rhizome the central core constituted 60 per cent. of the total weight of the rhizome. . . . The dried cores were ground up finely by passing them several times through an ordinary meat-grinder and then sifting through a fine-mesh sieve. Much of the fibrous material was thus got rid of. The siftings proved to be a fine flour of a white or slightly creamy-white color and not much different in general appearance from wheat flour. By this crude method of separating the fibrous material from the cores we found that from 10 to 15 per cent. by weight of the cores proved to be fibrous material, leaving a net weight of 5,500 pounds of the siftings or flour available per acre. . . . .

"A sample of the flour thus obtained was sent to Washington to the Food Administration office. This office turned the sample over to the Plant Chemical Laboratory, where an analysis of the flour was made. . . . Mr. J. A. LeClerc, the chemist in charge, in his report on the analysis says:

"'This material has approximately the same amount of protein that is found in rice and corn flours. . . . The fat content is somewhat lower than that found even in wheat flour. In view of our experience in the use of flour-substitutes in baking, we see no reason why cattail flour could not be used to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent. as part substitute for wheat flour.' . . . . . .

"The practicability of obtaining the flour from the field is a question which deserves further attention and experimentation. Likewise the question of cultivation would require careful investigation. The fact, however, remains that there are thousands of acres of cattails containing considerably over two tons of flour per acre which at present find no use.

"We have found that it is not so difficult to get the flour in small quantities. Half an hour at digging and 'peeling' has yielded three or four cupfuls of flour. The digging is not so different from digging potatoes and the peeling equally facile.

"We have used this flour in several ways, first as part substitute flour in baking, and secondly as a substitute for cornstarch in puddings. Biscuits made with 33 per cent. and 50 per cent. cattail flour were found to be very palatable. Even 100 per cent. cattail flour made biscuits that were not so different from biscuits made from wheat flour. Puddings made with cattail flour in them in place of cornstarch proved to be entirely satisfactory. The flavor produced by this flour is pleasing and palatable."

FIRST CATCH YOUR HELIUM

IT IS SOME TIME since the production of helium on a scale of sufficient magnitude for use in air-ships was announced; but air-ships are still filled with hydrogen and the hydrogen continues to burst into flame. Three times within the last few weeks, says an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York), accidents due to the inflammable hydrogen of the air-ship have shown how imminent a peril rests in the highly combustible gas upon which the lighter-than-air machine depends for its flotation. "This epidemic of disasters," he goes on to say, "will inevitably focus attention upon this ever-present danger of the dirigible." Why not use helium? The truth seems to be that announcements concerning the use of that gas in balloons have been somewhat premature. One gas-well in Texas is at present the only large source of supply, and the production of helium on a really commercial scale is a problem that has not yet been completely solved by chemists. "The wholesale substitution of helium," says the editorial writer, "would be the obvious solution—if only!" Here lies the trouble—First catch your helium! We read:

"The risk has always been there, and will always be present so long as hydrogen is used as a filler. The first destruction by fire of a large air-ship of the modern type occurred just before the war, when one of the modern *Zeppelins*, while maneuvering above the Johannisthal Flying Field, near Berlin, fell flaming to the ground with the loss of its entire personnel of over twenty officers and men. During the war and after our entry into it, one of our observation-balloons was destroyed by fire, with attendant and severe casualties.

"Of the three accidents occurring during the past few weeks, the first, which occurred at Baltimore after the ship had reached the ground, fortunately was attended with no loss of life, the officers and crew having left the ship. The next fatality occurred off the coast of England, apparently during a thunderstorm, and the solitary witness of the disaster reported that the ship suddenly burst into flames and fell into the sea. The loss here was of the whole complement of eleven men. The Chicago disaster was also due to ignition of the hydrogen-gas, probably from the exhaust of the rotary engines, the presumption being that some small particles of incandescent material driven out by the exhaust ignited the balloon-covering and precipitated the disaster. That the wreckage of the balloon should have fallen through the glass roof of a crowded bank, and spattered its burning gasoline over the employees within a cage from which rapid exit was difficult, is one of those amazing coincidences which seem to set the laws of chance at defiance. Certain it is that this gruesome horror will result in an increasing demand for the passage of well-thought-out laws for controlling the use of the air, particularly over cities and populous communities.

"But the outstanding lesson of this series of disasters to hydrogen-supported air-ships is that the elimination of hydrogen must be made the constant aim of aeronautical engineers, and of the laboratories which are devoting time to aeronautical research. The wholesale substitution of helium would be the obvious solution, if only that ideal gas could be obtained at a reasonable cost in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. We have no doubt that the aeronautical world would gladly accept the sacrifice of 10 per cent. of lifting effect for the sake of absolute immunity from fire. If travel through the air, whether by airplane or air-ship, is to engage the interest and secure the confidence of the civilian world, so that the carriage of passengers, mail, and freight may soon be placed upon a paying basis, it must be made reasonably safe. It is certain that a continued recurrence of these horrible conflagrations will go far to kill the public confidence in travel by lighter-than-air machines.

"In view of the growing interest in the possibilities of air-travel which has been brought about by the wonderful accomplishment of the *NC-4* and the Vickers-Vimy machines, and of *R-34*, we can think of no field of investigation that should have stronger appeal for the chemist than that of the production of helium on a commercial scale. Thus far there has been discovered only one source of supply of any magnitude—a gas-well in Texas whose yield of helium can supply but a small proportion of the demand which will soon be forthcoming."

Further light is thrown on this important question by a writer in *The Aerial Age Weekly* (New York), who tells us that one reason why the gas-balloons are not at once filled with helium instead of hydrogen is that about a million cubic feet of it per day is being wasted in connection with the consumption of natural gas, of which it frequently is a constituent. Gas-waste, both here and in balloons themselves, will have to be very greatly reduced before the use of helium can become general. Meanwhile, processes of extraction are being further perfected and several experimental plants are in operation. According to this authority no less than $6,000,000 has been either spent or obligated in the pursuit and development of this important improvement in lighter-than-air navigation. We read:

"Three processes, alike in fundamental principles, but differing in important details, are being tried. One of these, the Linde process, has demonstrated its success and is the basis of the production plant now being built. The second, the Claude process, gives promise of a somewhat lower operating cost than the Linde process, but has not yet been entirely perfected. At present this plant is temporarily shut down until the new government pipeline can provide it with an adequate supply of undiluted petrolia gas, at which time the final test will be made. The third process, invented by Norton and developed by the Bureau of Mines, is the basis of the large experimental unit in Plant No. 3. This unit is still being worked into shape by Norton, the inventor, and it is hoped that satisfactory results will be forthcoming within the next two months. It gives promise of an operating cost lower than either of the others.

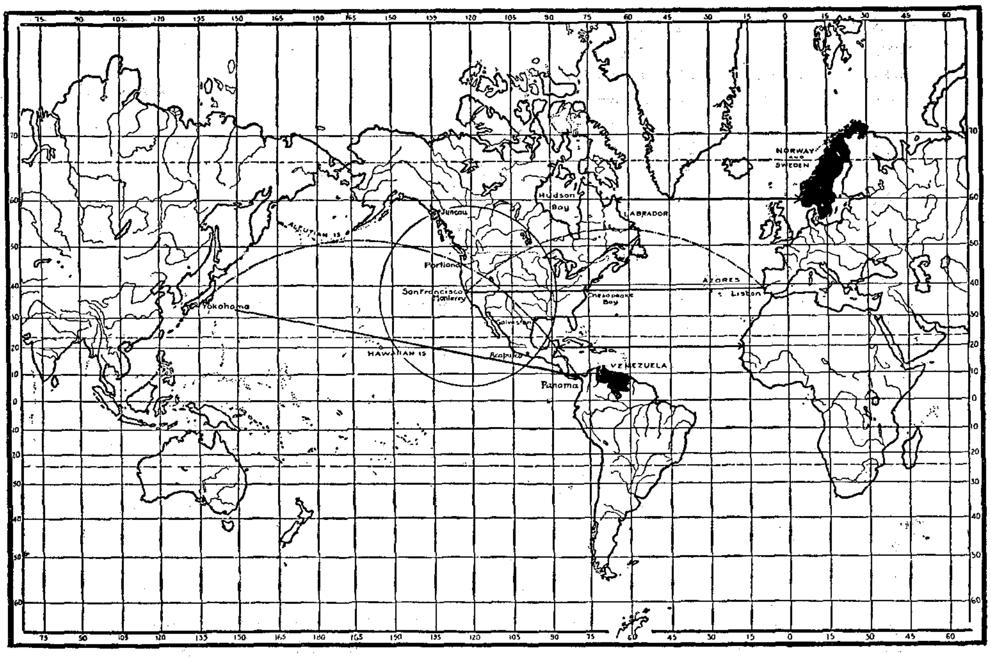
"The active supervision of the production program for helium, with the exception of Plant No. 3, has been placed in the hands of the Navy Department by mutual agreement between the Army and Navy. All that it is necessary for the Army to do at the present time is, therefore, first, to keep in touch with the work the Navy is doing in behalf of both departments; secondly, to prepare itself for the proper utilization of the helium that will be supplied to it under the agreement with the Navy; and thirdly, to assume the responsibility of providing an adequate supply of the necessary raw material in the future.

"It is further suggested that there is much to be done before the Army will be ready to use this new gas in the most effective way. A small repurification plant has already been authorized and plans for it are nearly completed. The question of modifying the designs of the various types of balloons in use, so as to make them appropriate for helium, should be undertaken at once. The chief difficulty is connected with the very large waste of gas involved in the methods of handling balloons at present in use. This waste of gas will have to be very largely reduced by careful experimentation and by changes both in balloons and in the manual of tactics before the use of helium in balloons of the army types will be justified from the point of view of the whole problem of national defense.

"Finally, it must be remembered that the supply of helium in the United States, altho large, is by no means unlimited. At the present time probably a million cubic feet per day is being fed through the natural-gas mains of various cities in the Middle West and being dissipated into the atmosphere through thousands of chimneys. Steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to secure for the Army and Navy the right to process all supplies of natural gas containing usable quantities of helium before this gas is distributed. The details of such a procedure will require careful study, and for this purpose an Argon Conservation Committee, consisting of a representative of the Navy, a representative of the Army, and a representative of the Bureau of Mines, was appointed last August."

MISLEADING MAPS

THE EARTH'S SURFACE, which is spherical, can not be exactly represented on a flat map. Our attempts to do so are only approximations, and the different kinds of charts thus obtained should be chosen strictly in accordance with the uses to which they are to be put. In an article contributed to *The Pacific Marine Review* (San Francisco, August), B. J. S. Cahill calls attention to the fact that Mercator's projection, so generally used in maps to preserve the general shape of land and water masses, is worse than useless to answer questions of distance and direction. To illustrate, he tells of a tramp-steamer with a valuable cargo that once went ashore in the fog off Monterey, Cal. The underwriters' agents were instructed to send a wrecker from the nearest point. One available wrecker was at Acapulco and another at Juneau. The agent, hastily consulting a map, noted that Acapulco seemed nearer and wired accordingly. But Juneau was the nearer on the earth's surface, tho not on the Mercator chart, and in the time lost a rising sea and a heavy surf had made of the vessel a total loss. Says Mr. Cahill:



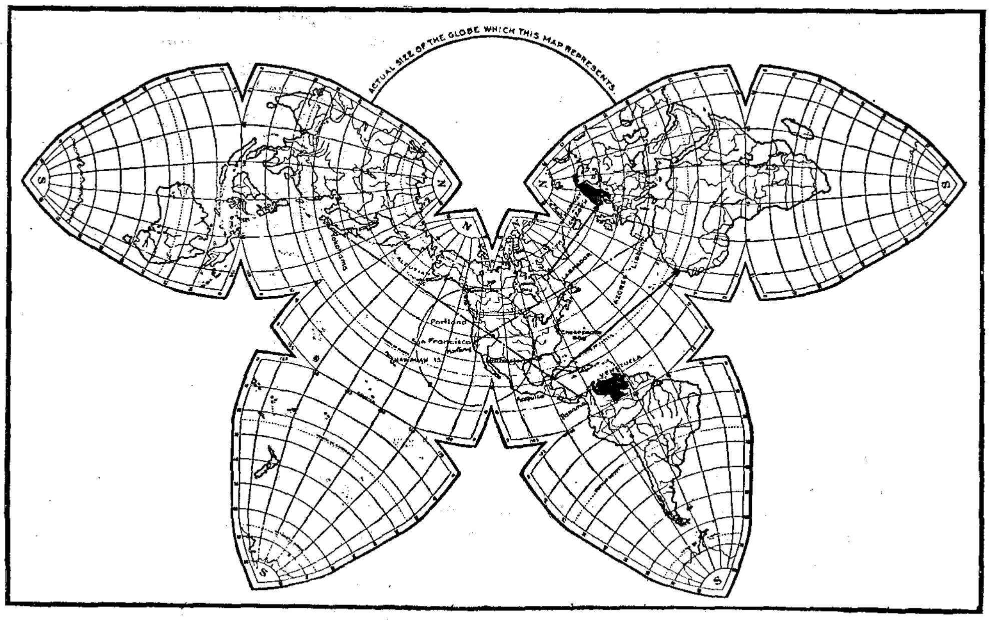
MERCATOR'S CHART OF THE WORLD.

On this misleading map Acapulco, Mexico, seems to be nearer to Monterey, California, than does Juneau; Alaska, Africa and Yucatan are as close to each other as Norway and Labrador; the area of Venezuela seems to be only one-third as great as the area of Norway and Sweden. Then look at the butterfly map below and see how these impressions are corrected by a true map drawn to the same scale.

"The loss was due to the very misleading nature of Mercator's chart, whose scale of distance increases from the equator to the poles at an ever-enlarging ratio. A glance at the map above will show graphically the magnitude of this illusion. The distance from West Africa to East Yucatan on the twentieth parallel measures almost exactly the same distance as that from Norway to Labrador on the sixtieth parallel. Yet the actual distance of the former (4,700 miles) is more than twice the actual distance of the latter (2,300 miles).

"When the Panama Pacific Exposition was first discust, objection was made to San Francisco, on the ground that the city by the Golden Gate was a long way off the track of vessels going to the Orient through the Panama Canal. And a line drawn from Panama to Yokohama fails even at the nearest point to come within at least twelve hundred miles of San Francisco, southwesterly by south. At least that is what Mercator's chart tells the layman who reads this chart as if it were a map or ground-plan of the world. Therefore, when an expert or a navigator tells the facts, the average man is exceedingly astonished. And well he may be, because the direct air-line to Yokohama for a dirigible air-ship does not go from Panama into the Pacific Ocean at all, but through the Gulf of Mexico via Yucatan to the neighborhood of Galveston, thence to Salt Lake and northeast of San Francisco several hundred miles, and not out into the Pacific Ocean until as far north as Portland, thence up to the Aleutian Islands and down the west coast of Asia, finally reaching Yokohama from the north-northeast.

"Now, it is obvious that if this is the shortest route for a dirigible, which regards neither land nor water, an ocean-going vessel should, on leaving the Canal at Panama, approximate this great circle route as nearly as possible, which would mean that it should hug the coast up as far as Portland before crossing the Pacific and getting in line with the ideal short route. It is clear from this that all coast cities from Panama to Portland are on the road to Japan and the Orient, a fact of immense importance to the whole Pacific coast. Moreover, these revelations of the great circle route, the short air-line, make it clear that any Alaskan port is nearer to the Orient than Prince Rupert, just as Prince Rupert is nearer than Vancouver, Vancouver than Seattle, Seattle than Portland, Portland than San Francisco, San Francisco than Los Angeles, and so on."



MAP OF THE WORLD ON THE BUTTERFLY PROJECTION.

This is drawn to the same scale as the Mercator chart shown above. Note that when shown in their correct relations Juneau, Alaska, is much nearer to Monterey than is Acapulco; that relative distances are correct, and that straight lines follow the same path on the map as great circles drawn on Mercator's chart, and the area of Venezuela is in reality much larger than the combined areas of Norway and Sweden.

A hundred similar instances could be given, says Mr. Cahill. He furnishes but one more. San Francisco has nearly the same latitude as Lisbon. An air-route across Mercator's chart would run due east to Chesapeake Bay, across to the Azores, and so to Lisbon. But a dirigible would steer from San Francisco northeast to North Dakota, crossing the Canadian border just below

Winnipeg, thence to the southern end of Hudson Bay, and across Labrador to the North Atlantic seaboard some hundred miles north of the Belle Isle Straits; thence across the water, arriving at Lisbon from the northwest. Who would realize that in the trip from San Francisco to Lisbon most of the land route would be over Canada? To quote further:

"Of course, these instances are given to indicate the ideal short route, or great circle line, regardless of the many other conditions of sea, land, and air that may modify and deflect this course one way or the other.

"The object of this article is to make clear that Mercator's map is not only inadequate, but utterly misleading and deceptive, in all matters relating to correct routes across the world, both as to distance and direction anywhere in the temperate zones. Writers on this subject have repeatedly deplored the growing use of Mercator's diagram as a map in schools, trading houses, and transportation companies, and, worst of all perhaps, for statistical purposes. It should be used only as a chart for navigation, and even its use here is restricted to wind propulsion, a motive power fast tending to become commercially obsolete.

"The reason for the general misuse of this sailing chart is that map-publishers have a ready sale for Mercator's to navigators, and as the plates are costly to engrave, and as no other adequate projection has been available, the geographers have been compelled to use a picture of the whole world never really intended for them by the inventor of this chart himself."

TO STOP ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS

FAILURE OF SAFETY-DEVICES on elevators, especially of safety-catches and air-cushions, is held responsible for elevator accidents by the writer of an article on the subject in *The Universal Engineer* (New York). While believing that the elevator business is in competent hands, and that the conditions of service are as fully met in our best elevators as in any widely employed contrivance of man, this writer asserts that there is still room for improvement. The occasional maiming, or the still rarer killing, of a human being painfully assures us, he says, that the elevator is not absolutely safe, and leaves it open to suggestion and criticism from all who are interested. He goes on:

"The accidents which occur should not be smoothed over, or made light of, by any specious excuses. It may tend to reassure the passengers to tell them that the accidents seldom occur in regular passenger service. Most of the killed or injured are in some way out of place or are doing something improper in connection with the elevator or its appurtenances.

"So-called freight-elevators are far more dangerous to life and limb than passenger-elevators. The knowledge of these facts does not restore life nor reset broken legs. An accident of the same severity, if preventable, is equally to be guarded against wherever it may occur. Almost invariably, after the fact, the accident is shown to have been preventable.

"There are various classes of elevator accidents, but the most characteristic and most serious, and that which we here have particularly in mind, is the dropping of the cage. Of course, sufficient cable strength is always provided; still cables will break or let go, and then the safety-devices come into play.

"It may be worth while to inquire whether the duty assigned to the safety-catches, or the relation of their expected action to the regular operation of the elevator, is altogether the correct one. The safety-catch is normally inoperative and is designed to be put in operation by and for the emergency. Why should not these devices be rather normally operative instead of inoperative, so that, so to speak, their permission must first be secured by appropriate action before the elevator moves at all? The safety-catches should be always on, and instantly efficient, except where they are deliberately, purposely, and temporarily released to allow the cage to move.

"The catches, clamps, or brakes which are operated by a centrifugal governor may be theoretically all that could be desired, but in several instances they have demonstrated their practical inefficiency by failing to act at all or not until a dangerous drop was accomplished. This may have been due to improper adjustment, but, if so, there should have been, and there should always be, some means of assurance as to that adjustment.

"The air-cushion at the bottom of the elevator-shaft has repeatedly demonstrated its value as a saving device, and it would seem that it should be more generally, if not universally, employed. There is to be said for it, besides its efficiency when the emergency occurs, that it is always ready for business and can scarcely be rendered inoperative except by deliberate intention.

"As to freight-elevators, it may almost be said that there are none. Men will ride when they can ride, and it is the fact that they do ride. The elevator-runner usually rides in any case, so that practically every elevator is a passenger-elevator. A notice conspicuously posted, warning all persons that they ride at their own risk, may relieve a proprietor of legal responsibility, but it still leaves the moral responsibility intact.

"It is not easy to see why a freight-elevator should not be required to be made as safe as a passenger elevator. Certainly, in view of the fatalities which are constantly occurring with factory and storehouse elevators, they are not as safe as they should be.

"The safety-catches usually applied to freight-elevators provide that if the cable breaks close to the carriage the dogs will be thrown out to engage in the racks at the side of the shaft. To demonstrate the reliability of the catches, it is quite common to attach the cable temporarily to the carriage by a piece of rope, to haul the carriage with a good load on it up to the top of the shaft, and cut the rope. Of course the catches work, the carriage does not drop, and the safety of the elevator is assumed.

"As a matter of fact, the cable has a persistent habit of not letting go in that way. If the cable breaks, as it usually does, much nearer the drum, if the drum gets loose on the shaft, if the teeth break out of a gear, or if something of that kind happens, the carriage may drop to very nearly full speed, while the drag of the cable will still be sufficient to overcome the springs and hold the dogs in."

"Air-cushions at the bottom of elevator-shafts are constructed by making the lower part of the shaft air-tight. When a falling car drops into this pocket the air below acts as a cushion and the stop is made gradual by the escape of air in the same way as in the familiar pneumatic door-check. A car has been dropt 130 feet into one of these air-cushions, and those who took the drop emerged from the car smiling and without a scratch. To quote further.

"A well-known expert on elevator construction speaks of the air-cushion as follows:

"'The air-cushion should consist mainly in the proper enclosure at the base of any elevator-shaft and in the ratio of one foot of enclosure for every seven feet of travel of the car. . . . . .

"'Many persons believe that the only thing to be considered is sufficient strength. This is a mistake, for as fast as the air has been comprest to a certain point it must be released and should never be compelled to bear more than two and a half times the load in its normal condition. . . . The air at the bottom of the shaft must be displaced or the elevator could never reach the bottom. . . . . .

"'The car, after striking the air, would rebound and ascend with nearly the same speed that it came down. . . . If, on the other hand, a compression-chamber is constructed with its proper valve escape graduated from the top of the air-cushion and growing less as it runs down, there would be a constantly increasing resistance as it advances. By this process the entire length of the air-cushion is utilized to break the fall.'"

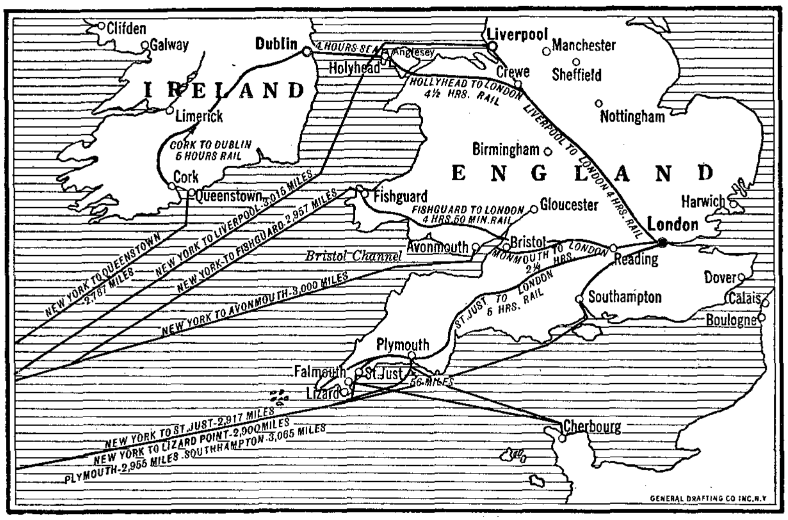
MINIFYING SPECTACLES—Spectacles that diminish the apparent size of the object instead of enlarging it are a late addition to popular optical apparatus. They are intended for those whose fate, as late arrivals, consigns them to a front seat in the movie-show. Says a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August):

"'Seats up front,' says the usher as you enter the moving-picture theater. But if you sit too near a moving picture the screen folk become monstrous, distorted figures moving around amid a great flickering that hurts the eyes. If you are in the habit of arriving late, you ought to own a pair of the moving-picture spectacles invented by Edward Lamphier, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. They are made like opera-glasses, but they have the reverse effect. Opera-glasses bring things near; these glasses send things away. Converging lenses are mounted on the outside ends of the frames, and the eye-pieces are adjustably mounted on aluminum tubes within. The movie fan adjusts the eye-pieces to suit his particular focal length. A screen fifteen feet away will then seem to be forty-five feet away and flickering is reduced."

HARBORS OF THE FUTURE

THE SHIP OF THE FUTURE is waiting for its harbor. No engineering problems of its own construction retard its development, but the fact that it has already grown to its harbor-limits. We must have bigger terminal facilities if we are to have bigger ships. In England it is now proposed to provide harbors for 1,000-foot liners, and the plan to build such liners here and dock them at Montauk Point is already familiar through the daily press. In Britain the plans have reached a definite proposal to improve the port of Falmouth so as to provide, it is claimed, a safer and quicker route for ocean passengers and mails to and from London and the Continent than any now available. According to the British promoters, Falmouth is to be made "a port of empire," and the scheme is regarded as one of imperial importance. That we ought to consider seriously some plan of this kind in the United States is evidently the opinion of the editor of *The Scientific American* (New York), who says:

> "The limit of size in steamships is not determined by any structural difficulties in the ship itself. Ships of from 600 to 1,000 feet in length would have made their appearance many years earlier than they did if it had been a question of the ability of the great ship-building firms to construct such ships. The limitations on size have been those imposed by nature, such as the depth of the entrance channels to harbors or their width as affecting the safe flow of traffic. Also in such conditions as obtain in the Hudson River, New York, the length of the ships and piers at which they lie is restricted by the necessity for preserving a sufficiently wide channel between the pier-head lines on opposite sides of the river."


Clifden
Galway
Dublin
4 HOURS SEA
Anglesey
Holyhead
IRELAND
Limerick
CORK TO DUBLIN 6 HOURS RAIL
Cork
Queenstown
Liverpool
Manchester
Crewe
Sheffield
HOLLYHEAD TO LONDON 4½ HRS. RAIL
Nottingham
LIVERPOOL TO LONDON 4 HRS. RAIL
Birmingham
ENGLAND
Fishguard
FISHGUARD TO LONDON 4 HRS.50 MIN.RAIL
Gloucester
Harwich
London
Bristol
Avonmouth
Bristol Channel
MONMOUTH TO LONDON 2¼ HRS.
Reading
Dover
Calais
Boulogne
Southampton
ST. JUST TO LONDON 6 HRS. RAIL
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN 2,787 MILES
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL 3,016 MILES
NEW YORK TO FISHGUARD 2,957 MILES
NEW YORK TO AVONMOUTH 3,000 MILES
Plymouth
Falmouth
St. Just
Lizard
56 MILES
Cherbourg
NEW YORK TO ST. JUST-2,917 MILES
NEW YORK TO LIZARD POINT-2,900 MILES
PLYMOUTH-2,955 MILES SOUTHHAMPTON 3,065 MILES
GENERAL DRAFTING CO INC. N.Y.

ENGLAND'S PROPOSED NEW OCEAN ROUTE.

This diagram shows how the development of a great deep-water harbor and docks at St. Just, near Falmouth, will shorten the route to London and the Continent.

The Falmouth plan is set forth in an earlier issue of the same paper, as follows, by Eric A. Dime, who says:

> "According to Sir A. Booth, of the Cunard Company, the purely cargo-steamer in the North-American trade is passing. He express his belief recently that the Atlantic transport trade of the future lies with the 40,000- to 50,000-ton steamer carrying freight, passengers, and mail, and if he be right in his belief, the cargo business of the future will necessarily go to the ports where mammoth passenger- and cargo-steamers can be properly accommodated. Under present conditions our largest steamships are unable to enter or leave Southampton, Liverpool, or London except when the tides are favorable on the bars and in the channels. They can only enter Liverpool during twelve hours out of the twenty-four, and they can only go into dock there when their time in port more or less coincides with the period of spring-tides. There is no port in the United Kingdom possessing suitable dock accommodation which large steamships like the following can enter or leave in all states of tide and weather: *Britannic*, 50,000 tons, 900 feet; *Aquitania*, 50,000 tons, 885 feet; *Olympic*, 45,000 tons, 882 feet; *Mauretania*, 32,000 tons, 790 feet.
>
> "The principal ports of England, the majority of which are approached by long and shallow channels, were more or less convenient for shipping in the past, but the heavy expenditure necessary to adapt them to the requirements of modern shipping makes their continued use uneconomical. They retard the progress of ship-building and would handicap British ship-owners and merchants in competition with their foreign rivals. . . . . . .
>
> "Shipping authorities in England have agreed that St. Just, in Falmouth Harbor, would make the most ideal deep-water port. It is situated on the eastern shore of the harbor, which is the nearest deep-water harbor to the entrance of the English Channel from the Atlantic. St. Just is easily accessible and landlocked, and vessels of any draft or size can safely enter and leave it in any state of the tide. There is no bar, silting, or scouring and little strength of tide. The harbor offers a direct and safe approach from the ocean and shelter. Owing to natural advantages the accommodation required for the modern great vessels could be constructed there at a comparatively small cost, while at the same time the advantages of the site are equally favorable for the construction of the necessary adjuncts of a harbor and docks of the first class. . . . . . .
>
> "Docks erected at St. Just would be in the most favorable position for the economical and expeditious distribution and collection of goods carried by the liners. These goods could be conveyed at cheap rates by an organized system of coasting steamers to and from St. Just and London, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Liverpool Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and other places which are near to great centers of consumption and production, and also to and from the continental ports. This systematized cooperation on a large scale of the ocean and coasting trades would be merely a development of what is already being done from the ports now being used by the liners, but the principle has not been, and indeed can not be, carried far enough in consequence of the natural disadvantages of those ports and the great increase of size of the modern steamships."

A writer on "The Future of Falmouth," in *Lloyd's List Weekly Summary* (London), asserts that the maintenance of British supremacy in the carrying trade of the world is dependent upon the construction of deep-drafted mammoth liners, whereby the cost of transport is reduced to a minimum. Hitherto the draft of ships trading to British dominions in the East has been limited by the Suez Canal, but the submarine closed the Suez route to many vessels and brought the Cape route into use once more, leading to ships of greater depth. He goes on:

> "The intention of the scheme referred to above being to accommodate steamers drawing forty-four feet and upward, and that depth not being available continuously under all states of the tide at any other port in England, it follows that Falmouth should have a monopoly of the trade carried by steamers of that draft whose owners are desirous of saving the extra length of voyage and avoiding the delays, or risk of delays, in waiting for tides, etc. So long as these conditions continue Falmouth can hardly fail to become a distributing and collecting center. The advantages to what may be called superliners in the quick turn-round are manifest, and are of no inconsiderable importance owing to their great capital cost and their proportionately considerable aggregate cost of running expenses.
>
> "It is estimated approximately that a saving of twenty-four hours inward and outward, due to saving in mileage steamed and the avoidance of delays entering and leaving port, would increase the annual earnings of a vessel of the *Lusitania* class by an amount equal to from one to one and a half times the gross earnings of a round trip, apart from the saving due to economy in cost of freight."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 112

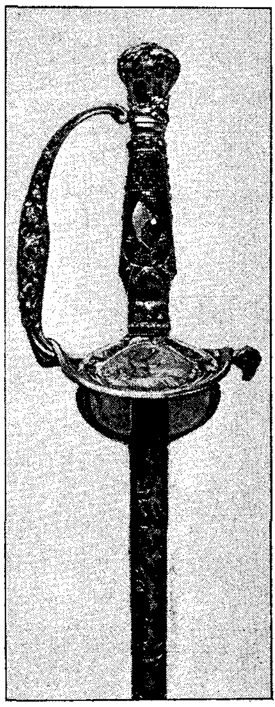
LETTERS - AND - ART

THE SWORDS OF CEREMONY

THE GRACIOUS GIFT of a sword of honor which the City Corporation bestowed on General Pershing during *his recent visit to the British capital links itself with* the similar honor which the city of Paris bestowed on her three great marshals—Joffre, Foch, and Pétain. In the latter act there is seen a return to an old French tradition, "an ancient military tradition of which victory has brought us back the remembrance," according to a writer in *L'Illustration* (Paris). The city of Paris, which ran so many risks in this war, thus expresses its gratitude to the three who watched over her safety, giving them "the arms of ceremony with which they may adorn themselves on solemn occasions." In carrying out this act there is seen the revival of still another tradition, that of calling in her best artificers to execute the work. Mr. Henry Nock, a medalist; Henri Vever, an artist-jeweler; and Edmond Becker, a sculptor, were the men chosen, calling to mind illustrious jewelers of past times, "for instance, Jean Varin, who was appointed, by the enlightened favor of Richelieu, guard and Administrator of the Royal Funds"; so likewise Thomas Germain, who carved the sword offered to Louis XV., then a child, by his good town of Paris; so in the case of François Marteau and also Augustin Dupré, who worked for the "soldiers of the Second Year."

> The handle is Gil's, the famous carver,
> He who molds best to the taste of pretty ladies
> A box of pastils in the hilt of a sword,

said a hero of Hugo. And the "Queen of Swords," the sword without rival of Cæsar Borgia, was also due to the collaboration of an irreproachable blacksmith and a jeweler of prodigious talent, this Hercules called Fideli, the name of whom was only revealed during the last century.



THE MARSHAL'S SWORD.

Presented to Joffre by the grateful city of Paris. The ship on the handle represents the city's insignia.

The three swords in question were ordered by the city of Paris after a limited competition had been held between artists assembled by the bureau of the Municipal Council. We read:

"To Mr. Henry Nock fell the task of furnishing the sword of the first-created Marshal, the Victor of the Marne, Marshal Joffre. The enameled hilt, the principal part and the most remarkable, presents at first sight the escutcheon of the city of Paris, the galley with silvered keel, and silver sails upon a red field, under a blue sky sprinkled with lilies of France. This is overtopped by a mural crown interlaced with oak-leaves. Thus is represented the donor-city, the saved and grateful city. On the other side of the hilt, upon a scarlet-enameled field striped with gold, a bandrol of gold bears the prophetic motto, *Fluctuat nec mergitur*. Upon the escutcheon of the guard in low bas-relief a helmeted Gaul fights with his short sword the enraged eagle. The rear part is decorated with two batons and the initials of the Marshal. Upon the arc, sprinkled with laurel-leaves carved in the gold, shine the seven diamonds, insignia of the dignity of the Marshal. A little ram's head very delicately modeled ends the projecting point of the hilt. The scabbard, in polished shark-skin of a dull milky-gray color, which seems a cluster of pearls, ends in a little knob of gold as the entire hilt, decorated with the fruits of the earth in which reposes a sword hereafter useless, the wheat of the furrows, the grapes of the vineyards, and the Gallic cock represented crowing. The blade engraved and gilded bears the dedication of the city to the Marshal. Such is this work, drawn in simple and large lines, sumptuous of decoration, whose effect is still more heightened by sparse rows of pearls, made by an artist who is before all traditionalistic and classical."

The sword of Marshal Foch was entrusted to the jeweler-goldsmith, Henri Vever, a native of Metz, and expresses his province's gratitude. Seeming to fit the religious austerity of Foch's character, it is even more soberly decorated than the first. The exquisite carving of its golden hilt constitutes its chief ornament. The part held by the hand is formed by "a figure representing France straight as a caryatid draped in the tricolor, which covers it in the back with tiny folds, very soft to the touch." Going on:

"At the feet of this figure Alsace and Lorraine raise to the recovered motherland their grateful eyes and attach a garland to a cartouche bearing the dates of 1914–1918. The hilt, crowned with the helmet, thereafter to remain legendary as the battle headgear of generals and soldiers alike, is decorated with a frieze where pass infantry and cavalry, our heroes of the Great War, cut in strong relief. The arc is ended by a figure of Victory held to the hilt by its extended wings, draped by a loose-folded chlamys, letting fall from her hands the garland of laurels on which are encrusted the seven stars of the dignity of marshal represented by diamonds, which are the only ornaments upon the solid gold. Upon the projecting end of the black morocco scabbard, the Gallic cock crows victory. On the blade is the dedication of the city to the Marshal."

Mr. Edmond Becker was charged with modeling the sword for Marshal Pétain after the model he had presented at the contest:

"His work is entirely 'modern art.' The city of Paris, draped in the folds of the French flag, extends the crown of laurels to the victors. She is standing upon the symbolic ship of the Paris escutcheon, the prow of which is modeled into the Gallic cock, and her graceful body forms the handle of the sword, the crown of which forms the slender pommel and the nave the guard.

"Upon the outside of the basket hilt the coat of arms of the city of Paris are reproduced in enamel of old French workmanship. The seven stars of precious stones also gleam upon the hilt, which is bound in the middle by a circlet of platinum surrounded by two laurel crowns engraved with the two great dates of the war: 1914–1918. The chape which crowns the scabbard of blue morocco—the color of the baton of a marshal—is ornamented with a *motif* elegantly carved, while the projecting end of the scabbard is formed by a fine medallion representing Victory."

These three swords were presented on the night before the Triumph, July 14, on the *place* of the Hôtel de Ville, the old "Grève," which played such an important rôle in the history of France. It was a festive spectacle, we are told, which has not been seen since 1860, when the last sword of honor recompensing military services was offered to Marshal MacMahon by the district of Autun, where he was born, in commemoration of his victory of Magenta and of his elevation to the rank of Duke. The immense and curious crowd of Parisians which assembled on the 14th of July along the route of the glorious procession did not see these beautiful arms at the sides of the three great chiefs, as they may not be carried on horseback.

DEMOCRATIZING GERMAN THEATERS

THERE IS MORE DEMOCRACY to the square inch in Germany than anywhere else, claims Mr. Charles Victor, corresponding for the New York *Evening Post*. "Nowhere is this more true than in the theater." If all he tells us about the German theater is to be taken as contributory to this fact, Democracy might well look out for its character. In this connection Mr. Victor refers especially to "the demand for democratic institutions and reform in all the instrumentalities of life," which, he says, has reached "a positive epidemic"; and this has entered the theater and changed entirely the old method of its conduct. Alongside has gone an astounding liberty, or license, according to the point of view, in respect to the nature of the plays presented. War-plays are unpopular, and hence non-existent, a condition, Mr. Victor learns from Max Reinhardt, the famous producer, that prevailed even during the war. They are scorned now because they smack of the "Wilhelmian era," as it is called. The revolution, according to Max Reinhardt, could long ago have been foreseen in the plays of the younger generation, only the public didn't see them because of the alert eye of the censor:

"During the war we avoided war-plays because the war itself was a reality. Now that we have the revolution in real life, we avoid it on the stage. But years before the actual outbreak the revolution was foreshadowed in the work of our younger playwrights. Our artists, our intellectuals of the younger generation, were in revolt throughout the period of the war. Göring's 'Seeschlact,' Hasenclever's 'Der Sohn,' Unruh's 'Das Geschlecht,' Sorge's 'Der Bettler,' and Arnold Zweig's 'Samuel' were all plays that could not be publicly produced because of their revolutionary character.

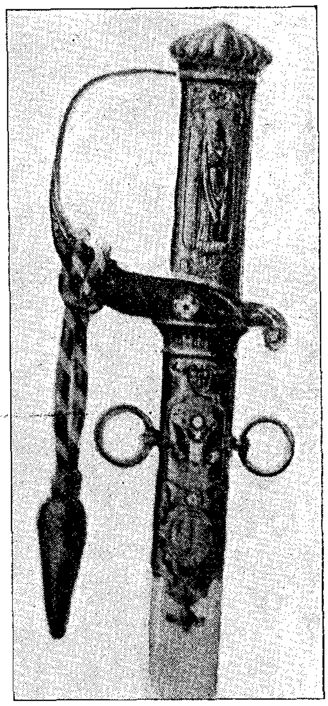
"Even the romantic 'Danton's Tod' of Bücher, I learned, which treats the French Revolution in an entirely objective spirit, and which is not of the modern revolutionary school, was for a long time prohibited by the censor, who evidently did not believe in playing with fire at a time when the outside world thought the German people solid for the Kaiser.

"The lifting of the censorship in Germany has brought forth a whole crop of plays on 'moral' topics, sexual problems and perversities which were forbidden till now. *Bisher verboten* ('till now prohibited') is a common phrase in theater 'ads' and can be depended upon to fill the house. Thus Strindberg and Wedekind have become great favorites and are never absent from the play schedule. Wedekind's 'Frühling's Erwachen' has had several runs in different theaters in Berlin, and both 'Erdgeist' and 'Die Büchse der Pandora'—last words in the frank portrayal of disgusting, abnormal lasciviousness—are running not only in Berlin but in the provinces as well.

"It would astound the average American to see young girls, some in the company of their elders, applauding these realistic exhibitions of immorality. If you remark upon it to the natives, it is explained that most of these young girls have in the course of the war—as nurses and in social work—experienced so much in real life that they are incapable of being shocked. . . . The war has not changed the popular taste, and that is what managers, on the whole, are catering to with evident success. At present there are running in Berlin two new plays of Sudermann, a serious one, 'Der gute Ruf,' and a comedy, 'Das höhere Leben.' Both of them are tremendously successful and approaching their three hundredth performance. A dramatization of the same author's early novel, 'Der Katzensteg,' has recently had its première; so Sudermann alone occupies three Berlin theaters constantly, not to mention repertoire performances of 'Heimat' and 'Die Ehre' that are recurring at the state theaters constantly.

"These theaters, of course, cultivate the classics as before the war, especially Shakespeare, Lessing, and Schiller.

"Ibsen, long Germany's favorite modern dramatist, is suffering a partial eclipse. Nevertheless 'Peer Gynt,' with Grieg's music, is frequently produced at the Schauspielhaus and is very popular, while 'Rosmersholm' and 'Pillars of Society' alternate with Hauptmann's 'Biberpelz' and other plays at another theater."



Photograph by Central News Photo Service, N.Y.

LONDON'S GIFT TO PERSHING.

The gold-mounted sword of honor presented to the American Commander by the City of London recently. On one side of the sword is the figure of Britannia, and on the reverse side appears the figure of Liberty. The inscription of the American arms and of the City of London also figure, and on each side of the center band are engraved the names of the battles in which American forces took part. The General's monogram, executed in diamonds and rubies, appears just below the American arms.

Democracy shows itself in its People's Theater, now taken over in dead earnest. It was, in fact, one of the sops thrown to the "theater-mad" populace during the war, and Reinhardt was set to manage it, giving those the monumental productions for which he is internationally famous at a maximum subscription price of five marks a performance. We read:

"The cheapest seats are to be as low as one mark, and the theater is to have all the comforts of a popular resort, where people may do exactly as they please, even to bringing their own suppers and eating them in spacious refreshment-rooms, where drinks—and food, if desired—are furnished at low cost.

"But the conception of democracy has made such strides in Germany that even this undertaking is now officially attacked by the workingmen's organizations, because the prices are graduated and because Professor Reinhardt has not given the workers' committees a voice in the artistic counsels of the enterprise. The proletariat, they say, is to have the best seats at its disposal and is to be consulted as to the kind of spiritual nourishment it desires.

"'Socialization,' which is the demand of the hour in industry, has been virtually accomplished in the theaters of Germany. Especially in the state and municipal theaters this was a comparatively easy matter. Court theaters have become national theaters by the simple process of having the state supply the subsidy which the princes contributed out of their income (which was also paid by the state), thus actually saving money, tho the difference is likely to be made up by the higher salaries which everybody, from stage-hand to star, is demanding.

"The constitution of the National Theater in Munich may be regarded as typical for Germany, and a few excerpts from its text will indicate how far democracy has supplanted official rule in this particular field.

"'The National Theater,' the opening sentence runs, 'is an institution of the Republic of Bavaria.' It is to be 'guided by the aspiration to cultivate the noblest stage art in a model manner.' 'Special provisions are to secure the attendance of the poorer [*minderbemittelten*] strata of the nation.'

"'The director is to be represented, whenever necessary, by the head [*obmann*] of the artists' council.'

"In giving direction, the 'form of confidential discussion' is to be adopted.

"'All heads of departments are to be appointed by the director after securing the ratification of the artists' councils. . . . The artists' council has the right of influence upon all regulations and decisions of the management. . . . In connection with the renewal of contracts, questions of artistic and economic employment and usage . . . the chief director, the head of the department, and the council have each one vote.'

"'In cases of difference of opinion among heads, the artists' council shall be the court of appeal.'"

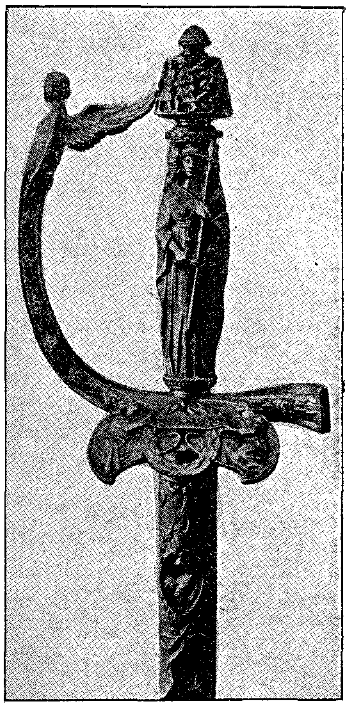
The really democratic art in Germany as elsewhere is the movie, and here, we are told, "as in the cabarets where 'jazz' and 'fox-trot' are the favorites, the American article is still the leader":

"Even during the war Charlie Chaplin was the diversion *de* *luxe* in Berlin, and the German movies of to-day are mere *Ersatz* for American.

"But under the democratic order of the day the movie, too, is to have a boom. Being the favorite of the people, it is being officially recognized. In Munich the director of the National Theater has had the clever idea of establishing a gigantic state movie, using the former royal stables for the purpose. This is to be run for profit, and the surplus is to be used to take care of the deficit of the opera and drama, so that even under a communistic government which might have no sense for high art, the future existence of the institution would be secure. This process of *Sanierung* is to be further assisted by a state film monopoly, which is to control the manufacture as well as the importation of all films, and presumably the quality is to be controlled as well. Even democracy, in Germany, must have an 'educational' touch."

SQUARE DEALS FOR AMERICAN COMPOSERS

SELF-RESPECTING AMERICAN COMPOSERS ask for nothing but "a square deal," and they wish to have this deal based on "the intrinsic art value" of their work. To secure this, a society for the publication of American music has been formed, and the reason stated in the opening announcement is the aim to secure the "square deal." In thus hitting the popular note of the day, the composers are expected to elicit sympathy, but, according to the views of at least two leaders in the musical world, the concert-room and not the printing-press ought to be the means of attaining the desired end. Singers, players, and conductors, it appears, control the gift of the square deal, whereas the printing-press has already overworked its powers. Mr. Josef Hofmann, it will be remembered, gave a program of American compositions in several of his recitals last year, and his comment on the event, given in an interview in *Musical America* (New York), is that "the public took more kindly to them than the critics." The critics, he avers, "should not stand between art and the public." He professes not to understand the attitude of the critics. "American composers receive much more sympathy and encouragement from the public than from the professional critic." This case assumes that the performer is not the one to hinder the square deal. But according to Mr. Gustav Saenger, who writes in *The Musical Observer* (New York), here look for the culprit:



MARSHAL FOCH'S SWORD

Seems to epitomize the war for France, at the same time symbolizing the owner's character.

"It lies in the nature of a publisher's business that in order to succeed, his publications must sell, and in order to sell, a work must become known through public performances. But so far at least it has been the American publisher who has given the squarest deal to the American composer, regardless of the latter's neglect by most of our prominent soloists and conductors. That this is no idle boast can easily be proved by the large number of works of all denominations by American writers contained in catalogs of American publishing houses.

"To sit down complacently and wait until prominent singers and instrumental artists make up their minds that this or that American composition should be taken up owing to its intrinsic art value would seem like a huge joke. I believe it has long since been proved that the average artist does not go in extensively for discovering new works; of course, he says he does; he invariably is anxious to add novelties to his repertoire, but unless he is a producer himself, in which case his own new works will always be prominently featured, we find with very little exception that his programs are devoted to his older, well-established, repertoire numbers from one season to the next. No, if friend American composer waits patiently for a square deal from the average successful violinist, pianist, or singer on the basis of intrinsic art values, and without going after them, tooth and nail, he may be successful after he has been buried, but never during his lifetime. The very first consideration with the majority of soloists is their own success, first, last, and all the time. If a living composer can help them in this desire, they accept with becoming graciousness and pleasure; if not, the storehouses of musical treasure left us by the masters of a former day serve them equally well."

Prominent conductors, it appears, are the most remiss in dealing the square hand to American-born composers:

"The majority of these conductors, while unquestionably qualified for their positions, are mostly all foreigners by birth, inclination, and training. With most of them the American composer is an uncomfortable nuisance who can not be openly squashed but who must be silently endured. Why this should be no one can tell, and particularly not in the face of the enormous wave of patriotism which we have experienced during the time of the war. Naturally, many of our conductors pretend that they are hugely interested in the American composer just as many of the instrumentalists profess to be; some of them really perform some of their works, but no one can begin to imagine the very maelstrom of neglect and snobbishness with which the works of little-known newcomers are brushed aside, rejected, and utterly ignored under pretense of lack of time for examination, rehearsals, or owing to an overabundance of submitted scores."

Mr. Saenger cites a case where the first symphony of Mr. L. Leslie Loth, the American pianist and composer, sponsored by Alberto Jonás, the Spanish piano virtuoso and teacher, and James Francis Cooke, editor of *The Etude*, sought a hearing from the leader of the Philadelphia orchestra. The examination of Mr. Loth's symphony was requested on the "basis of its intrinsic art value":

"As Mr. Loth is a self-respecting, modest, and unassuming young American composer who asks for nothing in the world but a square deal based on the intrinsic value of his work, he set himself down patiently to await a reply. But no reply came for twenty-two days—when Mr. Jonás received a short business-like epistle, not from Mr. Stokowski, but from that gentleman's secretary, stating that owing to illness at the time Mr. Stokowski was unable to answer either his or Mr. Cooke's letters, and that in the absence of Mr. Stokowski, who was just then away from the city recuperating, he was answering his letter. Then followed a brief statement to the effect that as Mr. Stokowski was planning a large number of new works for presentation in the future, and as it would take him some time to carry out all his promises to perform these works, he would not be able to consider any further works at the present time.

"In considering that a genuinely gifted young American, sponsored by two reputable men in high professional standing, and who without question are capable judges of the young man's abilities, should have to put up with such treatment seems most discouraging, to say the least.

"All I should like to know is, if our illustrious foreign conductors, who are in a position to produce new works, are sincere in their desires to encourage American creative effort, how can a deserving young composer, such as the above-mentioned Mr. Loth, ever hope to get a hearing if these selfsame gentlemen simply refuse to have anything to do with him, his sponsors, his score, or with his life ambitions?

"Maybe the new society could enlighten us as to how a young, ambitious composer must go about getting a square deal in such a case as the above mentioned."

The challenge which is thrown down here has enough of the provocative in it so that we may look for further expressions pro and con. Meantime the American composer may be led to do more than publish.

RED CROSS AS A SHAKESPEARIAN PRODUCER

IF SHAKESPEARE is abandoned by our superwise managers, there is no reason why an eager public should submit to the eclipse of our greatest classic. If the American Red Cross could organize a performance among an alien people, what might not be done at home by them or by other untheatrical societies who have the will? The "Midsummer Night's Dream" was recently performed for the first time by Italian school children in the ancient theater of Tusculum in the hills above Frascati. The mention of the word is sufficient to call up in any schoolboy memories of Macaulay, and he will be glad to learn that the old theater of the Republican age is still fairly preserved, tho decay has robbed it of its pristine form. "The *cavea* is practically intact," says a correspondent of the London *Morning Post,* "some columns of the proscenium are still *in situ,* and the stage and orchestra are well preserved." The picture of this Old-World town invaded by the American Red Cross on their mission of education as well as relief surely stirs some pride in us who stay at home, and the tribute, be it noticed, is from the pen of a British writer.

"On the one hand rise Monte Cavo, with the gray hill-town of Rocca di Papa, and other of the Alban hills. On the other hand the Campagna rolls away, mile upon mile, to the walls of Rome, and to Candida Soracte, rising in violet mist from the plain. On the horizon to the south the distant Mediterranean glistens like a silver shield. Shaded by century-old trees, this theater of the Republican age has gradually sunken into a state of abandon and decay. . . . But all has been reduced, softened, beautified by the hand of time. The walls and columns are covered with moss and lichen, wild flowers and sweet herbs invade the tiers of seats from which eager audiences once listened to the plays of Plautus and Terence; and sheep now pasture within the precinct of the adjoining forum.

"The silence of the ancient theater was broken the other afternoon by the sweet notes of stringed instruments and by the sweeter voices of young boys. To the melodious music of Mendelssohn divinities unknown to classical mythology passed across the grass-grown stage: *Oberon* and *Titania, Puck* and *Hermia, Bottom, Flute, Quince,* and the others. It was, perhaps, the first time that the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' has been performed by Italian schoolboys. The translation was that of Diego Angeli. He has succeeded in rendering the play literally, and at the same time has created a delightfully spontaneous piece of Italian verse. Indeed, those familiar with both languages might well have asked themselves the other afternoon whether the Italian translation did not appeal as more euphonious than the English original. The fluid phrases of the *lingua dolce* were as honey in the mouths of those sweet-voiced boy comedians."

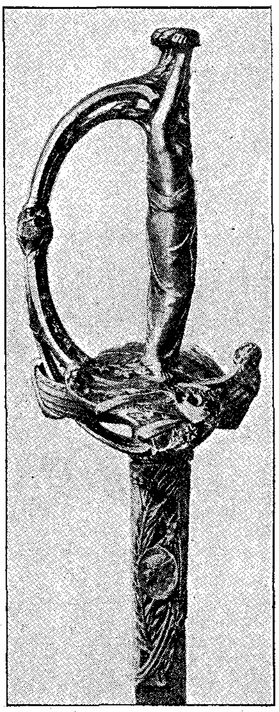
For American schoolboys to compete with those here described would perhaps be a hardy task, for—

"The Italian is a born actor. To these Latin people the gesture is as essential as the spoken word, and it makes for bodily grace. The natural dignity and spontaneity of these youthful actors could not have been equaled by schoolboys of Northern race and tradition. 'No English lad could have interpreted *Bottom* as that youth has done,' remarked an old Cambridge don. And the audience, spellbound by the intensely dramatic and essentially feminine rendering of the part of *Titania,* must have felt poignantly the truth of Sir Walter Raleigh's observation: 'When the boy-players disappeared from the stage of England, British drama received a blow from which it has never recovered.' The classic note of the performance was reached when, to the stirring bars of the familiar wedding-march, *Theseus* and *Hippolita,* followed by a long retinue of white-robed Athenians, were seen wending their way through the ilex grove to the grass-grown stage, there to witness 'the tedious brief scene of *Pyramus* and his love *Thisbe.*' For a few hours the neglected theater seemed to have reawakened to its ancient life and purpose, and to hold once again within its shattered walls the palpitating life of its legitimate descendants, garbed in the togas which only those of Latin blood can don with grace."

The players were not sons of Latium, we are told. "They were refugee boys from Venice and Friuli who, since the disaster of Caporetto, have been housed in an improvised college outside Frascati by the Commission of the American Red Cross to Italy," and—

"The English comedy was recited by them to celebrate their departure for their homes in the liberated territory. The music was performed by volunteers from the Augustes orchestra of Rome.

"This college is a typical example of the great work carried on in Italy during the last years of the war by the American Red Cross. Within a few weeks from the day the appeal was made, the American Red Cross had remodeled and equipped a vast building, and had in active operation a college for a hundred refugee boys gathered from schools and colleges in the invaded territory. Dormitories, classrooms, a chapel, baths and showers, a playing-field where football, baseball, bowls, and other games not familiar to the Italian schoolboy were taught, were installed within a month's time. Nuns from a bombed convent in Padua were placed in charge of the kitchen and linen-room; masters who had fled from the invaded territory were found to carry on the school; and the expense and administration were undertaken by the American Red Cross. Throughout the length and breadth of Italy colleges, dayschools, soup-kitchens, sewing-rooms, canteens, soldiers' huts, day-nurseries, and other institutions to give relief or employment to refugees and soldiers' families were instituted by the American Red Cross. The work has borne great fruit, for it has strengthened for ever the ties of friendship and mutual understanding between the people of the Latin land and those of the young Republic. It was a useful and practical form of propaganda, the traces of which will not perish."



MARSHAL PÉTAIN,

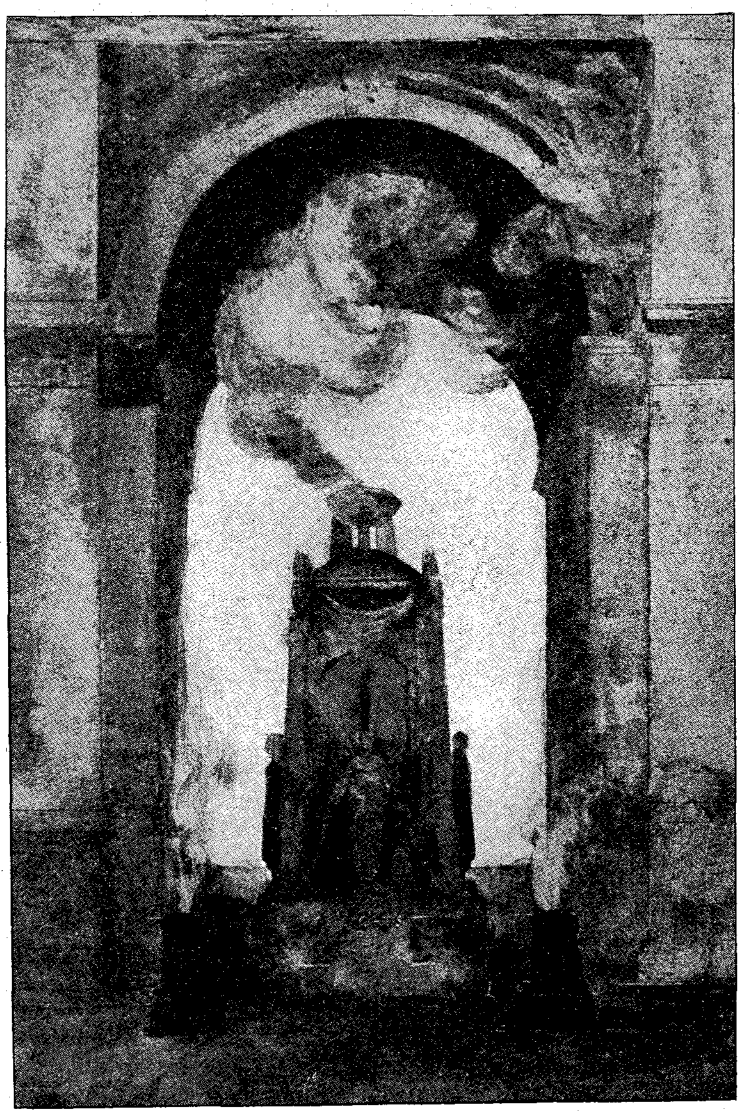
Who said, "They Shall Not Pass" at Verdun, is given a sword whose form seems to call his words to mind.

ENGLAND'S MOST WIDELY READ NOVELIST—It is not Wells, or Bennett, or Marie Corelli, tho first thoughts may jump to one of these conclusions. By common consent of British papers it is Mr. Nat Gould, who died a few weeks ago, at the age of sixty-one. The London *Morning Post* writes:

"He was the most widely read of all modern story-tellers, and among those of the further and nearer past only the elder Dumas and Mrs. Henry Wood can have equaled him in popularity. The number of his full-length stories exceeds 230, and of these at least ten million copies have been sold. Huge editions of these stories are constantly being issued, and it is unlikely that they will cease to be required for many a long year. He had that great and very rare gift—the faculty of telling a simple, straightforward story, full of human characters and thrilling but natural episodes, without wasting a word. Racing, as title after title assures us, is invariably the environment of his *personæ dramatis*—and almost always Virtue is rewarded and Vice is punished by the victory in some classic event of a 'dark horse' who escapes the machinations of a gang of villains in wondrous wise. . . . During the war he was easily the first favorite with soldiers and seamen, and the claim he humorously made in conversation, that he had done his bit to help us to beat the Germans by land and by sea, must in fairness be conceded. It is quite possible that arch-critics of the future will accept him as the Dumas of the turf. In private life he was the kindest and most genial of men, and his loss will be lamented by a circle of close friends."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HOW THEY HONORED THE DEAD



"AUX MORTS POUR LA PATRIE."

The cenotaph stood beneath the Arc de Triomphe on the night of July 13–14, and was the object of veneration to countless thousands.

THE CENOTAPH SEEMED TO BE, in both London and Paris, the center and substance of the peace celebrations. It was as if the words of Mr. Clemenceau, uttered upon the heralding of the armistice, were remembered and acted upon, "Salute the great army that died." It is not that our dead in the public celebrations that we have allowed ourselves have been forgotten. The "Altar of the Dead," erected in front of the New York Public Library, and flanked by that glorious guard of honor composed of the wounded, was testimony of our remembrance. But the imposing feature was always the triumphal arch; the huzzas were for the returning living. Our celebrations, indeed, were those of welcome home; by some strange omission we forgot to celebrate peace. In the hearts of our returning soldiers, however, it can not be said that thoughts of those left behind were absent. Over and over again we have heard them say that for them the marching lines held chiefly the silent, unseen figures of the "buddies" who now rest in France. The same sentiment was put into form by the Prefect of the Seine, Mr. Autrand, who, as we learn from a letter to the Boston *Transcript*, said in saluting the arrival of the troops at the gates of the capital on this last, most memorable, of July fourteenths:

> "Our dead accompany you. Altho invisible, they are in the midst of your cortège, where the mysterious, unerring instinct of the widows and of the bereaved mothers will discern their cherished image. At the same time, with you, they will receive the offerings of flowers and of tears. Together you will pass under this Arch of Triumph whose loftiness and magnificence are scarcely adequate to your glory."

The same spirit of deference to the dead, we are told, was exprest in many of the unofficial decorations. One of these was an inscription upon the façade of a big department store, reading:

Gloire à notre France éternelle
Gloire à ceux qui sont morts pour elle.

[Forever glory to our France, and to those who have died for her.]

The cenotaph, which was the civic expression of honor to the dead, was erected under the Arc de Triomphe, "by way," says this same writer, "of affirmation of the right of priority in glory of the dead heroes over the living heroes." And the night of the 13th–14th was "consecrated exclusively to a solemn vigil in their honor":

> "This cenotaph (the joint creation of Louis Sue, Gustave Jaulnes, and André Mare) was a quadrilateral, slowly tapering, slightly truncated pyramid of staff, colored a pale, dull gold, against each of the surfaces of which stood out in bold relief an august and austerely draped winged 'Victory'—the wings curious stylizations of *avion* wings—holding a palm-branch in each hand. It was adorned further with clusters of furled flags, with *fourragères*, and with laurel-leaf moldings, and was surmounted by an archaic brazier. The pedestal, inscribed, '*Aux morts pour la Patrie*,' carried bas-reliefs of the various arms and engines of the war, and the ample plinth had at each of its corners a brazier in the form of a winged grenade. Cuirassiers, dragoons, chasseurs, hussars, zouaves, *fantassins*, *sapeurs*, and marines (chosen from among the members of the Société des Combatants Volontaires), bearing torches, acted as its guard of honor. . . . . .
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> "Its proportions were so nicely adjusted to its surroundings that it was not dwarfed, as a work of art intrinsically more satisfying might easily have been, by the mass of the majestic arch under which it stood. Closing the peerless vista up the Champs-Elysées from the Place de la Concorde, or viewed from any one of the other dozen avenues converging on the magnificent Place de l'Étoile, it did not seem an intrusion or an impertinence. And from certain view-points, under certain atmospheric conditions, it was genuinely impressive. Incarnadined by the hazy glow of the setting sun it appeared an awful, apocalyptical volatilization of blood. Illumined after nightfall by the torches of its guard of honor and by the flames of its braziers, it took on from a distance (from the Rond-Point, for instance) the aspect of a strange, luminous blurr, of a mystical phosphorescence, beautifully emblematical of the soul emancipated from the bondage of the flesh. While at closer range, the unlighted top of the Triumphal Arch being assimilated by the circumambient gloom, it seemed a brilliantly lighted altar under an immense cathedral vault."

In London, also, the central object of the peace celebrations was the cenotaph bearing these words:

THE GLOROUS DEAD.

British feeling does not express itself like the French, but *The Daily Telegraph*, anticipating the *devoir*, published this on the morning of the procession:

"As the victors march by, the accompanying bands will cease playing, and in the ensuing silence, broken only by the tread of the marchers, Allies, Dominion troops, and the troops of the motherland will break into two broad streams of men walking six abreast on either side of the cenotaph, and salute—the Glorious Dead.

"Thus, in the very hour of our triumph, and in the following hours of our festivities and amusements of all kinds, we shall not forget—we must not forget—the heroic dead! To them, first and foremost, we owe our victory. Without them there would have been no victorious decisions, and probably no festivities whatever to-day. Even the school children, who have been given an official part in the celebrations, will remember that when one of the victorious generals of the Roman Army was carried in triumph amid cheering multitudes through the laureled streets of the capital, a slave was placed in the back of his car to remind him that he was, after all, only a man. So may we be reminded by this simple cenotaph of what the survivors of the war, soldiers and civilians, owe to the men who made the great sacrifice."

An observer, Mr. Alan Handsacre, who viewed the procession from a point near the Cenotaph, writes in *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London):

"Its presence gave dignity to rejoicing. Every man in his gladness felt his indebtedness to those who could not share what their sacrifices alone made possible. And it is thus that Victory should be celebrated. That impressively simple monument, with its grave leaves of laurel, its garnered flowers of love, and its silent, solemn guard, spoke to London of chivalry and of consolation, of the joy of noble sorrow, and of the emptiness of hollow mirth. It gave unimaginable feeling to the mechanical movement of salute in the marching troops. It gave depth and a fine decorum to the multitudes of cheering citizens. It made the Victory March not merely a splendid show, but a human sacrament of praise and thanksgiving.

"Since that day one has wondered whether this noble work would be allowed to perish. One has listened with mingled anger and incredulity to suggestions for its removal. It obstructs the traffic—and where, pray, would have been the traffic of all the streets and seas of the world if the Great Obstruction had not been removed by those for whose memorial there is not room? It is not a Christian emblem! And where, pray, in the Armies of the British Empire is it the rule that only men of one creed shall fight? Surely it is the supreme achievement of Sir Edwin Lutyens that he has interpreted those human qualities of courage and remembrance which are the monopoly of no religious faith in a symbol that can appeal to men of all creeds and of none. No suggestion for an alternative to this monument or to this site has been advanced that was worth a moment's consideration.

"The Cenotaph is to remain. It is a decision that does credit to the Government."

AMERICAN TROOPS PASSING THE CENOTAPH IN WHITEHALL, LONDON.

Sir Edwin Lutyens's cenotaph to the fallen in Whitehall, impressive in its simplicity of design, was gravely and reverently saluted by the passing troops. Wreaths of laurel and flowers were laid at the foot, and all day long four soldiers, with arms reversed, kept watch in memory of their dead comrades. In the picture, says *The Illustrated London News*, the American troops are seen passing with their colors and "Old Glory," lending a touch of brilliant color to the gray and khaki of the general scene.

RECONSTRUCTING GERMAN MISSIONS

AMERICAN LUTHERANS are urged to take immediate steps to bring the German Lutheran Missions, to be disposed of by the Allied and the Associated Governments, within their jurisdiction. Property rights of these missions are to be safeguarded by the Allied Governments, and, in the language of the Treaty, the property of the missionary societies, "including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes." In order to insure the due execution of this undertaking, the Allied and the Associated Governments "will hand over such property to Boards of Trustees appointed by, or approved by, the governments and composed of persons holding the faith of the mission whose property is involved."

The rest of the Article 438 expresses the intention that "while continuing to maintain a full control as to the individuals by whom the missions are conducted, the Allied and Associated Governments will safeguard the interests of such missions."

In calling attention to these provisions, Dr. L. B. Wolf points out in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia) that no promise is made "to restore the missionaries to their former field, nor the former fields to their missions," but he thinks that "some hope" is held out "that certain approved individuals of the missions may be permitted to remain in the missions, and that by and by when the effects of the great conflict shall be modified, some of the missionaries, repatriated during the war, may be allowed to return to their former fields." He expands his project further on the ground of what may be hoped for and what may be done to meet the conditions:

> "At least those missions which are allowed to take charge of the work may employ some of the missionaries who, before the war, carried on the work; of course, with the approval of the governments concerned, or, at least, if this is too much to hope, those put in charge must use funds from such societies as supported the missions in prebellum days.
>
> "From what is certain in this article, as well as from what may be implied and hoped for, the way for our American Lutherans seems plain. We must move, and move quickly, to approach the proper authorities with a request that these missions of the Lutheran Church of Germany be handed over to American Lutherans, to be directed and supported by our gifts. Who shall make the move, is the question now raised. How shall the necessary funds be secured when we have found out the extent of the needs of these missions, is equally important.
>
> "The answer might be that this present body, as now constituted, representing the Foreign Boards, should make the request for these missions. It might be that each one of the Boards could accept part of the responsibility to carry on and support this work.
>
> "But it is doubtful whether this is the most feasible plan. Indeed, I am inclined to think it is not. In the nature of the case we can not say how long these missions shall be ours to direct and support. Should the way, in the near or more distant future, be opened to allow the former societies to control and direct them, we should be ready to hand them back to the societies from which, under war's distress, we were put in charge. This much is certain: the least we can do now is to accept the challenge of the Treaty of Peace. Our American Lutheran Church must rise to the needs of the hour, and be willing to assume the task."

Dr. Wolf reports efforts already made to ascertain, through the Commission of the National Lutheran Council now at work in Europe, when it will be possible "to approach the missionary societies in Germany and find out the condition of these societies." He adds:

> "It would also be wise for the Commissioners to counsel with the Lutheran missionary leaders in other Lutheran lands on the continent of Europe and discuss with them the condition of these German societies, as to funds available and as to men who could be released for work.
>
> "Here in America we should move on the authorities at Washington, D. C., so that our requests for certain fields may be properly made and backed up by proper authorities. When we are asked we must be able to say who will stand sponsor for so great an undertaking. Some central authority must speak for our Mission Boards, if they do not think it best to speak for themselves, as to their resources and men.
>
> "It would seem that the most natural thing is to get our National Lutheran Council to take all preliminary steps to secure the mission field. After this has been done we must agree to some organization which will place the Foreign Missionary Boards in some vital relation to the National Lutheran Council, through some temporary committee, and then perfect, as needs arise, this committee and its work under the general direction of the National Lutheran Council. It would seem that this is sufficient at the present juncture, until we shall know more of the peace settlement.
>
> "It is certain that we can not and dare not, at this stage of the situation, in any proper manner face the problems involved as a divided American Lutheran force. We can not divide this work; it is not ours permanently and may never become ours. It is a mighty temporary trust for our American Lutherans to take over, preserve, and, if conditions in the future demand or permit, to restore to those whose work it has been. We must put into the task every ounce of power, if it shall be by proper authorities intrusted to us.
>
> "The only body in sight in a position to act for us is the National Lutheran Council. We may be competent to organize ourselves to act with them for our Boards, but we must depend on the National Lutheran Council in the near future for financial aid. Our Boards must lend men to help in reconstruction, and if this committee is empowered by our Boards, we must meet this mighty challenge and back up the National Lutheran Council in every proper manner, to meet the situation.
>
> "Roughly, we must know what the task is—how much money and how many men will be needed. . . . This is not an impossible task for our American Lutheran Church to undertake in this time of crisis."

THE VANISHING PREACHER.

BALANCING LOSSES with prospective gains leaves the weight still on the losing side in the ministers' profession; and *The Christian Register* (Boston) wonders if ministers are becoming extinct. Hundreds of churches in New England and thousands throughout the country, it declares, closed for the summer "without the members having the least idea who will be the preacher when their church opens in the fall, if it opens." The dilatory policy about salaries is seemingly reaping its reward:

> "All denominational magazines confess the same dearth of leaders. Belated movements to raise ministers' salaries and provide proper pension funds are not only belated, but almost too-lated. Shall we say that ministers are becoming extinct? And if they are, where have they gone to? Two from our own fellowship are reported to have become undertakers' assistants of a new sort. Other business pursuits have taken a great many. That business which has become a profession, life-insurance, has successfully called others. Of late the exodus has been in the direction of social service of various sorts. War-commission and public committee work, community service of the paid variety, and such like have seemed to some men to offer wider fields of service. One of our Unitarian ministers, who was practically manager of the welfare and "drive" work of a large city during the war, has been offered a permanent position in similar work at a salary of his own figure. He, for one, refused, but his case is far too rare. So scarce have able ministers become, especially those in the popular thirties and forties, that let a young preacher hint at a convention that his parsonage lacks steam-heat, and he is likely to find three "calls" waiting for him when he reaches home. There are several small rays of hope, however, which have recently become noticeable. The Methodist missions centennial celebration at Columbus increased their prospective ministers, missionaries, and religious workers by several hundreds. The Baptists report indications of a larger than usual enrolment this fall in the theological seminaries. Other denominations have similar hopes. It is reported, also, that some returning soldiers are to enter the ministry after a period of study. In time these men will replace recent vacancies, but more earnest efforts by denominational leaders are necessary if the present scarcity is permanently to be overcome."

INDICTED BY PROFESSOR EUCKEN—Recantations from some of the German intellectuals were reproduced in an article in another department last week. Strangely, none of those represented the religious life of Germany; perhaps the future will show a change of heart in some who have been guiding this life, but so far a quite different attitude is exprest by one of them. Prof. Rudolf Eucken, the dean of German philosophers, thus vented his feelings regarding the German Treaty:

> "I appeal to the moral conscience of humanity. Before the whole world I accuse the authors of the monstrous peace terms of two offenses—of untruthfulness and of a dishonorable intent."

The effect of his words upon one part of humanity who were the victims of German aggression is exprest by the New York *Tribune* in a retort quoted by *The Christian Work* (New York):

> "If Professor Eucken would restrict himself to saying that he regards the Treaty, from the German point of view, as not altogether satisfactory, he might be excused, but he ought to know better than to vent his indignation by raising the issues of truthfulness and of morality. In September, 1914, Professor Eucken indorsed with his name and prestige the manifesto of the ninety-three German professors containing statements like these: 'It is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium. . . . It is not true that the life and property of a single Belgian citizen were injured by our soldiers without the bitterest self-defense having made it necessary. . . . And so on.
>
> "No discussion of the facts involved is possible to-day. The assertions of the German professors are recorded in the ledger of history as straight, unmitigated falsehoods. The men who staked their reputations on them, and who, since, have not shown the slightest inclination to recant and apologize, must be considered moral bankrupts."

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
FOLLOWING THE ALLIED DRIVE

EVERY now and then our own appreciation of what the Cadillac did in France, is heightened by some new and spontaneous tribute from the American Army.

A really engrossing narrative of this character has recently come to us, and it is so filled with human interest of the most dramatic sort, that it seems worthy of being handed on to friends of the Cadillac the world over.

The story of Major C. B. Waterman, Chief of Transportation of the Air Service, has been reproduced in a brochure, called *Following the Allied Drive.*

Cadillac owners, and all others desirous of securing a copy, can do so by calling upon Cadillac distributors or dealers, or writing direct to the Cadillac Company.

We feel sure that Cadillac owners, in particular, will share with us the feeling of just pride which this story engenders.

The Cadillac organization is a brotherhood of high endeavor, dedicated to the steady, unremitting, betterment of the Cadillac car.

We promise Major Waterman, the American Army, and the American people, that this organization will not permit one working day to pass without progressive improvement in the character of Cadillac construction and Cadillac performance.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

CURRENT - POETRY

THE most conspicuous feature of European poetry is its "preoccupation with love." This is apparent not only in actual love-poems but in all poetry where the personality of the writer is in any way obtruded, says Arthur Waley in the preface to his translations of "A Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems" (Knopf, New York). The Western poet tends to exhibit himself in a romantic light, we are told, but the Chinese poet recommends himself not as a lover but as a friend. He poses as a person of infinite leisure, which is what we should most like our friends to possess, and as one free from worldly ambitions, which are the greatest bars to friendship. To some readers the most arresting quality of the Chinese poems in Mr. Waley's volume is the kinship revealed with the human soul of the Western world. One may instance "The Orphan," verses inspired by a pathetic figure famous in all Western literature.

THE ORPHAN

Anonymous

(First Century B.C.)

To be an orphan,
To be fated to be an orphan,
How bitter is this lot!
When my father and mother were alive
I used to ride in a carriage
With four fine horses.
But when they both died,
My brother and sister-in-law
Sent me out to be a merchant.
In the south I traveled to the "Nine Rivers"
And in the east as far as Ch'i and Lu.
At the end of the year when I came home
I dared not tell them what I had suffered—
Of the lice and vermin in my head,
Of the dust in my face and eyes.
My brother told me to get ready the dinner,
My sister-in-law told me to see after the horses.
I was always going up into the hall
And running down again to the parlor.
My tears fell like rain.
In the morning they sent me to draw water,
I didn't get back till nightfall.
My hands were all sore
And I had no shoes.
I walked the cold earth
Treading on thorns and brambles.
As I stopt to pull out the thorns,
How bitter my heart was!
My tears fell and fell
And I went on sobbing and sobbing.
In winter I have no great-coat;
Nor in summer, thin clothes.
It is no pleasure to be alive.
I had rather quickly leave the earth
And go beneath the Yellow Springs.
The April winds blow
And the grass is growing green.
In the third month—silkworms and mulberries,
In the sixth month—the melon-harvest.
I went out with the melon-cart
And just as I was coming home
The melon-cart turned over.
The people who came to help me were few,
But the people who ate the melons were many,
All they left me was the stalks—
To take home as fast as I could.
My brother and sister-in-law were harsh,
They asked me all sorts of awful questions.
Why does every one in the village hate me?
I want to write a letter and send it
To my mother and father under the earth,
And tell them I can't go on any longer
Living with my brother and sister-in-law.

Ch'in Chia (first century A.D.) was summoned to take up an appointment at the capital at a time when his wife was ill and staying with her parents. He was therefore unable to say good-by to her, and sent her three poems instead. This is the last of the three.

FAREWELL

By Ch'in Chia

Solemn, solemn, the coachman gets ready to go:
"Chiang, chiang," the harness-bells ring.
At break of dawn I must start on my long journey:
At cockcrow I must gird on my belt.
I turn back and look at the empty room:
For a moment I almost think I see you there.
One parting, but ten thousand regrets:
As I take my seat, my heart is unquiet.
What shall I do to tell you all my thoughts?
How can I let you know of all my love?
Precious hairpins make the head to shine
And bright mirrors can reflect beauty.
Fragrant herbs banish evil smells
And the scholar's harp has a clear note.
The man in the Book of Odes who was given a quince
Wanted to pay it back with diamonds and rubies.
When I think of all the things you have done for me
How ashamed I am to have done so little for you!
Altho I know that it is a poor return,
All I can give you is this description of my feelings.

CH'IN CHIA'S WIFE'S REPLY

My poor body is, alas, unworthy:
I was ill when first you brought me home.
Limp and weary in the house—
Time passed and I got no better.
We could hardly ever see each other:
I could not serve you as I ought.
Then you received the Imperial Mandate:
You were ordered to go far away to the city.
Long, long must be our parting:
I was not destined to tell you my thoughts.
I stood on tiptoe gazing into the distance,
Interminably gazing at the road that had taken you.
With thoughts of you my mind is obsessed:
In my dreams I see the light of your face.
Now you are started on your long journey
Each day brings you further from me.
Oh, that I had a bird's wings
And, high flying, could follow you.
Long I sob and long I cry:
The tears fall down and wet my skirt.

The character of the poor scholar, so familiar a legend in literature, generally appears in lines by Tso Ssŭ, who introduces the Chinese counterpart as a person not lacking a winning fantastic humor.

THE SCHOLAR IN THE NARROW STREET

By Tso Ssŭ

Flap, flap, the captive bird in the cage
Beating its wings against the four corners.
Deprest, deprest, the scholar in the narrow street
Clasping a shadow, he dwells in an empty house.
When he goes out, there is nowhere for him to go:
Bunches and brambles block up his path.
He composes a memorial, but it is rejected and unread,
He is left stranded, like a fish in a dry pond.
Without—he has not a single farthing of salary:
Within—there is not a peck of grain in his larder.
His relations upbraid him for his lack of success:
His friends and callers daily decrease in number.
Su Ch'in used to go preaching in the North
And Li Saŭ sent a memorandum to the West.
I once hoped to pluck the fruits of life:
But now, alas, they are all withered and dry.
Tho one drinks at a river, one can not drink more than a bellyful;
Enough is good, but there is no use in satiety.
The bird in a forest can perch but on one bough,
And this should be the wise man's pattern.

The following poem by T'ao Ch'ien might aptly be called "The Statesman in Retreat," and it is fair to assume that many a man who has sickened of public life would welcome the ease and delights of retirement as portrayed by the Chinese poet.

RETIREMENT

By T'ao Ch'ien

Shady, shady, the wood in front of the Hall:
At midsummer full of calm shadows.
The south wind follows summer's train;
With its eddying puffs it blows open my coat.
I am free from ties and can live a life of retirement.
When I rise from sleep, I play with books and harp.
The lettuce in the garden still grows moist:
Of last year's grain there is always plenty left.
Self-support should maintain strict limits:
More than enough is not what I want.
I grind millet and make good wine:
When the wine is heated, I pour it out for myself.
My little children are playing at my side,
Learning to talk, they babble unformed sounds.
These things have made me happy again
And I forget my lost cap of office.
Distant, distant, I gaze at the white clouds:
With a deep yearning I think of the Sages of Antiquity.

The same poet presents another picture of the larger freedom of the simple life as experienced by one who returns to his field and garden.

RETURNING TO THE FIELDS

By T'ao Ch'ien

When I was young I was out of tune with the herd:
My only love was for the hills and mountains.
Unwitting I fell into the Web of the World's dust
And was not free until my thirtieth year.
The migrant bird longs for the old wood:
The fish in the tank thinks of its native pool.
I had rescued from wildness a patch of the Southern Moor.
And, still rustic, I returned to field and garden.
My ground covers no more than ten acres:
My thatched cottage has eight or nine rooms.
Elms and willows cluster by the eaves:
Peach-trees and plum-trees grow before the hall.
Hazy, hazy the distant hamlets of men.
Steady the smoke of the half-deserted village,
A dog barks somewhere in the deep lanes,
A cock crows at the top of the mulberry-tree.
At gate and courtyard—no murmur of the World's dust:
In the empty room—leisure and deep stillness.
Long I lived checked by the bars of a cage:
Now I have turned again to Nature and Freedom.

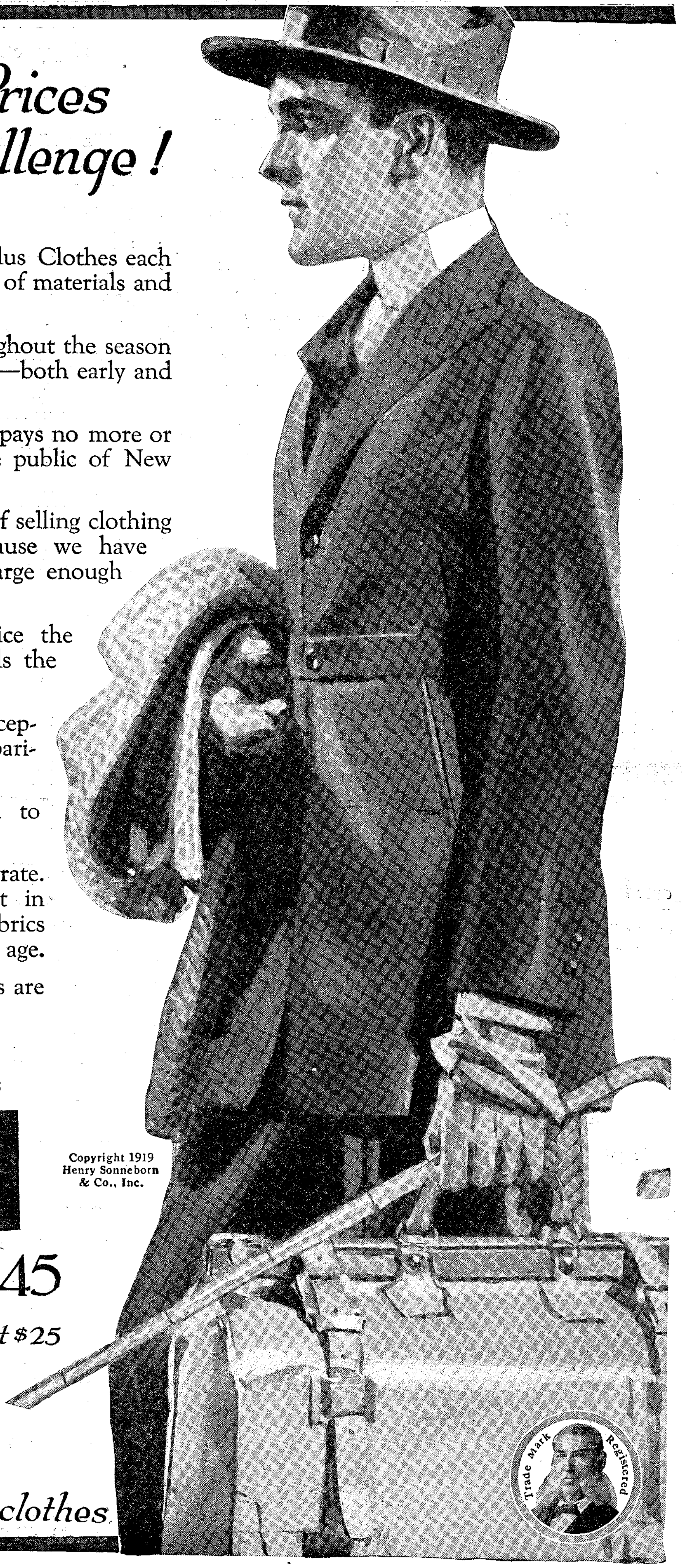
Enthusiasm for country life fairly glows in lines on "Reading the Book of Hills and Seas."

READING THE BOOK OF HILLS AND SEAS

By T'ao Ch'ien

In the month of June the grass grows high
And round my cottage thick-leaved branches sway.
There is not a bird but delights in the place where it rests:
And I too—love my thatched cottage.
I have done my plowing:
I have sown my seed.
Again I have time to sit and read my books.
In the narrow lane there are no deep ruts:
Often my friends' carriages turn back.
In high spirits I pour out my spring wine
And pluck the lettuce growing in my garden.
A gentle rain comes stealing up from the east
And a sweet wind bears it company.
My thoughts float idly over the story of King Chou,
My eyes wander over the pictures of Hills and Seas.
At a single glance I survey the whole Universe.
He will never be happy whom such pleasures fail to please!

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES



Styleplus Known Prices are an Open Challenge!

We set the retail prices of Styleplus Clothes each season—based on the prevailing costs of materials and labor.

The prices remain the same throughout the season—no cut price sales—one deal to all—both early and late purchasers are protected.

The public of San Francisco, Cal. pays no more or no less for the same grade than the public of New York City or any other place.

We started the known price plan of selling clothing—and we have been successful because we have buying and manufacturing facilities large enough to back up the idea.

Each Styleplus grade is one price the nation over—"the sleeve ticket tells the price."

The Style and Quality must be exceptional to withstand nationwide comparison.

The Styleplus label pledges you to *style plus guaranteed quality.*

The prices are known—and moderate. Sold by a leading clothing merchant in most cities and towns. Made in all fabrics and in models varied for men of every age.

Buy liberally for Fall. Conditions are forcing clothing prices upward.

The big name in clothes

Styleplus Clothes

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Henry Sonneborn
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$30-$35-$40-$45

And a limited assortment at $25

Henry Sonneborn & Co.
Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.

America's known-priced clothes

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

A new Department that will present authoritatively each week the key facts of the world's progress and reconstruction

AMERICAN SHIPPING

OFFICIAL REPORT of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, shows that on that date the American merchant marine comprised approximately 27,300 vessels, of 12,800,000 gross tons. To this total may properly be added fifty-six ocean steamships, of 405,000 gross tons, temporarily employed as transports by the Army and Navy, such as the steamers *George Washington*, *Leviathan*, and other seized German ships. The increase in the American merchant fleet during April, May, and June was slightly over 1,000,000 gross tons, the total on March 31, 1919, being 27,223 vessels, of 11,797,052 gross tons, of which 4,682 ships, of 5,469,968 gross tons, were registered for foreign trade.

At the present time, half of the American merchant tonnage is registered for foreign trade, a situation without a parallel since 1856, it was said. Ships lost and abandoned during the first nine months of the fiscal year aggregated 267,485 gross tons, and for the whole year will only slightly exceed 300,000 gross tons. The transfer of ships from foreign flags to the American flag virtually ceased during the past fiscal year, our additions from foreign sources being almost exclusively Japanese tonnage bought by the United States Shipping Board. The transfer of ships from the American to foreign flags amounted to only 38,200 gross tons.

For purposes of foreign trade attention may be confined, generally speaking, to seagoing ships of 1,000 tons or over, of which on June 30, 1919, our merchant fleet included 2,058, of 7,300,022 gross tons, out of a total as stated of 12,800,000 (not including 405,000 gross tons in military service). On July 30, 1914, just before the war, our fleet of seagoing merchant ships of 1,000 gross tons or over numbered 755, of 2,128,731 gross tons, out of a total fleet of 7,928,688 gross tons.

The wooden steam-seagoing tonnage of 1,000 gross tons or over has increased from eight steamers, of 10,595 gross tons, on June 30, 1914, to 293, of 693,541 gross tons, on June 30, 1919. The world's commerce is conducted mainly, of course, by steel seagoing steamers of 1,000 gross tons or over, of which on June 30, 1919, our total documented was 1,436, of 6,072,901 gross tons.

Ships built in the United States and officially numbered during the year ended June 30, 1919, were 2,182, of 3,739,372 gross tons, not including fifty-nine vessels, of 121,112 gross tons, built for foreign owners, making a grand total of 2,241 vessels, of 3,860,484 gross tons, or two-thirds of the world's output of the year, compared with 3,332,882 gross tons launched in 1913 throughout the world (including the United States), the world's largest annual output before the war, according to Lloyd's returns.—*Bradstreet's.*

FIRE-INSURANCE PROFITS

(From *Bradstreet's.*)

Fire-insurance premiums of eighty-five companies in the years 1909 to 1918, inclusive, amounted to the vast total of $3,005,253,942; the losses were $1,550,523,064, and the expenses were $1,112,994,345, according to *The Spectator*. As the liabilities of these companies were augmented during the period mentioned by the amount of $238,336,884, it is apparent that the result of their underwriting transactions in the last decade was a net profit of $103,399,649, or 3.44 per cent., of the premiums. The underwriting operations may be summarized as follows:

	Per Cent.
Losses	51.59
Expenses	37.04
Increase in liabilities	7.93
Underwriting profit	3.44
Total	100.00

BUILDING-TRADE NEW WAGE-SCALE IN GREATER NEW YORK

WHICH SERVES AS AN INDEX TO LABOR COST IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION GENERALLY

The latest scale of wages, issued in May, 1919, by the Building-Trades Employers' Association, follows:

Asbestos workers, insulators	$6.40
Bricklayers	7.00
Carpenters, all boroughs	6.00
Cement masons	5.60
Composition roofers, water-proofers	4.75
Elevator constructors	6.80
Electrical workers	6.00
Hoisting engineers	6.50
House-shorers	5.00
Housesmiths, structural	7.00
Housesmiths, finishers	6.40
Marble cutters and setters	6.00
Marble-carvers	6.50
Metallic-lathers	6.00
Mosaic workers	5.50
Painters	6.00
Plasterers, Brooklyn and Queens	7.00
Plasterers, other boroughs	6.50
Plumbers	6.00
Sheet-metal workers	6.00
Slate- and tile-roofers	6.50
Steamfitters	6.00
Stone-cutters	6.75
Stone-setters	7.00
Tile-layers	6.50

FOREIGN SECURITIES MATURING IN 1919

The following Foreign Securities which are held in the United States will mature this year:

November 1	City of Bordeaux 6 per cent	$12,000,000
November 1	City of Marseilles 6 per cent	12,000,000
November 1	City of Lyons 6 per cent	12,000,000
November 1	Republic of China 6 per cent. notes	5,000,000
November 1	Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power 6 per cent. notes	7,500,000
November 1	United Kingdom 5½ per cent. notes	150,000,000
December 1	Republic of Panama serial 5 per cent. bonds	130,000

TRADE BREVITIES

Tobacco in Japan

The total value of the product manufactured and disposed of in Japan for the fiscal year ended March, 1919, was $65,249,793. The consumption of tobacco in that country has been increasing greatly each year.

Immigration and Emigration

Statistics published by the Bureau of Immigration show that from April 1, 1917, to September 30, 1918, a total of 178,362 immigrants arrived in the United States, while 123,676 persons left for other countries.

The Soy-Bean

During 1918 the United States imported from Manchuria soy-bean oil amounting to 257,863,427 pounds, valued at $36,496,061, as against 198,534,626 pounds, valued at $19,740,640 in 1917.

United States Trade with Canada

In the last twelve months Canada bought approximately $700,000,000 worth of goods from the United States and sold approximately $400,000,000 worth in the American market.

Banks in Territorial Possessions

Porto Rico has thirteen banks for 95,769 persons, Hawaii has one bank for each 12,105 persons, and the Philippines one bank for each 1,000,000 persons.

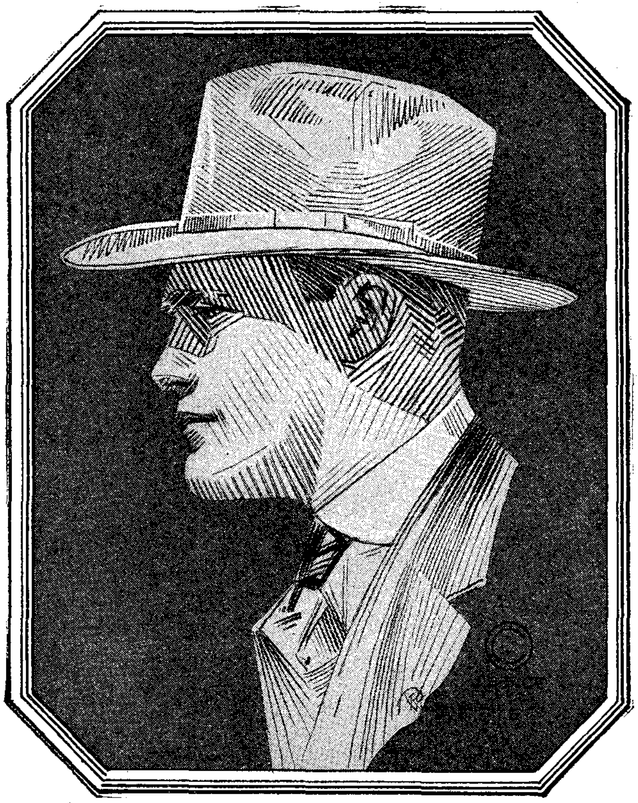
Investments in the Philippines

The amount of American capital invested in the Philippine Islands is variously estimated at from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Wealth of United States

The National wealth of the United States is placed at $300,000,000,000.

STETSON



John B. Stetson Company
Presents
The MERCURY

A specially light-weight Stetson soft hat for late Summer and early Fall wear—of remarkable Quality.

"Save the surface and you save all"- Paint & Varnish

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If your home is Stucco—

STUCCO suggests permanence and solidity. Yet stucco, like everything else, is benefited by *surface protection.*

A surface coating keeps moisture from the stucco, and, by smoothing the surface, less lodgment is given to dust and dirt—agents of unsightliness and destruction.

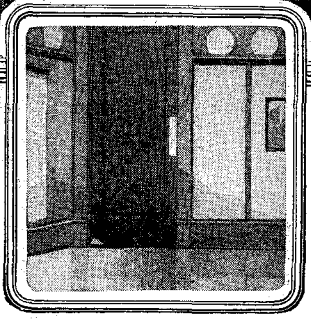
Owners of property should constantly remember that distintegration, decay, rust, corrosion, wear and tear—all begin at the surface. Surface protection, therefore, is *complete* protection—save the surface and you save all.

We see many houses—once attractive—which we would not care to occupy because of their condition. Could not most of the deterioration, inside or outside, have been averted by surface protection? Unquestionably it could.

A word to property owners: As a matter of keeping up the value of your property — save the surface—save the surface.

¶

We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some startling new things about surface protection as a means to prevent loss. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.



The swinging door—its troubles are many. Pushing, stubbing feet—clean hands, grimy hands, greasy hands, hands laden with parcels—many, many hands and objects held in hands—all wear on a swinging door year in and year out! Surface protection will prevent wear and keep the door like new. Save the surface and you save all.

How often we see a neglected shingle roof! Soaking rains waterlog unprotected shingles; beating sun warps and cracks them. No surface is more exposed. Shingles need a protective coating. Their greater service is worth more than the cost.

"Save the Surface! Use Paint and Varnish and increase the employment of labor."
Wm. B. Wilson
Secretary of Labor

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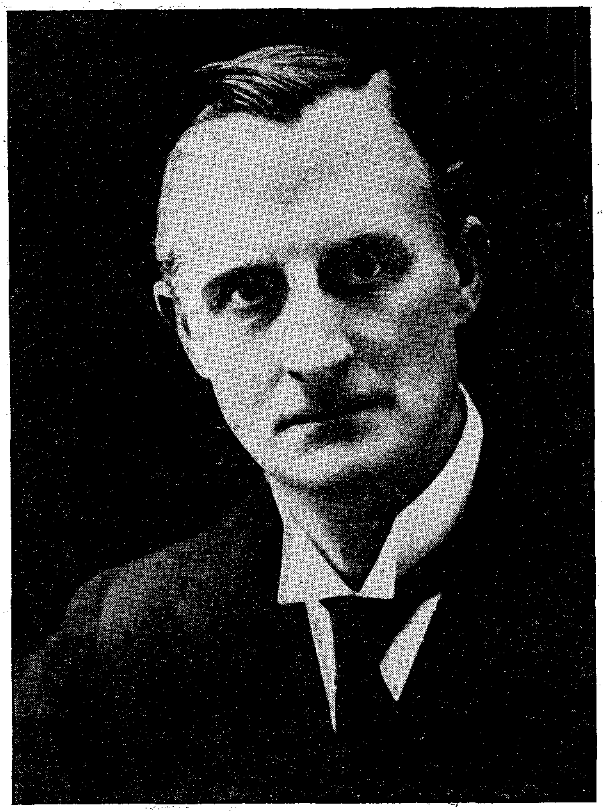
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

VISCOUNT GREY, THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

WHEN THEODORE ROOSEVELT visited Viscount, then plain Sir Edward, Grey, after the former President's return from his African trip, the two men spent the greater part of two days in tramping over the most remote and picturesque portions of the New Forest, in which the then British Foreign Secretary had a summer cottage. It may be imagined that they talked about nearly everything under the sun, but during a great part of their rambles, we are told, the discussion turned on naturalistic hobbies, in which they were both interested. One of the new Ambassador's diversions is the taming of squirrels, and he has written a book about fly-fishing, a subject on which he is considered one of the greatest living authorities. He is described as somewhat reserved, owing largely to his constitutional shyness, an aristocrat by birth and breeding, but democratic to the point of being somewhat socialistic in his sympathies and most unpretentious in his private life. It is said that a public career, notwithstanding his great success in English politics, has never appealed to him. Mr. Gladstone, the story goes, once declared: "I never knew a man of such aptitude for political life as Grey, and such disinclination for it."



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TO REPRESENT GREAT BRITAIN HERE.

In appointing Viscount Grey of Fallodon Ambassador at Washington, England, both English and American authorities agree, has followed her precedent of giving us of her best.

On both sides of the Atlantic the announcement that Viscount Grey had been appointed Ambassador to the United States has been received with approval. In the House of Commons it "was greeted with cheering," says the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and the English representative of the New York *World* cables from London that "Viscount Grey's appointment to Washington is the best that could be made, according to the general consensus of opinion here." The prevailing American sentiment is exprest in the statement of the New York *World* that "no more fitting appointment could have been made than that of Viscount Grey. . . . His reputation for ability, for nobility of character, and for qualities that win friendship and admiration runs wherever his name is known." The New York *Tribune* says: "America will extend a warm welcome to Sir Edward Grey as the British Ambassador. He will be cordially received as a man, as a public man, and as a particular type of Englishman." With regard to this "particular type" and its opposite, *The Tribune* comments:

> America has long been aware of two species of Englishmen—the liberal and brave kind and the illiberal and insular kind. Our Revolutionary forefathers admired Chatham and Burke and Fox almost as much as they disliked Lord North. Later they were attracted by Bright and Cobden and repelled by the Tories. Still later Gladstone, Asquith, Lloyd George, and Bryce were preferred to their political rivals. It has seemed at times as if two distinct rivers flowed side by side in British life, their waters little commingling.
>
> Sir Edward Grey is an ambassador of the Bryce type and will not be satisfied with being merely credited to our Government—he will be the spokesman of one democracy to another. No one in British public life is better fitted to perform the task to which he is assigned — the great business of bringing together in whole-hearted good will the two peoples whose harmony is not only essential to both of them, but in whose good relations the whole world is vitally interested.
>
> By selecting as the new ambassador so notable a personage, one who was the chief director of British foreign policy for a decade and a half and who left office because he was so great an idealist that he was unwilling to bear the blame of striking a blow at Bulgaria before she struck, the British Government shows how great is its desire to strengthen the ties already uniting the two countries — to build a bridge of friendship over which all the generations to come will walk in never-broken peace.

Viscount Grey was born fifty-seven years ago in Northumberland. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and after graduation entered politics. He is well known to Americans as one of the foremost statesmen of the world. Among other things, it is said of him that he was one of the first advocates of a league of nations. In 1911 he sponsored the plans for arbitration put forth by William Howard Taft, and urged an alliance between the United States and the United Kingdom. Perhaps Viscount Grey is best known for his efforts to avert the war, just prior to its outbreak in 1914. He was then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and as such conducted extensive negotiations with the former German Kaiser in an attempt to induce him to listen to reason. According to the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> In all histories of the Great War the name of Sir Edward Grey—as he then was—will have a high and honorable place for his determined efforts to avert it. On the one side was William II., or some evil genius behind him, determined on war, and on the other was Sir Edward trying to arrange some mediation, some diplomatic correspondence, some concentration of the opinion of the world, or, if nothing suited Berlin, some proposal from the German Government, that should offer at least a possibility of averting what Berlin knew, as well as London and Paris did, must be a world-war.
>
> During the war it was the German fashion to hate England with especial virulence. The Government's theory of the cause of the war varied with the exigencies of the moment. The more usual official explanation was that Russian mobilization forced Germany to fight, but at intervals the Wilhelmstrasse veered from this to the position that England was the head devil in the combination for the destruction of Germany. The common salutation, "*Gott strafe England!*" and Lissauer's "Hymn of Hate" show that the German people entered much

more warmly into this than into the Russian mobilization theory.

As England was the most hated of all nations, so Sir Edward Grey was the most hated of all Englishmen. He was described in German print as having a "cancerous growth in place of a heart" and many other things of the same character. There was reason for this. If Germany was to be kept persuaded that it was fighting a defensive war, it was necessary to persuade Germans that Sir Edward's efforts to avert war were insincere and parts of a diabolical plot to overthrow Germany.

Yet we have plenty of German evidence in vindication of Sir Edward Grey. Of course we have the statements of Prince Lichnowsky. A German imperialist may sniff at his opinion, but Gottlieb von Jagow, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was put forward to reply to the Prince, states frankly the good faith and the pacific purposes of Sir Edward. We may even put former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg on the stand, for in the spring of 1913 he paid a very high tribute to the part Sir Edward had played in averting a general war as a result of the first Balkan war. In that he had von Jagow's assistance. If England was plotting war, why did it endeavor then and in the summer of 1914 to avert it?

Sir Edward's action in the summer of 1914 was wholly in harmony with his action in the spring of 1913. In the earlier year he had the assistance of von Bethmann-Hollweg, and succeeded. In the later year he was opposed by von Bethmann-Hollweg, and failed. What was the difference between the two occasions? In the spring of 1913 Germany added 136,000 men to its army. Before that it was not ready for war; after that it was. Before that Sir Edward was one of the wisest and noblest of mankind. After that he "had a cancerous growth in the place of a heart."

The statements of Prince Lichnowsky, above referred to, were contained in the famous memorandum in which the former representative of Germany in Great Britain discust the causes of the war and showed that the main responsibility therefor rested with the Germans. In this memorandum Lichnowsky incidentally furnished the following pleasing sketch of Viscount Grey, who was then his diplomatic antagonist:

> Sprung from an old north of England family of landowners from whom the statesman Earl Grey is also descended, he (Sir Edward Grey) joined the left wing of his party and sympathized with the Socialists and pacifists. He can be called a socialist in the ideal sense, for he applied his theories even in private life, which is characterized by great simplicity and unpretentiousness, altho he is possest of considerable means. All display is foreign to him. He has a small residence in London, and never gave dinners, except officially, at the Foreign Office on the King's birthday. If, exceptionally, he asked a few guests to his house, it was a simple dinner or luncheon in a small circle, with parlor-maids for servants.
>
> The week-ends he spent regularly in the country like his colleagues, but not at large country house-parties. He lives mostly in his cottage in the New Forest, taking long walks, and is passionately fond of nature and ornithology. Or he journeyed to his property in the north and tamed squirrels. In his youth he was a noted cricket- and tennis-player. His chief sport now is salmon- and trout-fishing in the Scotch lakes with Lord Glenconner, Mr. Asquith's brother-in-law. Once, when spending his week-end with Lord Glenconner, he came thirty miles on a bicycle and returned in the same way. His simple, upright manner insured him the esteem even of his opponents, who were more easily to be found in home than in foreign political circles. Lies and intrigue were foreign to his nature.
>
> Wordsworth was his favorite poet, and he could quote him by the hour. His British calm did not lack a sense of humor. When, breakfasting with us and the children, he heard their conversation, he would say, "I can not help admiring the way they talk German," and laughed at his joke. This is the man who was called "The Liar Grey," and the "Originator of the World-War."

In an article in the New York *World* P. W. Wilson, the United States correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who has known the new Ambassador for many years, furnishes the following facts regarding his political life:

> He began his career as private secretary to his cousin, who afterward became Earl of Cromer, the organizer of modern Egypt. Hence, to some extent, the zeal with which he defended in Parliament the retiring grant to Cromer of $250,000, which was fiercely attacked by labor, partly as a means of showing sympathy with national aspirations on the Nile.
>
> Grey was destined to be much more than a private secretary. He had a fair fortune, an estate and family, in days when family still counted. Also he was Gladstone's most favored young man. What Gladstone said is often misquoted, but it was, to be quite accurate, "Ah, Grey—there you have the Parliamentary manner." It is not eloquent. The sentences are conversational and sometimes ragged. He often repeats a phrase, to gain time. But the quality of his style is repose. Of all the public men I have known and watched, I should say that no one better illustrated the principle—character tells. Grey has been the last of the Whigs. He has had to outgrow some prejudices. When Rosebery and his Liberal League opposed Campbell-Bannerman, Grey stood in with them, and joined Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet because of the persuasions of his friend, Arthur Ackland. He had supported the South African War, and at first he did not like Lloyd George's famous budget, with its land clauses. In the Parliament of 1906, with its overwhelming Radical sentiment, I have seen him, over and over again, allay raging opposition by the sheer force of a cool voice a steady eye and obvious sincerity. He seemed capable of error but never of a mean motive. Labor detested his Russian Entente, but even labor discovered that he was at heart a democratic person—curiously enough more democratic in the Cabinet than on the platform, where applause was to be won. Usually with our statesmen, it is the other way. Against the pretensions of the peers he was as adamant. For Woman's Suffrage he fought harder, perhaps, than any of them, however radical they might claim to be. And if he added a peerage to his baronetcy it was, as in the case of Viscount Bryce, because he could not help it. He was too busy to watch over a constituency. Yet he had to stay in Parliament. A seat in the House of Lords was the only solution. They prest on him an earldom, but he would only accept the lower rank. Yet so eminent had been his services that even as Sir Edward Grey a commoner, they made him a Knight of the Garter, an honor reserved for kings and dukes and other heads of great houses, except in the one case of Palmerston. No one is more utterly against the right to legislate because you happen to be your father's son than the British Ambassador. His family has, of course, played a big part in English history. Earl Grey, who passed the Reform Bill of 1832, belonged to it; so did the later Earl Grey who was Governor-General of Canada. But the Ambassador is one who, while himself belonging to the governing classes, recognizes that the masses have now ascended the throne of power.

While the career of Viscount Grey has been marked with unusual success, it appears also that he has had his share of personal sorrows and misfortunes. As we read in the New York *Sun:*

> He was passionately devoted to his lovely and gifted wife, who shared all his tastes and who was in the most perfect sympathy with his character. She was killed in a particularly shocking carriage accident while engaged in an errand of mercy, and this has exercised a saddening influence upon his entire life.
>
> Then Lord Grey lost a favorite brother, who was killed by a lion while on a big-game shooting expedition in British East Africa. And afterward Fallodon Hall, his ancestral home in Northumberland, to which he is deeply attached, was partly destroyed by a fire in which many of his most precious treasures were lost.
>
> Lord Grey is so fond of Fallodon, of his trout ponds, of his fancy duck ponds, of the flower gardens planted by his wife and of his experimental farms that it is a great sacrifice to his sense of patriotic duty and to his sense of the value of American friendship that he should have torn himself away to undertake the by no means facile rôle of Ambassador at Washington.
>
> The trouble with his eyes, resulting from too great conscientiousness in the perusal of confidential dispatches and communications often couched in the most atrocious script, culminated in the latter part of 1916 in partial blindness. This naturally still further strengthened his longing for a life of peace, quiet, privacy, and seclusion at Fallodon Hall. He has emerged therefrom despite his infirmity, in response to the summons of his King and in strict accordance with the motto of his house, "*De bon vouloir, servir le Roy*," and has accepted the mission to the United States.
>
> It is the first time that any foreign Power has ever sent abroad as Ambassador one who is so blind that he can neither see to read nor write. But loss of vision does not necessarily impair transcendant capacities for service to the nation and to mankind. England's most successful Postmaster-General, Henry Fawcett, was stone blind when he was appointed to office. Lord Grey can not fail to be even still more successful in the rôle of British Ambassador to Washington. His infirmity and the circumstances under which it was incurred in the service of his nation increases the sympathy with which he will be welcomed here by all classes of the population.

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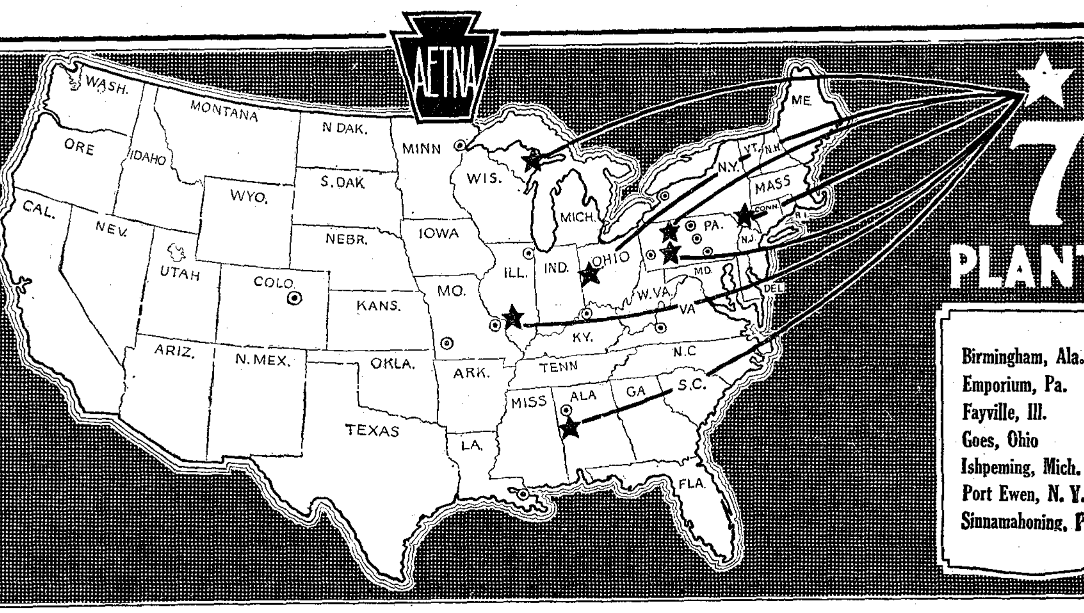
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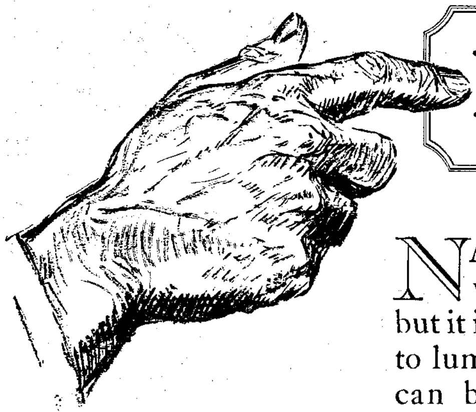

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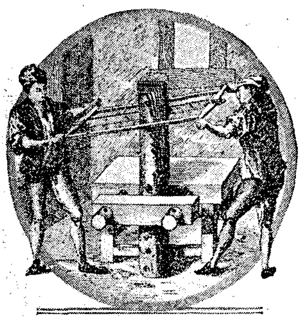

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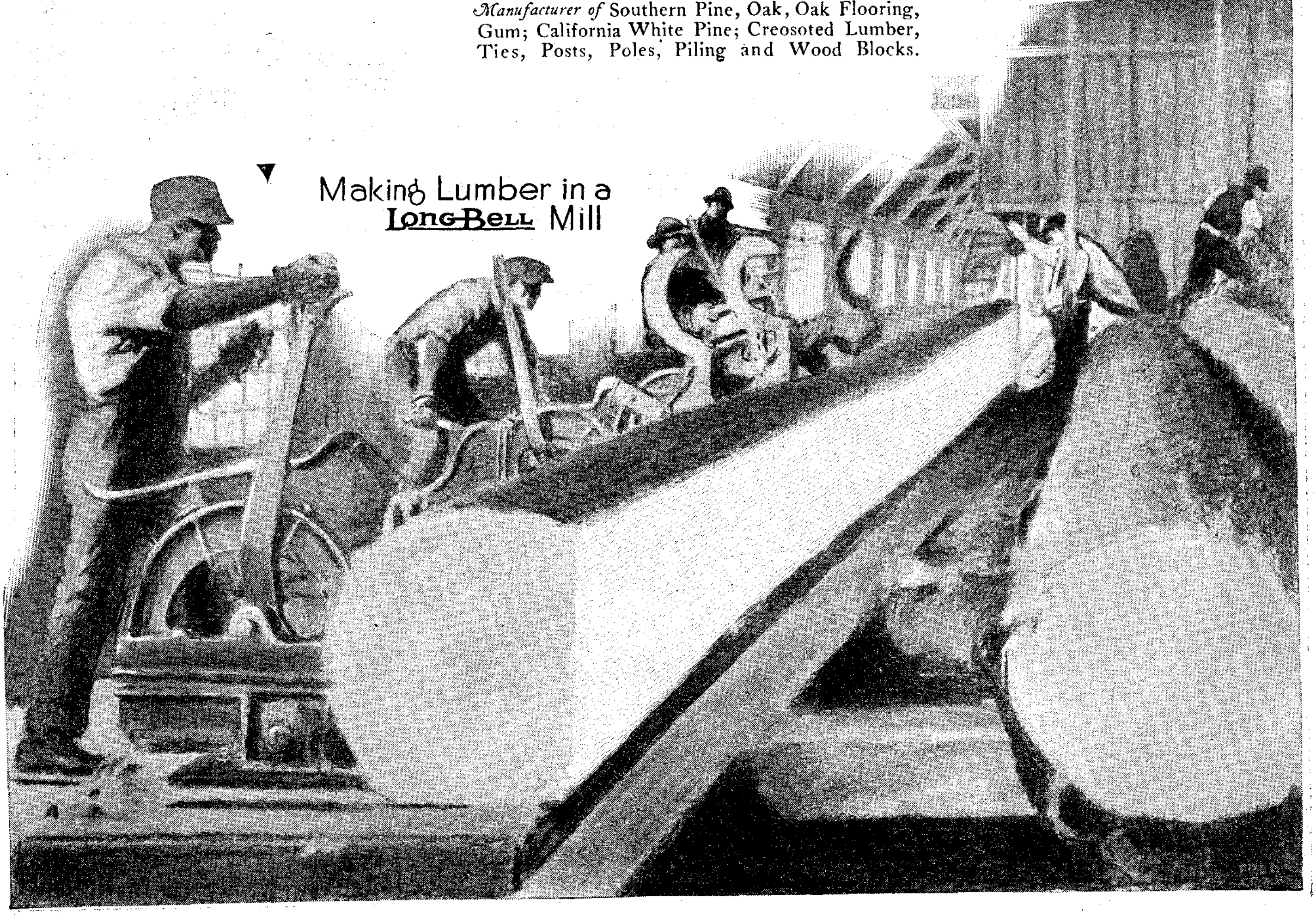

A COAT OF WHITEWASH FOR THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

PROBABLY THE NEXT-BEST HATED MAN in the world to-day is Frederick Wilhelm, erstwhile Crown Prince of Prussia. After his father, he has come in for a greater amount of blame in connection with the war, and has had more mean things said about him, than any other human being on earth. As a reputed megalomaniac, with an insane lust for world-domination, the younger Hohenzollern has gained a reputation almost equal to that of his paternal parent. But now comes Maximilian Harden, the noted Berlin Socialist editor, and in an article in the New York *World* says that Frederick Wilhelm Hohenzollern is not nearly as black as he has been painted; that he is not stupid but well above the average in intelligence; that he is not perverse or arrogant or brutal; that he is not ugly, but what little girls call a "pretty man"; in brief, that this much-despised ex-Crown Prince is practically a human being, in no sense great, but the victim of circumstances over which he had no control, and that he is really "more to be pitied than censured." Herr Harden begins his story by a reference to what a thankless job is the one of being Crown Prince. In some respects it is much worse even, one is led to believe, than being Vice-President of the United States. Says Harden:

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MINUS HIS WARLIKE MUSTACHE.

The ex-Crown Prince of Germany never was as wicked and warlike as he appeared in Allied eyes, anyway, says Maximilian Harden.

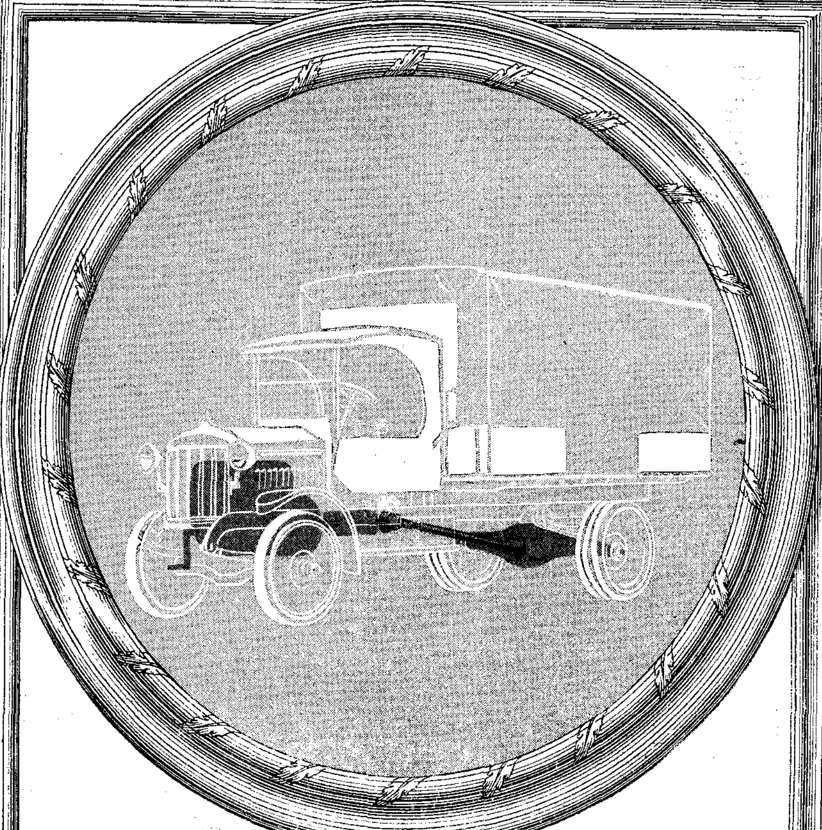
> The rôle of Crown Prince is not easy for one who has to play it long. If he does not wish merely to amuse himself he must lead a joyless existence in the shadow of the throne.
>
> In all other families, beggars or billionaires, the son may force his own career if strong and industrious. The Crown Prince must sit still, and he must so remain until the years are closed for one to whom he owes filial love and whose life he should wish prolonged. He must not appear impatient or rouse mistrust or suspicion that he is contrary or is partizan in his inclinations.
>
> The King is for him like Almighty God. It is the King who indicates to him his place of residence, his sphere of duties, his income, and his bride. Wo be to him who sees the power that was to be his slip away, never to be recovered, and the crown precarious which he had hoped to wear.
>
> The Crown Prince did grumble loudly, and in the court of the Kaiser he had the sympathy and support only of his pious mother. His discontent was more often felt than heard, but in respect to political affairs it is the truth that he was too long boyishly neglected.
>
> With some appearance of right it is now said of him that he wished the war. The saying attributed to him by the French, however, that war is a fresh and joyous occupation, is about seventy years old, having originated with an old German professor of history.

As a Socialist, Herr Harden is naturally opposed to war, which opposition is plainly discerned in his observations relative to the interest of the Crown Prince in military matters. But one gets the impression that, trained to be a soldier tho he had been, the heir to the Hohenzollern throne was not a particularly warlike individual. We read:

> That a young cavalry officer should often long for the experience of war is understandable. In advance of a war nobody can foresee how unchivalrous, materialistic, and treacherous an affair is the modern industry of war. It certainly can not be expected of a cavalier that he should judge calmly and knowingly of it in advance. If he could, it would hardly be a job for him.
>
> Whoever maintains an army must not complain when in its ranks there lives a wish not always to manuever for show. An actor would not be content with dress rehearsals only.
>
> The Crown Prince was brought up in the cadet school in Plön, a town in Holstein. The Potsdam Guard was never thoroughly initiated in matters of civil government and politics. As a member of that command, he was drilled merely to feel himself an officer of his Majesty.
>
> He was loved by his men and by the public. Whenever he showed himself he was the center of noisy rejoicings by the most stage-manageable of all peoples. He had a slender, youthful figure, without an ounce of superfluous fat, sat his horse well, had a charming wife and pretty children. Never did he publicly hurt the feelings of any individual or of any class of society, and otherwise also he was different from papa.
>
> He seemed to be happy and without a worry. Hundreds of hands were everywhere and at all times eager to pad the tonneau of the heir to the throne, and to cushion his travels with soft tires. Apparently he flitted from joy to joy. There was no cloud visible in his sky. He exercised his Hussar regiment, which he earnestly loved and by which he was loved in turn.
>
> As ensign he was happy with sports, gambling, and flirtation. He shunned no physical daredeviltry, and was always fit. Hunting was his great passion. As a hunter he was not a driver like his father, who brought down more animals than France's Louis XVI. That was not sport to the son, but was merely shooting. In Silesia, Scotland, Italy, and British India, the son indulged in real hunting, and told about it in his hunting diary, published seven years ago.
>
> This book alone should convince any unprejudiced person that the author is neither rascal nor barbarian, but a talented human being, with clear eyes, a fresh mind, and a lovable nature.
>
> "In the garish white sun," he wrote, "are hundreds of brown fellows, and a sharp, strange smell, like a mixture of garlic, sandalwood, and charcoal." In this incisive phrase, charged with the breath of life, he describes an afternoon in the jungle. The book is a clear mirror of a personality not great, but attractive in its wholesome quality, and the narrative is artistic to a degree not usual in Germany. In this mirror the author does not look coquettish, as in his photographs, and as often, indeed, in real life, with his conspicuous sport trappings, but he looks unassuming and modest.
>
> Hunting was for him a wonderful combination of fighting, of enjoyment of nature, and of self-analysis. He had looked forward to a hunting trip in America. Ambassador Gerard can recall that he was accustomed to speak of that projected pleasure with the eagerness of a child in anticipation of Christmas. Hunting, horses, the charm of women, and the diversions of the theater were his chief joys.
>
> He was no stranger to the feelings of the people. Once he invited one hundred children of humble station to holiday celebrations in Danzig, where he was regimental commander. It was a simple, pretty, characteristic act, and nothing more.
>
> One should not think of the Crown Prince as a dwarfling in mind or as an ungainly figure physically, with a receding chin and features fit only for the pen of the caricaturist and the amusement of the beholder. Frederick the Great, the one genius of the house of Hohenzollern, had this same chin, and the Crown Prince resembles Frederick otherwise, but only outwardly, unfortunately. The caricaturists make a silly-looking person of him, exaggerating the tilt at which he wore his cap, tightened his waist, and set off his uniform, like a sportsman rather than as a soldier.

Herr Harden says the reason the Crown Prince interested himself in pursuits such as hunting, writing diaries, and the like was that he desired to be different from his father. The latter surrounded himself with solemn pomp and favored theatrical correctness in all things. This irked the son, who was inclined to a more "free and easy" mode of life. So he patronized the most daring dramas, eavesdropped at theatrical rehearsals, and did other things frowned upon by his ponderously ceremonious father. When the war finally came, in which he was expected to play a leading part, his experiences were such that he learned to hate war as much as he had theretofore yearned for it. Of those experiences, Harden writes:

> The father placed him in the leadership of an army, altho



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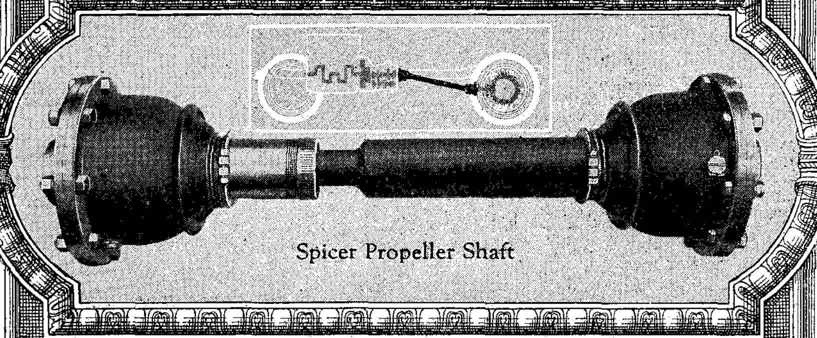

Spicer Propeller Shaft

he had never been glad previously to see him in the limelight. Usually in such cases a place with the most competent of the General Staff would be assigned to the heir to the throne. With this Crown Prince a man was associated who made himself blamable for the bloody failure at Verdun. He was not permitted to be connected with movements whose military success was assured in advance, and the people did not associate him with the victories of the German Armies.

As for himself, he never thought he was a great general, but he modestly bowed to the will of his military superiors and did his best. Once he showed proudly a letter in which General von Ludendorff had praised him. In his own way he looked after his soldiers, furnishing them, unfortunately, with large supplies of alcohol.

He sighed loudly because his counsel was never heeded, and because almost every one of his opinions was rejected at the great headquarters; and he comforted himself with all manner of amusement which became much too conspicuous.

Shy by nature, a decent gentleman, averse to lying, hypocrisy, and boasting, physically brave, longing to do good, but brought up among bad surroundings and without conception of the thoughts and the will of the masses of the people, the Crown Prince was peculiarly unfortunate. If one showed him how badly things were going, he was hotly ready to better them, but his soul was not strong enough to withstand the swarms of militarists, courtiers, and Pan-Germans who repeated to him day after day that the people needed and wanted "stiff leadership and the firm hand of a master."

Without confidence in himself, he could not stand upon any opinion without wavering. It must be that often he apprehended catastrophe.

At the jolly round-table he once called out suddenly: "Who will come with me to St. Helena?" I have seen in one of his field letters a sentence that one could not unconditionally trust President Wilson because he was entirely in the hands of the war-industry. With such fairy-tales he was fed.

He never learned to work seriously; he was never placed before a serious task which he longed to perform; and he never respected the admonition uttered by the Czar Nikoll Paplowitsch when he said to a Frenchman: "We princes should be forgiven the privileges of our rank." Could such a thought come to one like the Crown Prince, spoiled by adorers and whose contact with the people had been limited to affairs of jubliation?

The Socialist editor refers to the well-known antipathy which had existed between the former Kaiser and the Crown Prince for some time before the war broke out. This was in part responsible for the conflict, according to Harden. The son was so popular that the father's jealousy was aroused. The latter hence felt that if he could put on a first-class war, from which Germany would no doubt derive great benefits, all the glory would be his own and the Crown Prince would be placed in proper obscurity. It would appear, however, that there was no good reason why the All-Highest should have been jealous of the Crown Prince, because—

As a matter of fact, the Crown Prince had no political influence that he could make effective. Whatever he recommended was referred to the Kaiser's rule court, and in the realm of politics the Crown Prince was mostly in the wrong. The most foolish telegrams of the Crown Prince were passed around among the Kaiser's favorites for their derision. Must one therefore condemn him harshly?

Overbearing, arrogant, and cruel he never was. The troops respected him because he never shunned danger. His mistakes are explained by the world in which he grew up and in which he was held prisoner. To employ and develop his good gifts was not permitted him.

For nine months now he has been on a poor islet, in a small, mean house that can hardly be heated, far from his wife and children. In his sketches of the fisherfolk of Wieringen and in his letters to friends, which I have seen, he has never once complained of his personal fate, even in a syllable.

SCHOOLBOY "HOWLERS"—A confusion, or collision, of ideas produces those remarkable replies to questions for which the young idea is much distinguished, suggests Raymond G. Fuller, writing in *The American Child* (National Child Labor Committee, publisher, New York). A considerable collection of these howlers, made by Mr. Fuller, contains the following cheerful examples:

"A working drawing is one that pictures a person at work." "A renegade is a man who kills a king." "A lie is an aversion to the truth." (Note the epigrammatic quality here.) "A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian." "The Salic law is that you must take everything with a grain of salt." "The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying in synonyms." "A blizzard is the inside of a hen." "The Boxers were Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and Bill Johnson." "A saga was a pitiless warrior but a kind and loving husband." "A saga was made of wood and brass, held on the left knee and played with the right hand." "A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast." "Bimonthly means the instalment plan." "An ibex is where you look in the back part of the book when you want to find anything that is printed in the front part of the book." "The Sublime Porte is a good wine." "Adam's ale is a drink that was made early in human history, in the Garden of Eden." "Adam's ale is the lump in a man's neck." "A man who looks on the bright side of things is called an optimist, but a pianist looks on the dark side." "Conscription is what is written on a tombstone." "A hyphenated American is one that talks in short sentences." "The salaries of teachers are paid from the dog tax." "One great modern work of irrigation is the Panama Canal." "In India a man out of a cask may not marry a woman out of another cask." "The cavalry swept over the eyebrow of the hill." "May day commemorates the landing of the *Mayflower*." "Modern conveniences: Incubators and fireless telegraphy." "B. Sc. stands for Boy Scout." "The moon rose over the treetops and transfixt the night into day." "The whole of North America speaks English except Chicago and New York." "A Mr. Newton invented gravity with the aid of an apple." "The speaker did not expect iron-clad cheers." "The laws are made by Lloyd George or else by a policeman." "Things which are impossible are equal to one another."

One Week from Today

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Your FALL HAT

Where will you buy it? How will you buy it?

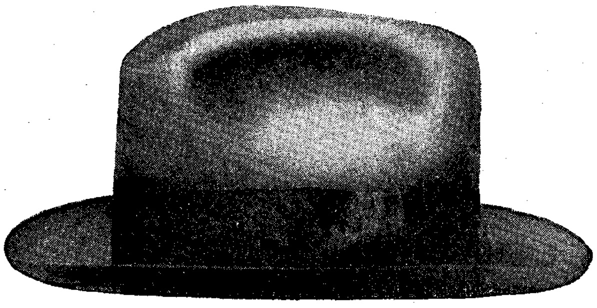
If we could make every man who reads this advertisement think twice about hats in general, before he goes into a store and buys one particular hat, we would be rendering a great service.

For men aren't nearly "hat-conscious" enough.

They'll spend hours selecting a suit; they'll concentrate on neckties until they have the whole stock on the counter.

But when it comes to buying a hat, a man looks at the calendar, says, "H-m, time for a new hat—" and takes ten minutes out of his lunch hour to buy it.

MALLORY



Can you wonder that eight men out of ten wear unbecoming hats? (They do—you can prove it yourself, by looking.) Or that you see so many shabby hats? (How can quality be bought, that way?)

Give a little thought to the buying of your Fall hat.

Try on a number of hats; compare values; give the hatter a chance to really "fit" you. The shape of your face, the color of your hair, count when it comes to getting a becoming hat.

And remember, this Fall, there's a great deal of cheap hat-quality masquerading around. So take the trouble to buy a *good* hat—you'll be glad later on.

Buy a Mallory Hat—if you want to be perfectly sure of hat-goodness. Look for the Mallory mark in the sweatband—and remember that this mark has stood for Quality and Style since 1823.

Mallory Hats

A reproduction of James Montgomery Flagg's Mallory Hat Poster, Hatters will display it during Mallory Hat Weeks, September 6 to 20.

Any Mallory Dealer will be glad to show you the new styles. They're well worth looking at—priced at $5, $6, and upward. Mallory Mello-Ease (extra light weight), $7 and $8. Mallory Velours, $12 and upward.

The Cravenette Finish—found only on Mallory Hats—affords an extra protection against weather.

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"The Hat that Goes with Good Clothes"

OUR "LAND OF BLUFF" AS BLASCO IBÁÑEZ SEES IT

THERE IS A KIND of moral or spiritual geography which we all pick up, Blasco Ibáñez, the Spanish novelist, tells us in the September issue of *The Delineator* (New York); it is the sort of geography which assigns characteristics to the peoples of the different countries of the globe. This geography is "a hybrid mixture of slanders and mistakes," which, "for the very reason that it is false, remains profoundly engraved on our memories." He specifies some of the fantastic national dogmas, to which, he says, we cling "because the poor human being forgets truth much more easily than he forgets error":

> According to this geography, no one could imagine the Frenchwoman other than with one foot in the air and a glass of champagne in her hand; the Frenchman was a decadent being, incapable of anything but savoring the pleasures of life. The Italian was a long-haired, melancholy fellow, who strummed the mandolin and was good only for gobbling macaroni. The Englishman was a haughty, overbearing gentleman whose sole ideal in life was to be in his evening clothes by six o'clock, and thoroughly drunk by ten. The Spaniard was a gaunt, swarthy, hungry individual who had his shirt full of charms and amulets, a knife in his pocket, and who was ready to dance at any moment. The German was a good-natured fellow, a little ridiculous, with a somewhat thick and confused head, a splendid family man, hard-working as an ox, his chief happiness lying in his stein of beer and his native *Lieder*. And so this geography went on, characterizing in its own fashion all the lands of the earth.

The war, we are told, has had a mighty effect in shattering these mistakes and slanders. The old legendary France has given way to the France that showed its mettle at Verdun; England, Italy, and Spain stand revealed in a new light. As for the German of our prewar legends, the Spanish novelist writes:

> And the good-natured, fatherly German, that sweet singer—I have come to know him. I do not need any one to tell me what he is like. Perhaps far from his own country, in the free atmosphere of America, he answers to this description; but in his fatherland, with a helmet on his head, under the command of the officers of the Emperor, he has just revealed himself as the most deadly two-footed beast the world has ever known. The tiger and the hyena are gentle lambs beside him.
>
> I was among the first in 1914 to pass through the sections of France the Germans had just abandoned after the first battle of the Marne. During that period when they believed themselves victors they employed the policy of frightfulness "to end the war sooner," as they explained.
>
> I have seen with my own eyes their atrocities and obscenities. Don't talk to me about the good-natured German when he becomes a soldier and thinks he is going to win. I know him. Nothing more cruel or insolent exists. One has to make oneself believe that he belongs to another species to console oneself for being a man.
>
> Fortunately the war has taught us who are our friends and against whom we must be on our guard.

It was hardly to be expected that the United States would escape the unjust snap judgment of this spiritual geography, and Blasco Ibáñez assures us that we have not escaped it. For Europeans who went by tradition, the United States was "The Land of Bluff." We exaggerated, boasted, showed our accomplishments in such a brazen way that a good deal had to be subtracted before anything approximating truth was arrived at. There was one reason in particular for a change in this attitude, in addition to the food, arms, and great loans of America which came across the seas, and the name of the reason was the name of a former college professor. As the writer puts it:

> And at the same time a new name, a name which seemed to grow from day to day, marched beside those of Lloyd George, Poincaré, Briand, Clemenceau, Joffre, Foch, all the leaders of the European War.
>
> What is Wilson doing?
>
> What does Wilson say?
>
> Wilson became the personification of the United States, and as they spoke of him, all thought of the distant, gigantic land, trying to divine its attitude.
>
> Another amazing innovation confused the Europeans. In the old world of emperors, of kings, they could conceive influence and authority only in the person of a ruler drest in uniform, epaulets on his shoulders, his breast glittering with decorations and his hands clasping the hilt of a sword.
>
> And people experienced a rare sensation at seeing William II., that traditional, decorative monarch who believed he ruled by divine right, assume the tender accents of *Lohengrin* to address a simple university professor whose name had been completely unknown in Europe six years before.
>
> The marking of his name on a slip of paper by several million Americans one day had sufficed to change the professor into the most influential man of the world, into the most respected ruler. And sovereigns by divine right, with long centuries of monarchs behind them, vied with one another for his favor.
>
> Napoleon, not yet a hundred years dead, could he come back to life among us, would understand William II. as master of all Europe, but he could not understand a university professor as arbiter of the destinies of an entire land, and this by vote of his fellow citizens.

Then there was the coming of the American Army, so loudly heralded in many quarters as a bluff of bluffs. But the millions came. It was no bluff. There was a dramatic quality, too, about the timing of their appearance at the front:

> The soldiers of the Star-Spangled Banner came just in the nick of time, like an actor who waits in the wings for his cue to enter and vanquish the villain in the last act of a drama.
>
> The Japanese have a military proverb which says, "Victory belongs to the one who can resist half an hour longer." That is true; but one might also say, "Victory belongs to the one who throws the deciding balance into the scales of war."
>
> For four years France and England had been able to counterbalance the forces of the enemy. There is no doubt that in the end the Western Powers would have triumphed, but how long it would have taken! And how exhausted the Allies would have been! But America came to their aid with the deciding balance, and the final victory was a matter of weeks.
>
> The speed and secrecy with which the American Army reached Europe had something theatrical about it. One saw the soldiers in the trains, about the cities, but not even the best-informed knew how many there were.
>
> The pessimists and the incredulous went on doubting to the very end. They did not believe in the American Army.
>
> And yet by a strange contradiction the very ones who refused to believe that the United States could organize in a few months an army like those of Europe, expected the most remarkable inventions from these Americans.
>
> The name of Edison was on everybody's tongue. Edison would end the war with one of his discoveries.
>
> And those who looked for portentous machines which should mow down millions of men at great distances, airplanes which would poison all the air of a nation, and other fancies in the same style, refused to admit a logical, ordinary fulfilment of a promise—the actual organization of an army.
>
> Everything in a European's judgment of the United States goes by contraries. He considers it a practical country, poor in imagination, absolutely given over to money-making; and yet at the same time he expects the most amazing feats from it, magical accomplishments which transcend the limits of all possibility.
>
> But there were others even more deceived than the peoples of the Allied nations in their judgment of the fighting forces that the United States could put into the field. These were the Germans.
>
> They believed more than any one else in the American bluff. That promised American Army was only a bluff. Thus believed the Crown Prince, that sorry, bedraggled crow who croaked of the joys and glories of "fresh, gay war"; thus the German strategists, and even the Kaiser.
>
> That false, conventional geography which had so long deceived us all blinded them up to the very end. At the beginning of the war they talked of "that contemptible little army" of the English, believing that it would never grow. The Britisher, said they, was a sailor, not a soldier.
>
> Toward the end of the war they laughed insolently at the bluff of a promised army, considering it another of America's imaginary inventions. But their laughter was cut short by an avalanche of khaki-drest soldiers, who, together with the French and the English, broke their lines.
>
> The legend of the American bluff is buried, and buried deep, for good and all. In the future all that is said of the United States will be accepted in blind faith.
>
> Even if the most marvelous, the most incredible, of things are promised, the world will expect to see them realized the following day.
>
> To the shame and remorse for the old errors there is joined amazement at the attitude of this country, the foremost of the earth.

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Shavaid saves hot water applications. It saves rubbing the lather in. It saves waiting for the beard to soften. It saves doctoring an irritated skin with lotion afterwards. It means a quick shave, an easy shave, a luxury shave. It avoids discomforts in a close shave. It does instantly what old shaving methods never could do at all.

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Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

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—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

Note how the lather remains moist and creamy.

This way is quicker. Yet it protects the skin. Harsh treatments bring wrinkles too soon.

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(2)

It has just saved the liberty of Europe; it has restored justice throughout the world; thanks to it, humanity can pursue its upward path without being plunged again into the Middle Ages, which the Central Powers, with their mystic conception of authority, had hoped to do.

All Europe is living on what America is sending over; all the countries owe her sums of money whose figures would have terrified bankers fifty years ago.

Any other nation, so covered with glory, would develop an insolent pride, and would try to impose its will upon all others, to lay the world prostrate at its feet.

The American giant rests a moment, looks about him, wipes the sweat from his brow, and then goes on with his daily task, like a simple, noble, generous soul, satisfied with having done his duty.

THE RED TERROR AND THE WHITE IN MUNICH

RUSSIAN METHODS IN BAVARIA produced results even more bloody and disastrous, population for population, it appears, than did the same methods when applied to Russia; for Bavaria was less ready for the revolutionary changes which the Bolsheviki brought, the factions were more evenly matched, and the conservative reaction, which the Russian "Reds" have thus far managed to keep at bay, was not long in overturning the radical outburst in Munich. The conservatives, we are told, collected their pound of flesh for every pound that the "Reds" had taken from them; and the "proletariat," or poorer workers, as usual, had to pay the price. Murder and rapine became so common that it seemed, for a time, as if the horrors of the Thirty Years' War had returned. Not the least surprizing feature of the revolution was that such an explosion should have occurred in the comparatively quiet and orderly South German Kingdom. As Dr. Max Hirschberg writes in *The Nation* (New York):

> Strangely enough, it was quiet, backward Bavaria, with its sleeping villages and its Catholic population, largely reactionary and somewhat stupid, a peasant land with little industry and without much wealth, that took the lead in the German revolution. The Bavarians themselves, indolent and averse to radical experiments, did not effect this revolution. It was a small group of zealous revolutionaries led by Kurt Eisner which, on November 8, 1918, overthrew the centuries-old kingdom of the Wittelsbachs like a house of cards. The people of Munich went to bed as usual on November 7, railing at the thin war-beer, and awoke astonished on November 8 as citizens of the first German democratic republic.
>
> The greatest influence on the masses was exercised by Ernst Toller, a twenty-five-year-old student of economics. Like Eisner, who used to work twenty-two hours a day and allowed himself hardly the necessaries of life, he is a whole-souled idealist who fought not for his own ends, but to liberate the proletariat, to free the poor and exploited, with an enthusiasm that sprang from his own high spirit.
>
> On the other hand, the leaders of the Communists, who acquired greater and greater influence with the masses, were of another type. At their head stood the Russian Bolshevik Max Levien, a fascinating speaker who could arouse the mob instinct to an intense pitch by his reckless and often unscrupulous methods; a man who lived only by hate, and wished to know nothing of kindness and reason; a preacher of brutal terrorism of the proletariat over the middle classes. With his pale, cruel face, furrowed by suffering, he seemed more like a wild animal than a clever, resourceful politician. Far superior to him in learning and spiritual purpose was the Russian agitator Levinné-Niessen, who had led the Spartacist riots in Berlin, where a warrant was out for his arrest. He had studied in Germany, belonged to revolutionary circles in Russia, had been arrested and mistreated by the Government of the Czar, had fled from the fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul and had finally come to Germany as a Bolshevik agitator.
>
> Thus, the Bavarian *Soviet* Republic was still-born. Its leaders themselves were never united. Because Independent and Majority Socialists took part in its founding, it was not radical enough for the Communists, who consequently refused at first to work with the so-called government, at whose head stood Toller. His lack of statesmanship, for which glowing idealism can never be a substitute, now showed itself. Instead of liquidating the unlucky undertaking as soon as possible he insisted that the *Soviet* republic must be maintained. Telegrams of greeting to the Russian and Hungarian *Soviet* republics were drawn up. The Bavarian Minister to Berlin was recalled in a dispatch that created great amusement. The *bourgeoisie* was ordered to disarm, under heavy penalties. The socialization first of the press, then of dwellings and of mines, was to be effected immediately. In the place of the good old *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten* appeared a revolutionary paper which, instead of its previous gentle fare, printed a Communist manifesto, Bolshevik notices, and cubist pictures, which filled the Munich burgher with indignation. Foreign news could no longer be obtained. It was impossible in Munich to learn about the beginnings of the Peace Conference. Sometimes it seemed as tho we were witnessing a comic opera.

But the comic-opera aspect of the affair was deceptive. Developments took a tragic turn. The Communists seized the leadership, and "with them went the ragamuffins, while respectable workmen, more and more confused, saw destruction approaching." Dr. Hirschberg's account continues:

> The Communist leaders now finally established the dictatorship of the proletariat according to the Russian plan, in the form of a hateful and brutal suppression of all property-owners.
>
> Then the Levien-Levinné government decided on a fearful step. It began to seize well-known Munich citizens as hostages. Armed bands forced themselves into dwellings, took hapless citizens of any age prisoners, and dragged them to jail. More than 100 hostages were taken, most of whom, fortunately, were set free or escaped in the prevailing confusion. A small group of unfortunate hostages, who were never to see the light again, were lodged in the cellar of the Luitpold gymnasium. Some inhuman barbarian ordered some of them shot in retaliation for the first Red Guards to fall in battle. Ten hostages, among them a woman who had been arrested for counter-revolutionary activity, were shot down in the courtyard. The news of this bloody step spread through the city like the wind and reached the government armies, which had surrounded the city. The Hoffman government decided to attack at once to prevent worse outrages. Hitherto it had shrunk from shedding blood, as it had from starving Munich. Now the government troops attacked on all fronts, and after fierce fighting forced their way into the city.
>
> Thus, quiet Munich became on May 1 and 2 the scene of bloody civil war. The workers and Red Guards, inspired by the Communist ideal and determined for the most part to fight to the end, battled with terrible bitterness. The leaders and their satellites, some of the latter of whom had instituted an unbelievable misrule, mixed with wine and women, in the cabinet chambers and public offices, fled. The workmen, however, bled, as always, for the sins of their leaders. The number of those who fell on both sides is reckoned not less than a thousand, and long rows of graves were dug in Munich cemeteries for the unfortunate victims of the combats. Terrible happenings on both sides resulted from the bitterness of the conflict. Red Guards on the housetops shot down the Hoffman sentries even eight days after the government victories. The government troops, however, took their vengeance with equal ruthlessness and brutality—the "white terror" was in full swing.
>
> More than one hundred captured workmen and Red Guards were shot without a trial. The embittered hatred of the proletariat against the *bourgeoisie* became incredible. On many sides there were expressions of peace and reconciliation, but in vain. Heavy sentences—many against wholly innocent people—mistreatment and shootings were the order of the day. The Hoffman government was overruled by generals, who treated the Communists as brutally as tho they were Germans in an enemy country. Among the many innocent victims of this senseless excitement were twenty-one members of a Christian Labor Union who were holding a meeting when they were arrested. They were killed in the cellar of their prison by soldiers who took them for Spartacists. The horrors of the Thirty Years' War seemed to have returned. A strict order of the commanding general was finally necessary to prevent wholesale shooting without trial. A court with three judges and two officers was set up to judge the prisoners. Since these numbered more than a thousand, the prisons overflowed and complaints were heard everywhere. The court sentenced those who took part in the revolt for high treason.
>
> We have a tremendous and growing bitterness of the masses because under the military dictatorship now existing, with its evil suggestion of the war-time Kaiserism, it is the proletariat that is paying the price through numerous unreasonable arrests and house raids. It is the poor who pay the penalties and mourn the dead, and it is at their expense that our military dictators uphold outward law and order. The poor, of course, consider the troops as the protectors of the propertied classes. On both sides the most terrible mistakes have been made, and it is the highest time, if there is to be peace and progress for Bavaria, that there should be most far-reaching concessions on both sides, and these can not be brought about by force and oppression.

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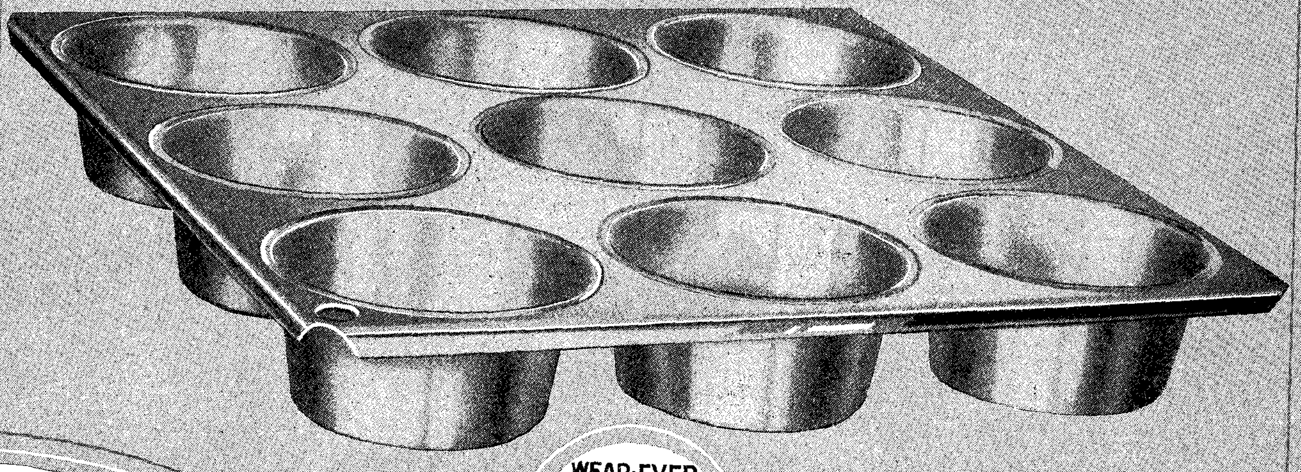

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TATTOOING IS NOT SO COMMON IN OUR NEW NAVY

THERE is a change abroad among the enlisted men of our Navy, and the decline of that once flourishing naval habit of tattooing is one of that change's visible signs. The horny-handed old salt, with his rolling gate and his supreme contempt for any vessel propelled by steam, is being replaced by alert youngsters with a taste for mechanics, "eager to do a little traveling and to see a bit of the world before settling down." The old-time sailor was almost certain to have a bit of tattooing on him somewhere, ranging from a simple design bearing his initials for identification purposes to a full-rigged ship, or that large and complicated design called "Christ on the Cross." Many superstitions were connected with tattooing, for the "ancient sailorman" was the most superstitious person in the world. Mr. J. H. Taylor, in charge of the Identification Division of the Navy Department, has been making an investigation of the subject of tattooing. Many of the older sailors of the United States Navy, he says, believed that if they were tattooed it would ward off the evil spirits of the sea. The figure of a pig was often tattooed on the left instep, since it was believed that this decoration would keep a man from drowning. Regarding present decorations, Mr. Taylor is given as authority for the following account:

> The principal designs found on the American sailor of to-day are: birds, animals, grotesque figures, butterflies, stars, eagle and globe, sailor's head, eagle and shield, and the apprentice knot. The tombstone and weeping willow are also frequently used.
>
> A great many men who have served in either the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps have the initials "C. A. C.," "U. S. N.," "U. S. A.," and "U. S. M. C." tattooed on them. The "C. A. C." means Coast Artillery Corps; "U. S. N." for United States Navy; "U. S. A." for United States Army; and "U. S. M. C." for United States Marine Corps. The eagle and globe is the emblem for the United States Marine Corps, and is used principally by the men in that branch of the service.
>
> The men tattooed with birds, animals, grotesque figures, and geisha girls are usually tattooed by a professional of the Orient. The professional tattooer of the Orient can usually tattoo the back and the stomach in a day, which is very painful, and requires from a week to ten days to heal permanently. Several fine sewing-needles placed together are principally used to tattoo the skin with indelible patterns.
>
> When tattooing is placed on the arms and body it is very difficult to remove, and, it is believed, can only be changed by surcharging—that is, by tattooing one pattern over another. Men who have enlisted in the Navy and deserted have often changed the style of designs tattooed on their bodies by surcharging.
>
> Tattooing such as "Happy Hooligan," girl's head, "My Sweetheart," girl's initials, are often used by sailors, but such tattooing as this is usually done at summer resorts and not in the Navy or in the Orient.
>
> Some of the old-time sailors have been

found to have tattooed on their backs "Christ on the Cross," which requires several weeks to complete. This work, when performed by a tattooer of the Orient, is considered to be very beautiful. A great many of the old apprentice seamen had the apprentice knot, which is a rope in the shape of the figure eight, tattooed on their arms.

The tattooer of the Orient usually places the butterflies on the shoulders, and rarely ever below the elbow. In late years tattooing is not practised so much by the sailor-man as the men now being taken into the naval service are better educated and of a higher type, and are not superstitious like the old-time sailors.

Firemen, ship cooks, bakers, and seamen are the men who are tattooed the most in the Navy. Some men of the Navy have been known to have the names of places in foreign countries which they have visited tattooed on their bodies. This is not practised so much at the present time.

TWO MEN WHOSE EXAMPLES HELP CRIPPLED SOLDIERS TO "COME BACK"

OVER one thousand three hundred and fifty cases of amputation have been taken care of in United States Army General Hospital No. 3 at Rahway, N. J., notes a recent issue of *Over Here*, the hospital's official publication. Many of the men are now learning the art of wearing artificial limbs, and much sunshine has been let into the place by the presence of a Red-Cross man who "knows all there is to know about making one's way in the world on artificial limbs." This man has had "twenty years' experience in carrying his large frame on legs made in a factory." During these twenty years of "mingling and associating with the busy world," he has been able to do practically everything that men with two naturally constructed legs can, and some things that they can't. He jumps from a chair to the floor and maintains his balance, he climbs stair-steps, ladders, inclines, and steps to the top of chairs and tables without the use of his hands. As *Over Here* tells his reassuring history:

> Those at the hospital scarcely need be told that his name is Charles R. Weibell, of the Red-Cross staff, and that he spends most of his time at the Physical Therapy Gymnasium. There he has met most of the boys who are "trying out" their new legs, and he has given them renewed courage and hope. It is a good thing to assure a man that he is able to do a certain thing under strange conditions; it is a far better thing to show him how he can do it, to have him meet a man who has been through the same difficulties and to have that man stand up and demonstrate just how the handicap is overcome.
>
> It is doubtful if a dozen people at the hospital would know that Mr. Weibell suffered the loss of both legs—one above the knee, the other below—had he cared to keep it a secret. He might easily have spent many months here and few would have made the discovery. In fact, there are patients here who would not believe that

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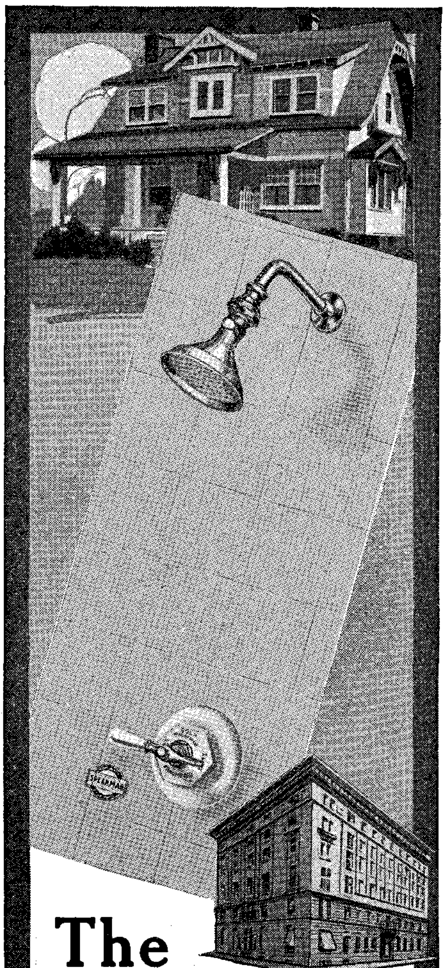

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Send for our new catalog, fully describing the Speakman line of showers and other plumbing fixtures.

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SPEAKMAN SHOWERS

he was talking from practical experience until he rolled up his trouser-legs and displayed two artificial limbs. They thought he was merely talking on the subject just as he might have talked on any question relating to the war.

Mr. Weibell's demonstrations of what can be done on artificial limbs is more than reassuring. Stair-steps, ladders, inclines, and the tops of tables and chairs are easy for him. He steps on to a chair without the use of his hands, and he jumps to the floor and maintains his balance as well as any man who has his original legs, and more gracefully than a lot are able to do. He tells the story of a test he once put himself to in order to see if he could "get by."

He applied for a position as motor-man on the Philadelphia street-car system and was hired. He drove the car for six months before it was discovered that he wore artificial legs. Then, of course, he was removed from his position because he was a "cripple." But that very test helped reassure him that he was not a cripple.

Occasionally Mr. Weibell discovers a tendency on the part of the boys to regard him as an "exception," or a "wonder," or an "extreme case"—one that they could never hope to duplicate. It is this quite natural tendency that he talks down on all occasions. His skill in walking and doing everything that the normal man does is not beyond the attainment of any other human who has the will to overcome his present handicap. If twenty years ago Mr. Weibell had concluded that he had no chance in life, then his case would have been hopeless. But he refused to take that view of the situation. He knew that he could overcome his physical ailment and make a success of his life if he willed to do it. And that is why to-day he walks and runs and plays like other people—and has to prove to new acquaintances that he is wearing artificial limbs.

Another instance of a man leading a happy and successful life, as cited by *Over Here* is Michael J. Dowling, president of a bank in Olivia, Minn. He is fifty-three years of age, and not since he was fifteen years of age has he had hands or feet. At that age he was caught in a prairie blizzard and suffered the loss of both legs, his left arm, and the fingers and part of the thumb of his right hand. To quote:

Some of the convalescent boys may remember Mr. Dowling's appearance here last January. His actions indicated that he is able to take very good care of himself, and Mr. Weibell, who is well acquainted with Mr. Dowling, gives assurance that the Minnesota banker is not handicapped in the least. Not only does he walk freely, but he drives his own car, dances, and goes hunting. Some years ago he was the only member of a big-game party who brought down a moose.

The American Magazine gives a splendid report of a talk Mr. Dowling made to a group of wounded soldiers. It is well worth the attention of the men at this hospital:

"Maybe you've been thinking that you'll have to go through the world minus something more than a leg or an arm. You want to have a wife, and a home, and a family. And perhaps you've been thinking that the kind of a girl you want to marry won't look at you because you're crippled. Forget it! I've known many a man who was perfect physically, but whose mind and spirit were crooked and dwarfed. That's the kind of a man that needs to hesitate when it comes to marrying a nice girl.

"You boys lost a leg or an arm fighting in a great cause. I lost mine just fighting a blamed old blizzard—and there's not much glory in that. The Government will furnish you with the best artificial substitute for the limb you have lost, and you have earned it because you have served that Government. Uncle Sam will give you a vocational education, if you want it, that will make you self-supporting. I got my start through charity—which isn't so pleasant.

"Now, if I were you, I'd take that education, make it earn me a good living, and then I'd lay siege to the heart of a fine girl and marry her. After I was frozen it took me several years to get to the point where I could think of starting a home. But just as soon as I reached that point I picked out the girl I wanted and I went to work to win her.

"And I picked the best one I could find, too. She was the belle of the town. Her father had befriended me. She had plenty of beaus, and at least two of my rivals could have bought and sold me a good many times over. But I didn't let that discourage me. I was pretty ambitious, I admit. But I won the girl, and if you don't believe that she is all that I've said—ask her daughter.

"There is only one really insurmountable handicap, so far as I can determine. That is the loss of the inner power which we call the mind. And the blessed thing about that handicap is that we don't know we have it. Nothing else is unconquerable. Our bodies—what do they count? A good deal, of course; and yet, as I have said before, a man may be worth a hundred thousand a year from his neck up and not a dollar a week from his neck down. I haven't a whole body, but what there is of it is sound and healthy. I am well and strong. And I am happy.

"Why shouldn't I be? Life is just as rich for me in the things which really count as for any man. Far more so than for some men. I have wife, family, friends, business, and a dozen interests besides. Handicaps? Why, a handicap is just a chance for a good, honest fight. When I was a boy I fought with other boys. When we grow up we simply change our antagonists. But the joy of combat, of winning a victory, is still there. I wouldn't give the turn of my hand—and it's not much of a hand, either—for a man or a woman, either, who won't put up a fight against odds.

"There are plenty of things worse than losing a part of your body. You may lose—you do lose, sooner or later—a part of your heart. You lose somebody, or something, to which your heart clings. And you have to fight that fight, too. If you are a real man, a true woman, you won't 'lay down' and give up without a struggle.

"Affliction turns some people into a sort of sponge, which merely soaks up pity. But a sponge never gets anywhere. We talk about 'the winds of adversity.' Well, the hardiest trees are those that have been buffeted about. They don't grow in hothouses or in sheltered nooks. I don't believe that any man or woman who has fought through some hard place in life can unqualifiedly regret the experience. I believe you will find in them not commiseration for themselves, but rather an honest pity for the so-called 'fortunate' human beings who have not had the joy of fighting and the satisfaction of achieving."

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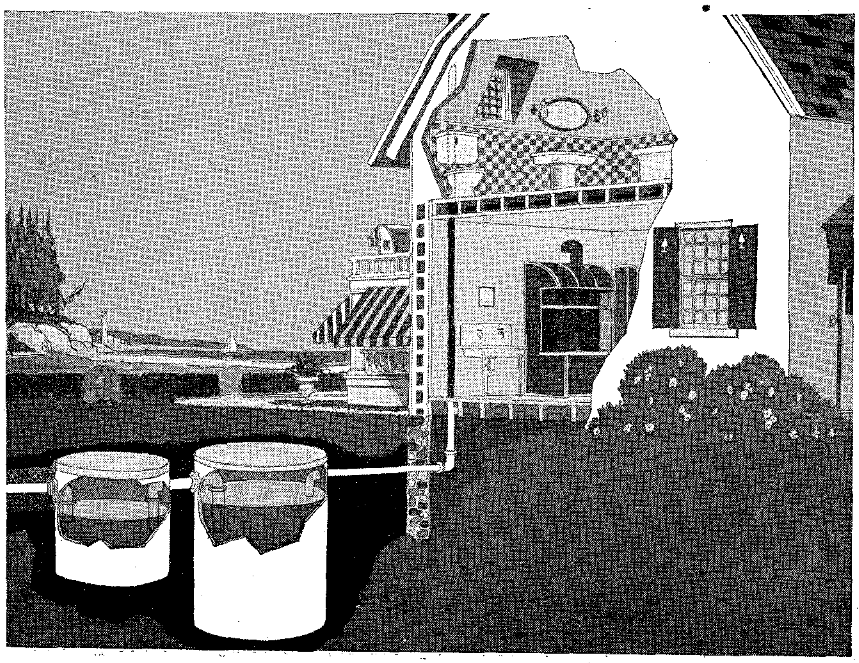

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SIBERIA IS COOLER THAN USUAL WHERE UNCLE SAM IS CONCERNED

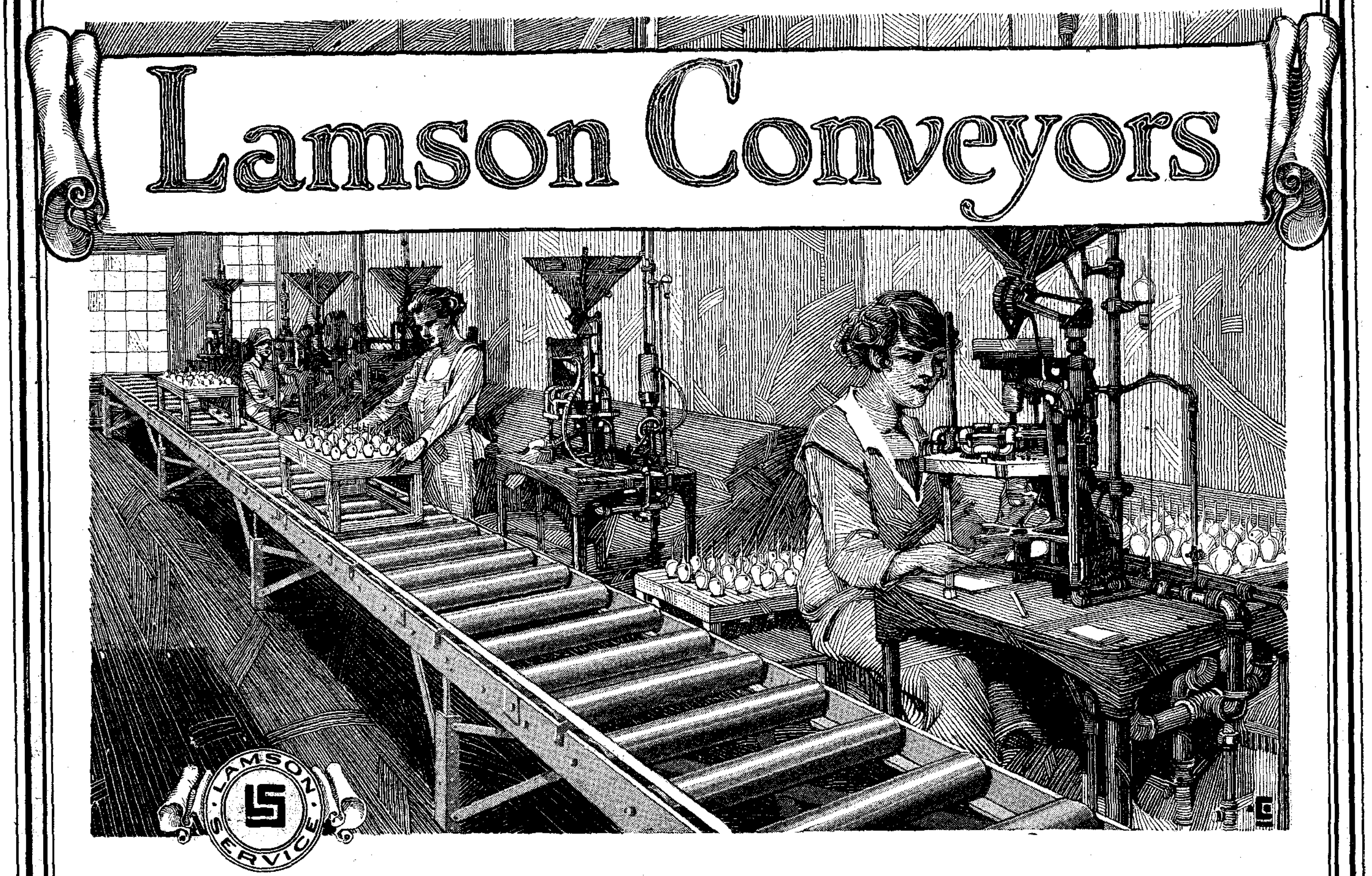
JUST WHAT THIS COUNTRY IS DOING in Siberia, and the precise reason for the doing thereof, may be matters regarding which the average American is more or less hazy. From statements appearing ever and anon in the public prints, however, it appears that the thing, whatever it may be, is making no appreciable hit with the Siberians. Louis D. Kornfield, representing the New York *Times*, in an article in that journal states that he has made an attempt to discover a glimmer of affection for America and Americans among the inhabitants of Asiatic Russia, and has been led to the conclusion that "some might have liked us more if we had intervened less, that some might have disliked us less if we had intervened more, but that, having concluded that we intended to intervene no more nor no less than we actually did, nobody had any use for us at all." While Siberia at the present time is in an unsettled state, the peasantry, *bourgeoisie*, Bolsheviki, reactionaries, and others that live there all being at more or less violent variance with one another, it appears from what Mr. Kornfield says that they are all reasonably united in their lack of love for Uncle Sam. Even the elements that were most desirous of having America intervene are antagonistic, we are told. "They wanted intervention," says Mr. Kornfield, "a lot of it, but all they wanted us to do, from what I could observe, was to bring it to them in a bundle, place it on their front door-step, announce that the delivery had been made, and then go rapidly away, leaving them to handle the rest." One of the reasons, therefore, the Siberians are displeased appears to be that the Americans have "stuck around" to see what would happen. And there are other reasons, which are discust by the writer as follows:

> The Russian bureaucratic temper, which permeates most of the official classes with whom we have to do business in Siberia, is deeply sensitive to the qualities of reticence, cautiousness, and system which characterize all our movements in their behalf.
>
> The American way of doing business, systematically and cautiously, is something the Russians of this class like to emulate in order to impress the foreigners with their progressiveness. But they like to emulate it only in form and not in practise. Figuratively speaking, the idea of a receipt for every bit of goods received is as obnoxious to the high-spirited Russian bureaucrat as the necessity of keeping a nine-o'clock appointment at nine o'clock. It simply isn't done; and when we try to force them to do it, even in their own best interests, they merely shrug their shoulders with a smoldering resentment, and again murmur mysteriously among themselves about the advisability of some future alliance between Japan, Russia, and Germany, and how that combination would be a hard one to beat.
>
> However, not only the bureaucratic Russians, but Russians of all other classes, have their grievances against us, and this article will attempt to show how the present peculiarities of Russian political, economic, and social conditions have in one way or another, for one reason or another, made every class in Russian life in Siberia more or less irritated either with our presence in their midst or with our methods of procedure. Indeed, so little gratitude and so much suspicion have we aroused thus far in all groups of Russia by our attempts to help them out of their predicaments that a disinterested observer must find it difficult to travel through Siberia without meditating upon the impracticability, if not the utter absurdity, of trying to help a people who are prevented either by temperament or circumstances over which they have no control from receiving that help in the generous and friendly spirit in which it is proffered.
>
> In many ways their major grievance has been justified. Leaving aside for the moment that class which was entirely opposed to any form of intervention, it is unquestionably true that those who favored intervention have found, to their great dismay, that we are inclined to act according to our own conception of their best interests rather than according to their plans; that we have been inclined to go in with only one foot where they wanted us with both feet, and with both feet where they wanted us only with one foot. The result is that in one direction or another we are treading on their nerves.

The writer then goes on to treat of the general effect of the military policy in Siberia. In this connection he explains his former suggestion that the ill-feeling against the Americans has been engendered partly because of too much intervention, and partly because of too little, by saying that, roughly, there are three major social groups in Siberia—the peasant workers, the *bourgeoisie*, consisting of business and professional elements, and the bureaucracy, including the ruling and official classes. It appears that the last-named are the ones who are displeased because America has not intervened more strenuously, as they feel that unless outside assistance is forthcoming, the country will fall a prey to Bolshevism; while the other two classes are opposed to intervention in any form. We read:

> The main military effect of intervention has been to create a condition whereby certain parts of eastern Siberia are becoming occupied, outside of the Czechs, by some 70,000 well-disciplined foreign troops of which 10,000 are Americans and 60,000 Japanese. In the beginning the bureaucratic and governing elements, dominated by an all-pervading fear of a Bolshevik revival in Siberia, welcomed the presence of these troops on the assumption that an emergency would find the American Government and the associated Powers ready to lend their forces to an active war against the Bolsheviki.
>
> The anticipation of that emergency was due to certain dangerous Bolshevik tendencies in the ranks of the Kolchak Army itself and other psychological conditions which have contributed greatly in the last month to the sudden collapse of the Kolchak front east of the Urals and the successive retirement of his forces from such vital points as Perm, Ufa, and Ekaterinburg.
>
> Obviously the continuance of such reversals, with consequent defections in the troops inspired by Bolshevik propaganda from within and without, tends to hasten the moment that the Bolshevik high command has long been planning for: the moment that will see the Kolchak Army in revolt, unsaddling the Government and releasing a fresh wave of *Soviets* over Siberia. Unless the Kolchak forces can be reenforced by new troops, strongly organized, such as the United States and Japan already have on the scene, the Government faces a grave peril. The situation, in short, is one that must turn the eyes of all those who are seriously interested in the maintenance and welfare of the Kolchak Government to a possible revision in America's policy of military non-interference, which has caused so much vexation among Russians realizing the importance of strong military backing, if Bolshevism in European Russia and in Siberia is to be put down and kept down.
>
> As early as last March, when I was in Omsk, one could hear frequent outbursts of irritation in Russian military circles against this policy of military non-interference that placed 70,000 perfectly good soldiers on Siberian soil, but prevented their use for any purpose of active warfare. Even at that time military circles, being more familiar than the official classes with the conditions in the army at the front, foresaw the possibility of a *débâcle* in the government troops, such as appears to have been threatened in the last few weeks. Firmly they urged Admiral Kolchak to induce the Allies to give intervention a more active form in its military aspect.
>
> "We are fighting the Allies' war against Bolshevism as well as our own," a Russian general declared to me at that time. "But the Allies can't expect us to save the whole world from Bolshevism with a Bolshevik army."
>
> The cries of the military crowd, however, were silenced by the sager diplomats, who thought it unwise to press the need of troops upon the Allies when all the Governments from whom they were seeking assistance were already being embarrassed by the demand of the peoples at home for immediate demobilization. For the time being, the Omsk statesmen and their representatives at Paris decided to go light on the subject of more direct military assistance, this policy being based largely on the assurances they gave themselves that, once they had induced the Allies to go to their aid with loans and supplies, the Allies would be compelled subsequently to provide all that was essential, including military aid, to protect any stakes they might have planted in the Kolchak régime.
>
> But the bureaucratic and military elements at Omsk and throughout Siberia could not dispel the vision of a possible collapse in the Kolchak troops by any such trust in the future, and their resentment at the policy of military non-interference, which held highly disciplined troops in eastern Siberia that could be so effective in western Siberia, only increased in bitterness as time and events showed that the Kolchak Army could not hold on to its far-flung front east of the Urals. The question was constantly raised as to the value of Allied forces in Siberia at all, so long as they could not be used for the only purpose for which they really were needed, namely, the prevention of another Bolshevik invasion of Siberia.

But while the ruling class is irritated because more American troops have not been provided, the *bourgeoisie* are peeved because they say America already has too many soldiers in Sibera



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for the good of that country. These *bourgeoisie* maintain that the way to deal with the Bolsheviki is to reason with them and thus bring them to realize the error of their ways, and, in any event, say they, the American policy is not in harmony with the Fourteen Points, for which body of generalizations they appear to have a high regard. Mr. Kornfield continues:

> Their objection to our military policy was a natural development of their antagonism to the course of political events that had taken place in Siberia since the Allied forces landed at Vladivostok. To begin with, the Russian middle class, including the liberal *bourgeoisie* and the *Intelligentsia*, is the stronghold of progressive liberal aspirations. It still thrives, however, on two delusions, one in relation to the political readjustment of the world in general and the other relation to the regeneration of Russia in particular.
>
> The first concerns itself specifically with President Wilson's Fourteen Points program, which appears to have captivated the faith and support of the Russian educated classes to an extent absolutely unequaled in the educated classes of any of the other countries in the world, not excepting America. For these Russians the Fourteen Points constituted the hope of mankind, the complete fulfilment of several generations of political idealism that had for its goal the creation of an international order out of which a permanently peaceful world could spring. Russian temperament takes any form of idealism seriously. It took the Fourteen Points seriously. These Russians are still convinced that all that is needed to end war, imperialism, and international anarchy is to apply the Fourteen Points literally and faithfully.
>
> The intelligent classes in Siberia are turning against the political and military character of our intervention policy in Siberia. They are deeply sensitive to any contradiction to the Fourteen Points, and they think they find many such contradictions in our Siberian policy. They point to such contradictions in our support of the Kolchak Government, which they oppose as oppressive, antidemocratic, and reactionary. . . . . . .
>
> But how about a protection against Bolshevism? Suppose it overtakes them again? Won't they welcome the aid of foreign force in such an emergency?
>
> No. The liberal *bourgeoisie* elements in Siberia still believe they need no force to combat Bolshevism; that talk, persuasion, enlightenment will do it; that Russia will find itself best out of Bolshevism, if it is allowed to find itself alone, without any artificial pressure from the outside, such as the presence of force always implies.
>
> They hold to this conviction despite the fact that the Bolshevik rule has sustained itself in Russia for nearly two years without interruption, despite the fact that the Aksventyieff Government, which the *bourgeoisie* liberal elements themselves created in Siberia, was thrown out of power because no amount of talk by Aksventyieff and his ministers about democracy could prevent the foundations of that Government in so far as they were rooted at all in the masses from dissolving into Bolshevism.
>
> Bolshevism would have fallen long ago in Russia, they contend, if the *Soviets* had not held themselves in power with force. Democracy would have prevailed in Siberia, they argue, if Aksventyieff had not been hurled out by force. In either case, they are convinced the force is a form of terrorism by which one kind of despotism or another may accomplish its purpose without ever giving true revolutionary democracy a chance. On these general principles they want no military intervention in Siberia.

The objections of the peasant class, who constitute by far the greatest number of the population, are said to be based in part upon the fact that these people are largely Bolshevistic. Further, any sort of a soldier to the peasant symbolizes war, a form of activity of which by this time he is thoroughly sick and tired. "All the nightmares of bloodshed, hunger, and death that he has passed through in the last four years he associates with guns and uniforms," says Mr. Kornfield, and continues:

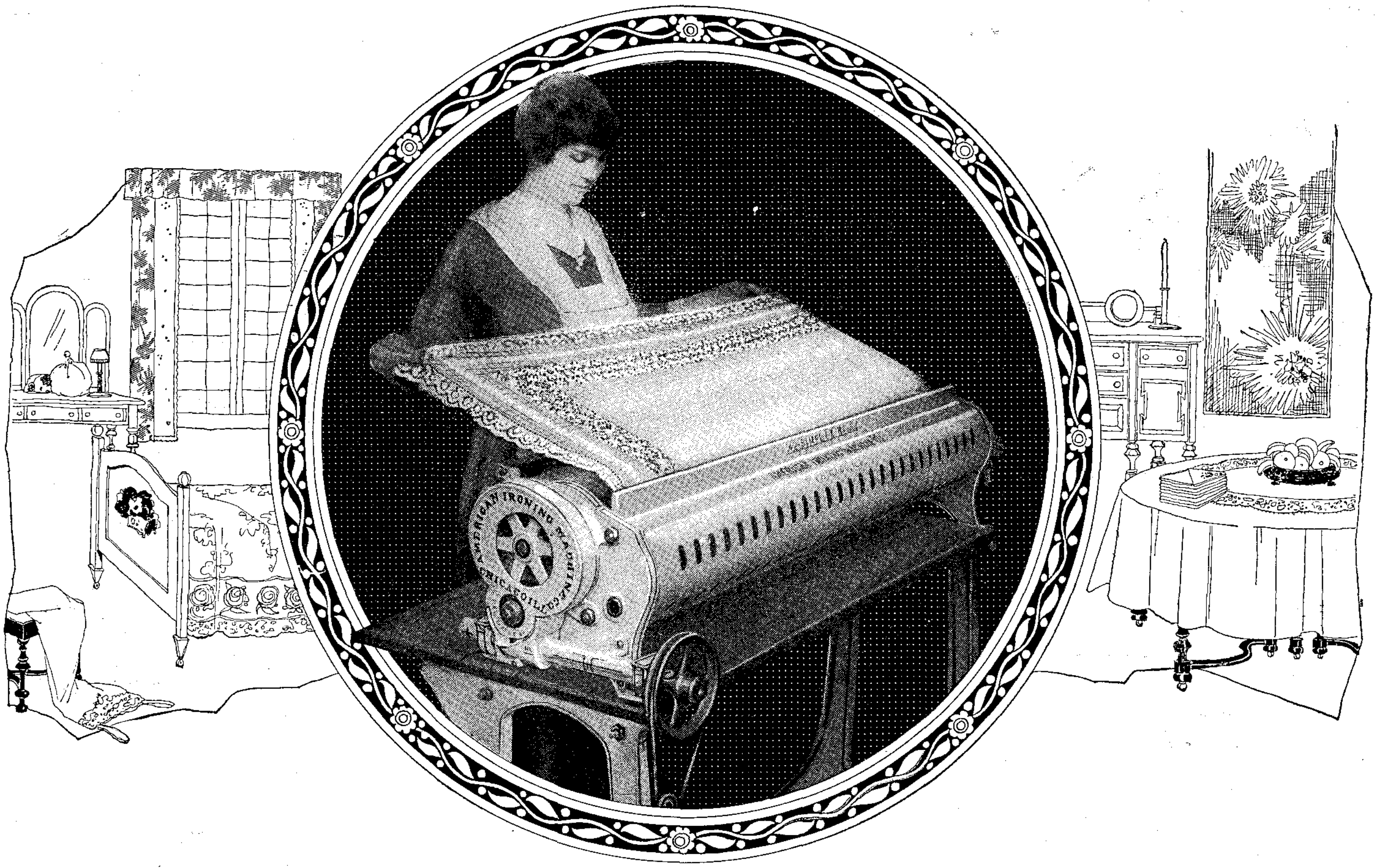
> Ignorant of any of the motives or purposes of intervention, he sees the military forces of the Allies only as men in uniforms, armed with guns and bayonets, and they symbolize the most horrible thing he can think of—war. No offer of friendship and help, he is firmly convinced, can possibly come in such trappings. He resents soldiers because he resents war. That is true of the masses in general, altho a large portion of the masses that is manifestly Bolshevist in its sympathies also feeds its resentment on the conviction that American troops, like all other troops, are in Siberia merely to crush the proletariat revolution and prevent it by a steady support of the Kolchak Government from coming to life in Siberia again.
>
> Even last May, when the Bolsheviki in Siberia were still being held fairly well in check, it was obvious in Vladivostok that if the Allies decided to withdraw their troops, the last boat-load of soldiers would hardly be out of the harbor before the Bolsheviki would roll down the hills and seize the city. The restraint that the Bolsheviki feel in the presence of the Allied forces only increases their bitterness, and makes our soldiers all the more unpopular with the poorer classes that look to their Bolshevik leaders for political and economic salvation.

While it thus appears that the military policy of the United States has created antagonism on all hands, it seems that its economic policy has been no less productive of opposition among the Siberians. The American intervention in the affairs of the country has not been extensive, about the only result thereof thus far being the taking over by Commissioner John F. Stevens and the American Railway Engineers of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The particular grievance growing out of this step seems to be that it has spoiled for many of the natives of those parts the finest system of graft that ever came their way. Says Mr. Kornfield:

> To understand this phase of the situation, one must recall that the Government, military and bureaucratic circles, under the old régime thrived on bribery and extortion to an extent that made their very simplest operations a synonym for corruption. Well, the bureaucratic soul has not been cleansed in the least by the revolution. What was true of it before the revolution is true of it to-day. It was true of the Trans-Siberian Railroad when Commissioner Stevens appeared on the scene. It was a household jest in Siberia that the railroad was run partly on coal, partly on wood, but mostly on *vsiatka*, which is the Russian word for bribe.
>
> Before the Stevens Commission interfered with it, no motion along the road was possible unless the palms of the officials were as well greased as the wheels of the cars. From top to bottom the railroad administration suffered from this disease, its entire anatomy being penetrated and shot through with veins and arteries of corruption that communicated themselves in a thousand ways from the poorest-paid conductor to the highest officials in the Ministry of Communication.
>
> Wherever American control or supervision entered it hurled the system of corruption skyward. Not only railroad officialdom, but the whole bureaucratic and official class became bitterly antagonistic. Naturally so, because any influence that struck at bribery as a principle struck at the very roots of bureaucratic and official existence where many years of custom and habit had made bribery a legitimate source of emolument and compensation for services and conveniences rendered. At one blow American became anathema, especially to that whole section of upper officialdom that lived parasitically on railroad operations and now found itself completely ousted from a rich source of revenue which could not be replaced in any other direction, as the Trans-Siberian, poor and depleted as it was, was the only piece of machinery still running through the wreckage of revolution and Bolshevism.
>
> Needless to say, economic intervention has won us no friends in the bureaucratic class—only enemies. It was an instance where we were wanted only with one foot, and we insisted upon stepping in with both feet. They wanted our supplies and our skill, but to their dismay we insisted upon running things also.

The Bolshevik and *bourgeois* elements of the population also oppose the American railroad policy, the first on the ground that it merely helps the Kolchak régime and the other because they regard the efforts of the Americans merely as an attempt to enrich themselves. As we read:

> Looking upon the railroad only as a means by which the Allies are shipping munitions and supplies to the Kolchak forces, the Bolshevik elements support and participate in a system of sporadic warfare against the railroad, their acts of destruction being secretly connived at by dissatisfied railroad officials, and even by workmen on the road itself, who are propagandized by Bolshevik agitators into the belief that American railway operation in Siberia is merely an attempt on the part of "American capitalists to exploit Russian labor," and should therefore be stopt by any means available. That is the Bolshevik view-point of the situation that permeates the ignorant masses and makes them as a class hostile to our railroad administration in Siberia.
>
> In the middle classes there may be a spark of sincere approval of our presence in the railroad administration, the commercial, business, and cooperative elements in that section of the population being eager for the benefits that they know must come from the reconstruction and reorganization of the Trans-Siberian Railroad by the Americans. Their approval, on the other hand,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YOUR dining-room, your bed-room, your kitchen, your bath-room—all require linen. So do your children, your husband and yourself. You know the amount of it every week, and the time it takes to iron it, even with a self-heating iron.

The Simplex Ironer takes just one hour to finish an average family's ironing. Each piece is carefully and perfectly ironed, and the work is positively fascinating. Both the time and strength of the woman who irons is spared, and that today is all-important.

Fuel, help, and laundry bills are greatly reduced with the Simplex. In a year its savings pay for itself!

The Simplex Ironer has many distinctive, unique features. It has long been the accepted standard in all important domestic science schools. It does splendid work, and is extremely simple and safe in operating. Over 100,000 pleased women are using it today!

Sold on easy payments. Send for Illustrated booklet — "Clean Linen in Abundance."

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506-168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

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We also make Ironing machines and Laundry equipment for laundries, hotels, institutions and factories

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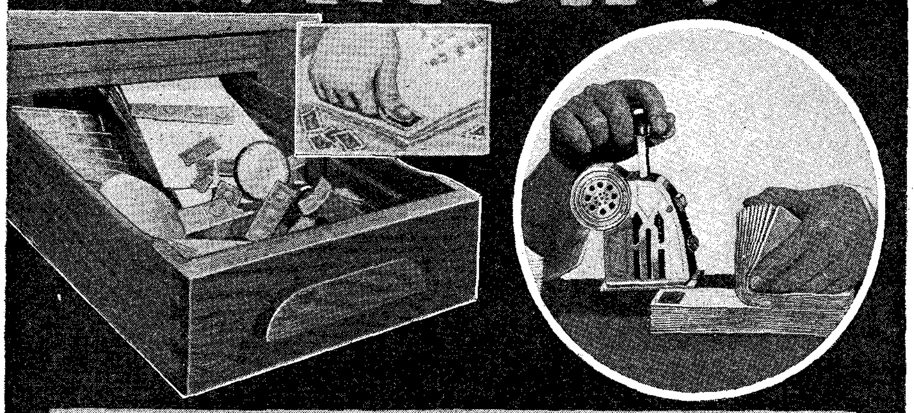

Keep *All* Your Stamps Locked in *One* Place

LOOSE STAMPS in an office—that are sure to accumulate wherever sheet stamps are used—are exposed to loss, spoilage, misuse and theft. They cause confusion, waste of time and waste of stamps.

Uncancelled stamps are money. It is only good business to treat them as you would petty cash.

Keep them all together, *in one place*, and *locked*—in a MULTIPOST Stamp Affixer and Recorder.

Then you eliminate all confusion and waste from loose stamps lying around in drawers, boxes, etc. You do away with the temptation to misuse and steal stamps, fulfilling a moral obligation to your employes.

And you enable employes to affix stamps in one-fourth the time it takes to "stick" them on by hand.

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Postage Stamping Equipment

No matter how small or how large your office, there is certain Multipost Equipment that will accomplish enough in actual money saved alone to pay for itself easily in a year.

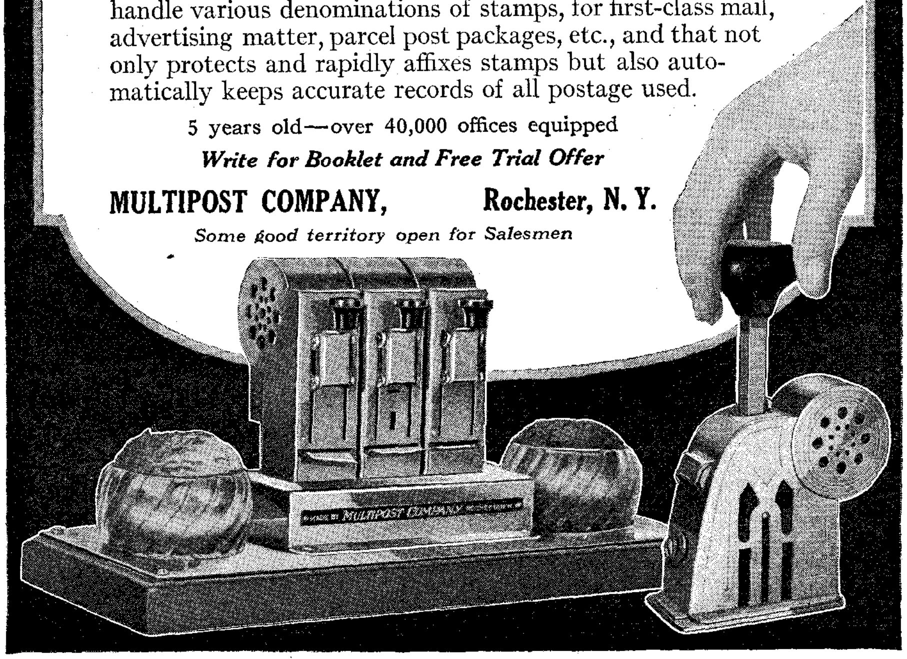
You may want simply a Multipost Stamp Affixer that keeps your stamps in a coil all in one place and permits rapid, sanitary affixing. Or you may want a complete equipment to handle various denominations of stamps, for first-class mail, advertising matter, parcel post packages, etc., and that not only protects and rapidly affixes stamps but also automatically keeps accurate records of all postage used.

5 years old—over 40,000 offices equipped

Write for Booklet and Free Trial Offer

MULTIPOST COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Some good territory open for Salesmen



is so marked by a tendency to regard our work with the railroad as a cold-blooded piece of American economic expansion, as something by which we intend to benefit ourselves as much as the Russians that it would take much imagination to find in their cynical attitude on the matter any flash of gratitude or thankfulness.

No matter how well intentioned our efforts have been, we seem, in other words, to have made as few friends and as many enemies with our economic policy as we have made with our military policy.

No more luck do the Americans appear to have had with their political policy in Siberia, for we read in regard thereto:

With our support of the Kolchak administration we alienated, of course, the Bolshevik sympathies in the masses. In the middle classes we antagonized the liberal *bourgeoisie*, which sees only reaction and monarchism in the Kolchak régime. While the *bourgeoisie*, especially the business and professional elements, would prefer even the temporary support of a military dictatorship to a relapse into Bolshevism, the politically active *bourgeoisie* regard even such temporary support as a measure that may permanently strengthen the forces of reaction. As such it becomes highly undesirable in their eyes. As has already been stated, with the danger of reaction definitely destroyed, they would rather take their chances with Bolshevism through out-and-out democratic contact than to be kept dancing indefinitely, as they are now forced to do, between the twin dangers of Bolshevism on the one side and reaction on the other.

Can one find any real friendship for our policy in the bureaucratic and government classes which support the Kolchak Government? Even here we meet cold shoulders and scowling countenances. Why? Because we have not gone far enough to suit them. They say we pretend to assist the Kolchak Government in the one breath and in the next breath withhold the official recognition that would really give our support the "punch" and political strength that the Kolchak Government feels it must have to exist as an international factor. Our willingness to go only part of the way with them involves, according to their point of view, as much repudiation as it does recognition. The result is just as much hostility to our political policy in that class as in any other class, tho for entirely different reasons.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, in a recent editorial, credits this condition of affairs to our "radicals." As we read:

The radicals of America and those in Great Britain have been sufficiently noisy to frighten the British and American governments from sending troops into Russia. They have even induced their governments to withdraw troops that were already in Russia. In doing this they have rendered the greatest possible aid to Lenine and Trotzky, for as long as Bolshevism is supreme in Russia, it will be a world menace and no country of the world will be orderly or safe.

The Allied nations could have sent enough troops to reenforce the Russians who were fighting the Bolsheviki, to end in a few weeks the sinister government of Lenine and Trotzky. But their "liberals" and their radicals, who make so much noise and get nowhere, were able to hold their Government back from a course which would have destroyed Bolshevism.

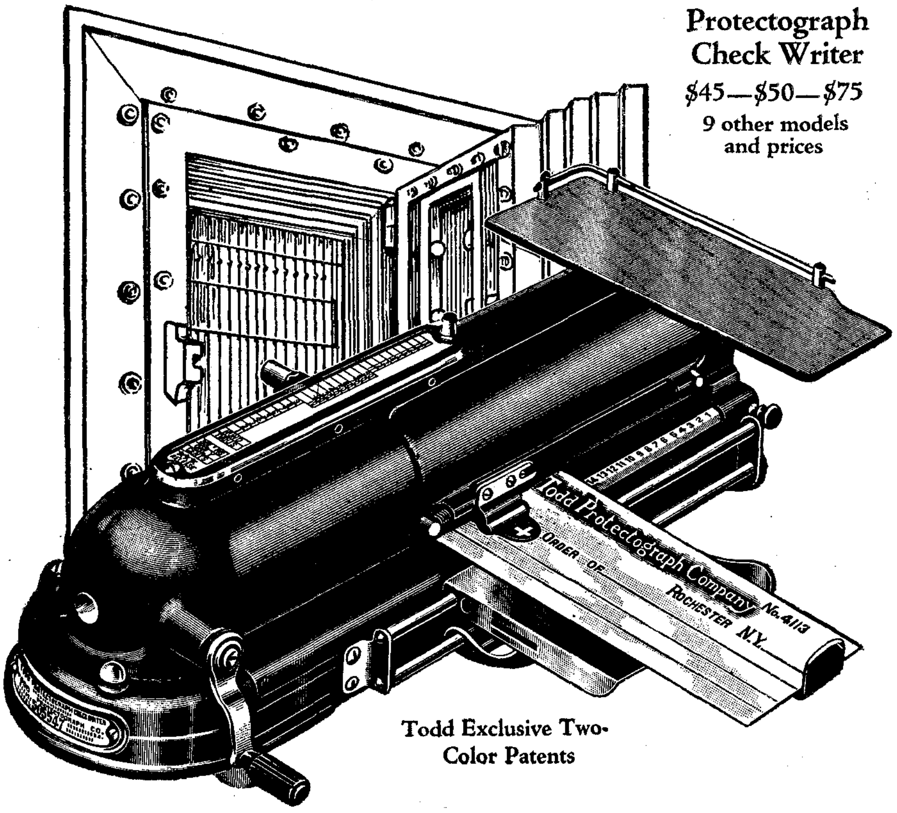
ANCIENT BELIEFS IN CHARMS AND LUCKY PIECES WERE REVIVED DURING THE WAR

To hear them tell it, most normal human beings "take no stock" in charms, omens, magic formulas, lucky numbers, and such, holding that these things are the remnants of a superstitious age and as such not worthy of credence on the part of anybody who makes even a pretense of being up to date. As a strict matter of fact, however, it would appear that a goodly portion of even the most civilized communities still harbor sundry superstitions which ever and anon are revealed when "all the signs are right." Thus we are told that during the war it became apparent that most of the soldiers still believed in the power of charms to protect them against the dangers to which they were exposed. It seems that this belief prevailed in all the armies of both the Allies and the enemy, and was by no means confined to the common soldiers, manifestations thereof being found among the officers as well. A writer in the London *Morning Post*, in discussing the superstitions among the British soldiers, says he found many of these shared also by the troops from overseas. For instance—

> One day I happened to meet an Australian soldier who wore the figure 5 on the collar of his tunic. This 5 is known on the Continent as the Pentad, and in Belgium the Fifth Regiment is considered to be the lucky regiment. The logic of the Pentad is as follows: Figure 1 stands for God, absolutely alone. Figure 2 is the mind of God in operation as shown by the works of nature. Figure 3 represents man as the highest work of God. Taking therefore figure 1 as being unique, the figures 2 and 3, that is, God's work in the hands of man, equal 5, and this 5 is said to represent everything. In this country we do not fully appreciate the meaning of the figure 5.
>
> To come back to our Australian soldier. He told me that he knew nothing of the Pentad, and he was rather inclined to sneer at luck in general. But he told me that his company, which was the Fifth, was very lucky, and day after day the men had many narrow escapes from death or wounds. The company, in fact, had lost only fifteen men out of 180, while the second company had lost a much larger proportion. He also told me that the number 13 was considered by them a lucky number, and most of the men in the Fifth Company, curiously enough, had 13 in their regimental numbers, his own number being 51327.

It would be inevitable that the ancient but exceedingly potent Swastika should be numbered among the charms carried by somebody, and it is not surprizing that that person should be an officer; but one wonders by what exercise of mental processes a piece of coal should come to be invested with magic qualities. We read:

> On one occasion, after lecturing to some men from New Zealand and Australia, I was entertained for the night and put up in an officers' hut. Before turning in I chatted over the subject of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Nothing but "a scrap of paper" between the check swindler's clutching fingers and your active bank balance, the life blood of every going concern. Don't let your concern be one of those that lose thousands of dollars yearly through check frauds. Don't issue checks without the complete protection of

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Todd System consists simply of (1) PROTOD chemical-fibre checks and drafts (preventing any change of payee's name or date), each check registered like a Government bank note to prevent duplication or "counterfeiting"; and (2) The patented Two-color Amount Line of the Protectograph Check Writer, like this—

EXACTLY FIFTY ONE DOLLARS SIX CENTS

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750,000 Protectographs in use, by the world's leading banks and business houses in every line—each instrument bearing the name and guarantee of Todd.

Do you think *your* checks are safe? If you do, or do not, or if you are not quite sure, just return this coupon and get the facts about check raising. This mystery book, written in State Prison by a celebrated forger, is for responsible business men only, so be sure to enclose your business letterhead with the coupon.

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World's Largest Makers of Checks and Check-Protecting Devices. Sales and Service Branches in 100 cities throughout the World.
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FREE, please send the "Scratcher" book by a famous forger, describing the temptations of unprotected checks.

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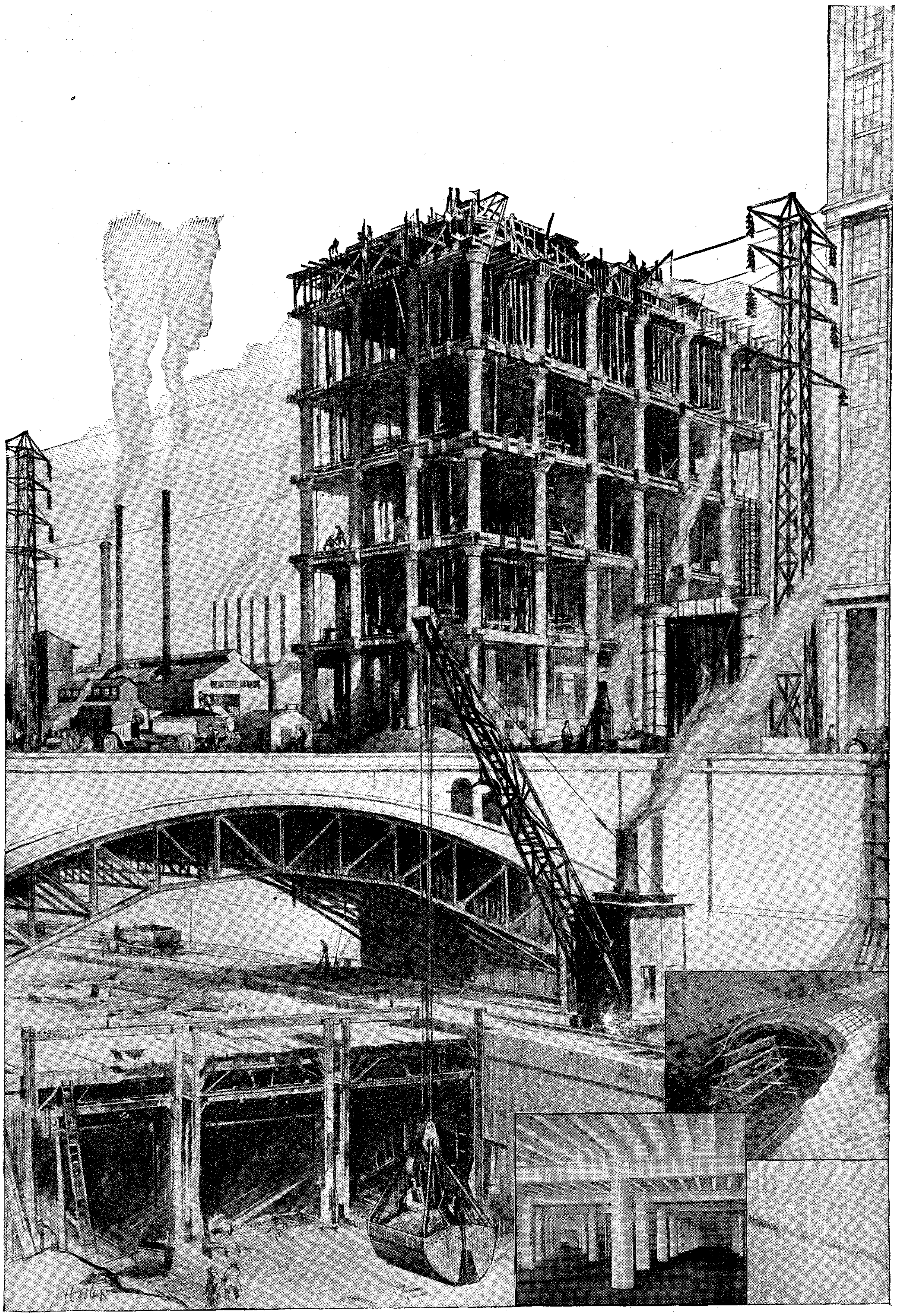
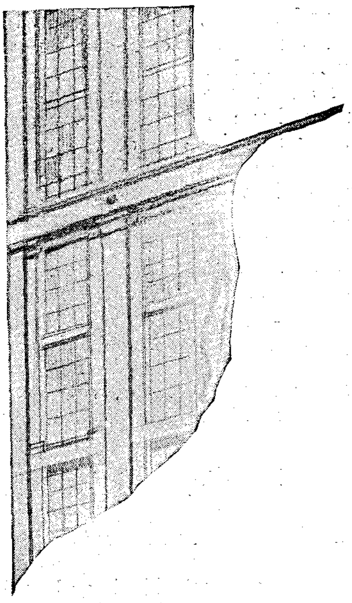


BLAW-KNOX COMPANY



—and it will be accomplished

These products are built and trade-marked by Blaw-Knox Company

STEEL FORMS for all kinds of concrete work—sewers, tunnels, aqueducts, dams, culverts, bridges, retaining walls, factory buildings and warehouses, columns, floors, foundations, manholes, subways, reservoirs, piers, roads, sidewalks, etc.

CLAMSHELL BUCKETS and Automatic Cableway Plants for digging and rehandling earth, sand, gravel, coal, ore, limestone, tin, scrap, slag, cinders, fertilizers, rock products, etc.

FABRICATED STEEL—mill buildings, manufacturing plants, bridges, crane runways, trusses, etc.

PLATE WORK—Riveted and Welded steel plate products of every description; annealing boxes; kettles; ladles; pans; penstocks; etc.

"KNOX" PATENTED WATER-COOLED Doors, Door Frames, Ports, Bulkheads, Front and Back Wall Coolers, Reversing Valves, etc., for Open Hearth, Glass and Copper Regenerative Furnaces; water-cooled standings, shields and boshes for Sheet and Tin Mills.

TOWERS for supporting high-tension transmission lines.

To positively accomplish the purpose for which each product is designed—that is the corner-stone of the Blaw-Knox business.

To that end an unequaled service organization has been brought together.

Such words as "service", "best", and other superlatives have been used so loosely, that there is often a vast difference between what is promised and that which is delivered.

Blaw-Knox Company has been giving its distinctive type of service for years, and rests its case with those whom it serves.

Blaw-Knox Company does not believe in just doing business the easiest way. It does more than take orders and make deliveries.

Men who built the Panama Canal, the New York Aqueduct, the Los Angeles high-tension lines, the New York subways and harnessed the power of the Mississippi River; men who are producing the steel of the world; contractors and engineers who have built thousands of concrete structures from sewers to subways, from sidewalks to skyscrapers; men who have excavated or mechanically rehandled loose bulk material of all kinds—these men understand Blaw-Knox service. They have realized its worth.

The Blaw-Knox engineers first investigate and determine just what is to be accomplished. Then the equipment is produced to do that work. And the Blaw-Knox trademark means to you that it will fit the job and do the job, with speed and economy.

The scope of Blaw-Knox service is not limited, by time, territory nor expense. It is there to call upon at your will, like the potential power in an electric light socket.

You have a peace-of-mind when dealing with Blaw-Knox Company which saves your energy, time and money.

When you call in Blaw-Knox engineers, you have added a valuable department to your organization.

All Blaw-Knox specifications are the result of scientific study. If the manufacturing costs of Blaw-Knox products were twice as great, they could do their work no better. If they cost a cent less they could not do it so well. Everything that bears the Blaw-Knox trademark is built to do a particular job.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY, Pittsburgh

Offices in Principal Cities

Export Representation

Blaw-Knox Company lives up to a code. The products which bear the Blaw-Knox trademark must do the job for which they are built. This principle is never deviated from. There is a personal interest taken in every piece of equipment or material which we provide. And that personal interest never lags. It begins with the first inquiry and knows no stopping place.

ALBERT C. LEHMAN, President.

BLAW-KNOX

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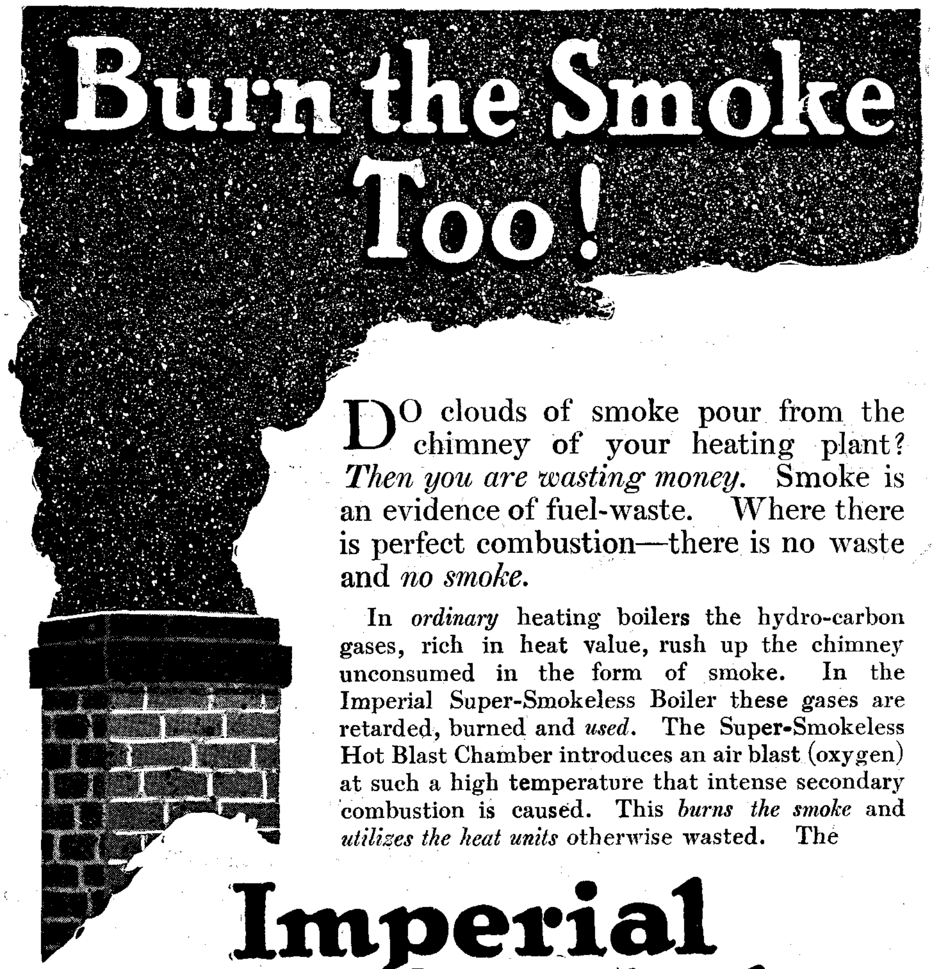


Burn the Smoke Too!

DO clouds of smoke pour from the chimney of your heating plant? *Then you are wasting money.* Smoke is an evidence of fuel-waste. Where there is perfect combustion—there is no waste and *no smoke.*

In *ordinary* heating boilers the hydro-carbon gases, rich in heat value, rush up the chimney unconsumed in the form of smoke. In the Imperial Super-Smokeless Boiler these gases are retarded, burned and *used.* The Super-Smokeless Hot Blast Chamber introduces an air blast (oxygen) at such a high temperature that intense secondary combustion is caused. This *burns the smoke* and *utilizes the heat units* otherwise wasted. The

Imperial Super-Smokeless Boilers

burn the cheapest grades of soft coal *efficiently* and *smokelessly*; they meet the most rigid smoke ordinances; they cut down the amount of coal needed and mean *a big saving to you.* The threatened coal shortage is an added incentive to use this boiler. The SUPER-SMOKELESS also burns hard coal or coke successfully and economically.

Saves Money—Simple to Operate

The Imperial Super-Smokeless Boiler produces the most perfect combustion ever obtained in a heating boiler. It has but *one grate*, requires only normal draft and needs *far less attention* than the ordinary boiler.

Send for booklet and list of installations in apartment houses, office buildings, garages, residences, schools, churches, public and private institutions. *It will pay you.*

UTICA HEATER COMPANY

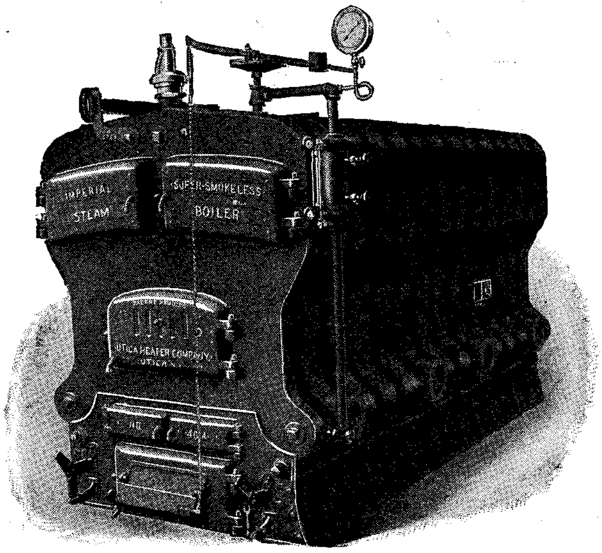
UTICA, NEW YORK

218-220 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA—The Lowry Co.
BOSTON—M. B. Spooner
CLEVELAND—Bunton & Bockius
DES MOINES—Globe Mach. & Supply Co.
DETROIT—Murray W. Sales & Co.
LOUISVILLE—Belknap Hdwe. & Mfg. Co.
MINNEAPOLIS—M. A. Welter & Co.
NASHVILLE—E. T. Kirkpatrick & Co.
PHILADELPHIA—Mahady Heating Service
PITTSBURGH—Bunton & Bockius
ST. LOUIS—Hester-Bradley Co.
WASHINGTON—U. D. Seltzer

Where the Money is Saved

If you could look through the side of an Imperial Boiler you would see the Hot Blast compartment and the Secondary Combustion Chamber where all smoke and gases are burned and their heat utilized.



folk-lore and soldiers' mascots with four officers. At first the conversation was naturally formal, but we soon warmed to our work and broke down any barriers which may have existed between us. Then to my surprize one of the officers told me that he carried a charm, and I said I would like to know what it was. It turned out to be simply a Swastika, which was apparently new to him, and he was glad to hear more about it. The second officer took from his pocket a small cross of grotesque form, which, he informed me, was his mascot. The third officer laughingly added: "Well, I need not show you mine, because it is only a piece of coal, wrapt in a little bag which I brought over from Australia." The fourth (and this to my astonishment, being the "highest possible") said, "I also have a mascot, but I regret to say that I don't intend to show it to you. I won't even tell you what it is, because it would spoil my luck." Nothing I could say would induce him to alter his decision. His was the most superstitious case of all.

The Maoris of New Zealand have not been numbered among civilized nations as long as some of the others who took part in the war, but when it comes to lucky pieces it would seem as if there should be more luck in one of their greenstone amulets which had taken two or three men's lifetimes to prepare than there would be in a mere chunk of anthracite:

During my visit to this camp I was pleased to be able to have some conversation with one or two Maoris. They were exceedingly interesting fellows and did not object to tell me all they could about mascots. The great mascot of the Maoris is a quaint contorted greenstone figure, which is known to be of enormous antiquity. This greenstone—a kind of jade—is extremely hard; in fact, it is almost as hard as corundum or the diamond. The ordinary-sized jade *tiki*, or club would take a native New-Zealander several months or even years to rub down, and it has been stated that some of the large clubs of pure jade take the lives of three men, at constant work, to make. There are, however, a large number of machine-made *tikis* in the market. My Maori friend told me that when a Maori dies his *tiki* is always buried with him.

What is said of the French and Belgian charms is reminiscent of the Indian's belief that the commendable qualities of the enemy he slew passed to himself with his appropriation of the slain man's scalp—

The commonest charms among the soldiers of France and Belgium are made of aluminum and copper fragments of German shells. It is considered that if you wear a piece of an enemy's projectile it inoculates you against future danger from such sources. As a matter of fact, it may be pointed out here that every Irish cottage has in it what is called a "thunderbolt," which is supposed to protect the cottage from being struck by lightning, and instances of such doctrine or idea exist practically all over Europe. The French soldier is also very keen on fragments of shells, any one of which he will wrap up in a bit of rag and put in his pocket. Aluminum and copper fragments are treated more carefully. They are made into crosses, anchors, stars, diamonds, shields, finger-rings, and even into model flying-machines, and in this form they were carried as amulets by thousands of men who were fighting on our side. In Italy the men wore the kinds of charms and amulets which have been common in that country for many generations—even centuries, I may say. They consist chiefly of phallic emblems, and may be seen by thousands in the streets and markets of Naples especially.

True to their instincts, the Germans carried charms symbolizing the gross and obscene—

I have a number of examples of German charms, some of which were taken from German prisoners, while others were collected by myself in Germany about two years ago. They are of a character you might expect from such a people, and consist largely of pigs, many of which, I regret to say, are grossly vulgar and offensive. Moreover, the pig is not a lucky charm, as we might regard it; calculated to prevent danger, it simply implies wealth, and that is not much use in actual fighting. Another German charm is a small model of a fungus, which is of natural blood-red color. This is really a phallic emblem. A third kind is a teetotum, the meaning of which is "chance." On the other hand, in the German Navy, or what remains of it, they have rather a pretty charm. It consists of a small, cheap medal bearing the figure of Christ stilling the tempest, with the motto, "Safety in storms." I gathered from several of my friends that the charms in common use by the Germans were generally small objects, such as I have mentioned, which had been presented to the wearers by their mothers or sisters, but in few cases had the charm any definite logical meaning.

OFFICIAL LOG OF THE "R-34'S" HOMEWARD FLIGHT

IN time to come air-logs, of the sort issued by the British Air Ministry immediately after the world's largest air-cruiser had returned from its record-making trip across the Atlantic, may be quite as common as the logs of ordinary steamships are nowadays. This first official record, however, has all the charm of novelty and strangeness. The view-point, which is largely confined to two dimensions on most ocean voyages, here has to take account of three, with the up-and-down dimension as the most important one. The first entry is dated New York, Wednesday, July 9, 11:54 P.M., summer-time. It reads, as reported in the London *Telegraph:*

It is a dark night (Wednesday, July 9), and a gusty wind is blowing from the southwest, strength about thirty miles per hour. We steer straight for New York, and stop, as promised, to fly over the city before heading out into the Atlantic. It was an extremely good "getaway," considering the gusty wind and difficult conditions generally. We find we have 4,600 gallons of petrol for the return journey.

New York at midnight looked wonderful from above. Miles and miles of tiny, bright, twinkly lights—a veritable fairyland. The search-lights at first make a very unsuccessful search for us, but finally get us fair and square. We are over Fifth Avenue. The Times Square and Broadway present a remarkable sight. We distinctly see thousands of upturned faces, in

Silent SI-WEL-CLO

TO build a modern home and then furnish it with unmodern equipment is a false economy. A truly modern bathroom is a perpetual delight. Silent Si-wel-clo Closets are rapidly displacing the obsolete loud-flushing closets in present-day buildings—not alone because of the quiet operating feature but because of mechanical and sanitary excellence. The Si-wel-clo is but one item of the complete line of

The Trenton Potteries Company
"TEPECO" ALL-CLAY PLUMBING

"Tepeco" plumbing is beautiful, practical and permanent. How permanent can be realized only after experience with other kinds.

"Tepeco" plumbing is china or porcelain, solid and substantial. Dirt does not readily cling to its glistening white surface, nor will that surface be worn away by scouring. With time, inferior materials will lose their sanitary value, dirt will adhere, the appearance become uninviting—the piece lose its usefulness.

Insist that all your plumbing fixtures be of "Tepeco" ware. A wise investment—a beautiful one.

If you intend to build or renovate your bathroom be sure to write for our instructive book, "Bathrooms of Character."

The Trenton Potteries Company
Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.
World's Largest Makers of All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures

ESSEX
MOTORS
DETROIT
USA

Why This Mighty

Thousands Know, But Do Not Appreciate, The Extent of Its Leadership

Respect For Essex

It is like reminding the average reader of something he already knows to speak of Essex leadership.

Its position as a popular car filling a heretofore unoccupied field, is accepted as a matter of fact. By word and attitude all motordom acknowledges its position.

But let us consider the reasons for Essex prestige.

You will probably say it is because of its performance. You compare its general appearance and performance with the admirable qualities of other cars. You place no price limit on those cars to which you compare the Essex.

It is because the Essex so nearly matches the standards you hold as your ideal, that it is a leader.

Essex Matches All Requirements

There is ample evidence in every locality to account for what people are saying for the Essex.

It has spoken for itself, just as we announced it would have to do at the time it was put on the market.

It isn't necessary for us to say how fast an Essex can be driven. We don't need to speak of its performance on hills or its comfort and riding qualities. The car has proved itself.

And 10,000 owners are daily giving their cars opportunities to prove Essex worth. Added to that are close to half a million motorists who voice their admiration. The most conservative and critical person having knowledge of the Essex is its sponsor.

Time Is Revealing Another Quality

It is showing that the Essex stands up under hard service. It retains the qualities which have created the respect with which it is held.

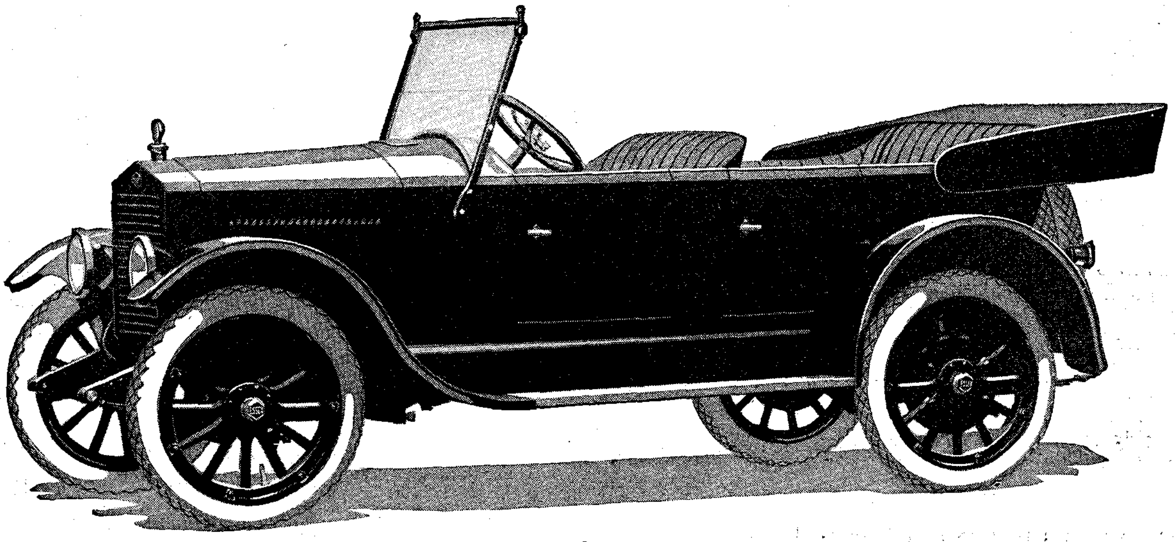
Squeaks and rattles are not so common. It is rigid and powerful. Little attention is required to keep the Essex in smooth running condition. Every day's use adds to the regard owners have for the Essex.

So Be Guided By What People Say

The best place to find out about the Essex is among those who have had their cars for some time and from the thousands who know Essex performance.

Go see what the Essex can do. If you don't know the Essex, ask your neighbor or the nearest dealer to take you for a ride.

Judge Essex qualities for yourself and remember that sales are so large it will be well for you to place your order as far in advance of the time you will require delivery, as it will be possible for you to do.



(63)

spite of the early hour (1 A.M. of the morning), and the whole scene is lit by the gigantic electrical signs which seem to concentrate about this point; one in particular —the Overland Tower—illustrates the enormous importance of aerial advertisement. From 2,000 feet above we see its wheel revolving, and the mist rising in a cloud behind it, presumably an illustration of its speed.

The air over New York feels very disturbed, partly owing to the approaching cyclone from the Great Lakes, of which we have already had warning, and partly, also, to the heat rising upward from the city itself. The air-ship, however, rides out very steadily under the circumstances.

The following entries, dealing with perhaps the most dramatic portion of the flight, occur under date of Thursday, July 10, the first one being marked 1:10 A.M.

We head for home, with 3,000 miles of sea between us and our Scottish base. The wind is now well behind, and our speed makes good; it is estimated at sixty-five knots, or nearly seventy-four miles per hour. Our weather at time of starting is decidedly favorable for a flight from America to England. There is a depression west of Newfoundland, and then a large one centered to the north of Iceland; also an anticyclone over the east Atlantic and Great Britain. The inference from the above is that a strong southwest or west wind will prevail over the greater part of the Atlantic. We have got away on the outskirts of the depression, which is central west of Newfoundland, and are getting the full benefit of the thirty-five knot southwest wind on its southerly side. At this speed we are traveling considerably faster than the depression, which is probably moving eastward at about thirty-five miles per hour, and it may well be that we shall run right out of it by the time we reach mid-Atlantic. We then expect (it may be only a pious hope) to get into touch with the still bigger depression centered to the north of Iceland, and benefit by the southwest wind, which we ought to find on its southerly side.

2:17 A.M.—We are crossing the American coast with four out of our five engines running, the fifth engine resting. Some hot coffee from the thermos flask, presented us by our kind American friends, is very nice and warming.

9:15 A.M.—We have already covered 430 miles from New York, and are going strong. Our mails are now sorted, and this takes some time. We find we have quite a large collection of parcels and letters of all descriptions, including some for his Majesty the King, the Foreign Office, Admiralty, Postmaster-General, and a large number of copies of *The Public Ledger* for the editor of *The Times*. This journey we hope will prove the fastest newspaper delivery between New York and London yet accomplished, and will be the forerunner of regular interchange of mails between East and West—the Old World and the New.

10:45 A.M., G. M. T.—We are now making good seventy-two knots, or eighty-three miles per hour on four engines. The forward engine stopt. If all goes well, Major Scott will go straight for London, and we will see how long it takes us to cross the Atlantic from Broadway, New York, to Piccadilly Circus, London—from the heart of one capital to the heart of the other.

10:45 A.M.—Cooke asleep under the dining-room table. (Note.—This may take our thoughts back to the days of our ancestors, but the cause of this slip and the position selected are from quite a different reason.)

12 M.—Lunch: cold bologna sausage and pickles, and stewed pineapple and a ration of rum. The conversation turned on the subject of obtaining secondary meteorological information in the Atlantic. Scott, Greenland, Lusk, and Harris all agree that one good method of getting information at small cost would be to equip all cable-repair ships with a meteorological observer and a suitable outfit of kites and instruments. These cable-repair ships work in all parts of the world, and are often at sea for days at a time. Moreover, the cable routes are ready in every case on the shortest and most direct route between the countries they link up.

1:05 P.M.—We have averaged 56.3 knots per hour ever since leaving Broadway. Weather fine; visibility, 15–20 miles. Wind, 40 knots, S.S.W.; sea very rough. It is difficult from above to measure the height of waves, but it is easy to see that in a very heavy sea like this one, surface ships would be having an extremely bad time. Up here we are as steady as a rock, and unless one looks out of the windows we would hardly realize we were traveling at all.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hemsley, United States Army, Aviation Department, is steering, and is taking opposite watch with Pritchard; while Lusk has relieved Greenland in the fore car, Corporal Burgess being on the elevators. We are in very good wireless communication with Sable Island, and many messages wishing us success are received from America and Canada. We send our grateful thanks to the United States naval and military authorities for their very efficient and kind assistance in looking after the air-ship at Mineola during four days of difficult and unpleasant weather conditions.

4:50 P.M.—Position 42.15 N., 54.05 W.; course, 140 degrees steered, 110 degrees made good, 86 degrees true; 48 knots. We have covered 900 miles from New York, sixteen hours, and are 1,850 miles from south coast of Ireland, exactly one-third of the distance between the two countries.

Our petrol consumption works out at about one gallon an hour. Weather clear, sea deep blue, very good visibility, thirty-five—forty miles — according to the dip and distance horizon-tables at this height (1,500 feet) should be forty-five miles. Cooke determined his position by observation on the sun and sea horizon. It is interesting to note that there were only two occasions when he was able to do this on the outward journey, owing to clouds and fog.

6:15 P.M.—A five-masted schooner under full sail on starboard beam about five miles away was an interesting contrast between the old and the new, the sailing-ship and the air-ship. We are now over the main east-bound summer route of steamers from New York to Queenstown. The steamship *Adriatic*, due New York on 13th, should be somewhere near us, and we are on the lookout for her on the wireless. Getting much colder.

8 P.M.—Position 42.40 N., 50.30., W making good fifty-five knots. Harris gives most interesting explanation of the cloud formations to the north and south of us, and compares the clouds as we see them with the illustrations in a different cloud textbook we have with us. It is now time for supper: soft-boiled eggs and cocoa; and we all discust at great length our impressions of American men and American women. I wish our newly made American friends could have heard the delightful things that were said about them. Pritchard goes to

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The Controlled-key What it is—what it does

It's a device (found only in the Comptometer) that automatically prevents a short or partial key-stroke from registering an error.

Suppose the operator slights a key-stroke—doesn't put the key clear down. Immediately the key-board automatically locks up and refuses to add another figure until the fault is corrected. She simply completes the unfinished key-stroke, touches the release-key and goes right on. Like a sentinel on guard the Controlled-key stands watch over every key-stroke. It will not permit an imperfect key-stroke to register an error.

Fig
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“The figuri
business,”
Treasurer

And Mr. G
in *one* drug
store, some
and 6,000

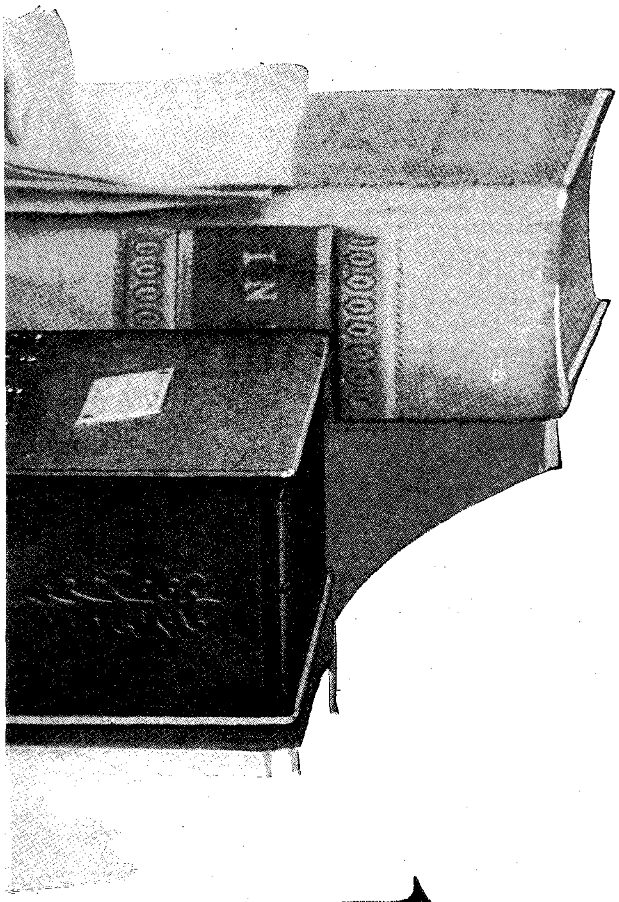
If not made by Felt & Tarrant,
it's not a Comptometer

ring inventory in a
ess 7,000 stores big

a battery of Comptometers," says Rexall,
"we know where we stand at all times"

entory is a big job even in a small
A. Galvin, Auditor and Assistant
nited Drug Company, Boston.

ight. Just consider the inventory
or instance. The average drug
estimated, carries between 5,000
items of merchandise.



"You can imagine the size of the job in our business," continues Mr. Galvin, "supplying as it does over 7,000 Rexall drug stores throughout the country. Speed is essential; accuracy is absolutely necessary. And the work must be handled without disturbing the routine of other departments.

The old method failed

"The old method of hand figuring failed to meet these requirements. After a little investigation, we found the right kind of help in the Comptometer. With a battery of these machines we take inventory once a month, which enables us to tell exactly where we stand at all times.

"Our operators have great confidence in the machines, because they know the Controlled-key protects them absolutely against errors from short key strokes.

"Accuracy of results is so nearly perfect that we regard rechecking unnecessary. Our experiences with the Comptometer justifyes our conclusion that it is the machine for this work.

Trained operators supplied

"Trained Comptometer operators are very easy to get, through the excellent service given by the Comptometer people—we do not have to spend time and money in training them—that is done for us."

Perhaps some speeding up of results, some pruning of waste can be done in your accounting department. Call a Comptometer man and have him bring a machine with him for a practical demonstration on your work—it costs nothing.

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Comptometer
REG. TRADE MARK
ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINE

sleep under the dining-room table, while the second watch come in for their supper. This position under the dining-room table seems to be the most-sought-after point of vantage in the ship.

Here are a few significant entries, the first dated Friday, July 11, 7:25 P.M., dealing with the first sight of land:

> Land in sight on our starboard bow. Great enthusiasm on board. First spotted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hemsley, United States Army Aviation Department, seven to ten miles away. Scott alters course to make the land. Cooke gets the large chart of the west coast of Ireland, and there is keen competition to see who will fix on the exact spot when we cross the coast. Two little islands lay right ahead of us. With our glasses we see the wireless mast of Clifden. These two islands are almost certainly the same two little islands that appeared out of the fog, to the delighted gaze of Alcock and Brown, at the conclusion of their historical flight. A strange and happy coincidence.
>
> 8 P.M.—At eight o'clock precisely we crossed the coast-line a little to the north of Clifden, County Mayo, and our time from crossing the American coast at Long Island to crossing the Irish coast is exactly sixty-one hours, thirty-three minutes.
>
> 8:15 P.M.—We head right in over the mountains, which at this spot are 2,900 feet high. What a wild and rugged coast-line; a magnificent cloud panorama now appears. Huge white cumulus clouds of weird and fantastic shapes surround us on all sides, and over the top peep out the tops of the mountains, while through the gaps we see lakes, harbors, islands, and green fields—quite the prettiest picture we have seen on the entire voyage. It seems as if the elements have reserved their best cloud shapes to welcome us as we cross over British soil.
>
> 9:10 P.M.—Two-seater airplane from neighborhood of Castlebar flying past us and under us, waving a welcome. We are now well away from the mountains over the flat country inland, heading right across to Belfast and finally East Fortune. Height, 2,000 feet, making good thirty-eight knots. Bright, full moon.
>
> As things have turned out (tho one could have foreseen this), it would have been wiser if we had kept a more northerly course after getting away from the helpful influence of the Newfoundland depression. We would then have been helped by this N.N.W. wind instead of being hindered by it, and might have saved some time. Undoubtedly the captains of the big aerial liners of the future will become wary and cunning masters of the art of selecting the right way and the right height, and often, by making wide detours, will, by means of their air knowledge alone, save many hours on long sea and land passages.
>
> 11:20 P.M.—Message from Air Ministry to say we are to land at Pulham. We ask if we may land at East Fortune, as that is our original objective, and the weather is reported good for landing. The reply is to land at Pulham, so we assume there is some special reason, and we alter our course accordingly.
>
> Sunday, July 13, 7 A.M.—Scott increases height to 5,000 feet, and course is steered over Isle of Man and Liverpool, 2:45 A. M.; Derby, 3:55 A.M., and Nottingham, 4:15 A.M., direct to Pulham.
>
> 5 A.M.—A wireless message is received from his Majesty the King:
>
> "I congratulate you all on your safe return home after completion of your memorable and, indeed, unique transatlantic voyage.
>
> Signed. "G. R."
>
> Wireless messages of congratulations were also received from Major-General Seely, Under-Secretary of State for Air; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. M. Trenchard, Chief of Air Staff; Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, Contoller-General of Civil Aviation; and Sir A. Robinson, Secretary of the Air Council.
>
> 6:20 A.M.—Over Pulham air-ship station, and 6:57 landed. Total time of return journey from Long Island to Pulham, Norfolk, seventy-five hours, three minutes, or three days, three hours, three minutes.

ARE BLOND AMERICANS THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION?

THE American is known throughout the world as a pepful individual who goes right after things and gets them done in a hurry, a matter of no little pride to the people who inhabit these United States. But now comes an erudite scientist, Dr. Austin O'Malley, and says that American bustle is not a thing to brag about because it is not a virtue, but a form of nervous irritability produced by the ultra-violet rays in the sunlight that prevails in Uncle Sam's dominions. The doctor, who has given the subject a thorough investigation, finds that were it not for immigration, the population of this country would eventually consist of brown-skinned people only, as all the blonds would die off. It appears that the latitude in which practically the entire area of the United States is situated is unsuited for the Irish, English, Scotch, Germans, and all other north Europeans, because it is too far south, and that the only people able to survive indefinitely are those who come from southern Europe and points south. "From South Carolina to near Canada is the zone in light and summer heat for the olive-tinted white man, the Mediterranean type," he says, "and this man thrives here fairly well, despite the winter, which is more severe than that of his European home. If, however, a man from Scotland, which has an average of 259 cloudy days in the year and a very slanting sun, migrates to Yuma, Arizona, where there are about nineteen cloudy days annually, a very slightly slanting sun, and sometimes a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit in the shade, he is stimulated for a short time, then nervously exhausted, and, finally, degenerates rapidly." In an article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* Dr. O'Malley sets out his ideas regarding the development of the characteristic coloration of the different races of mankind, and the relation this bears to the environment of the region where each race has its original home. We read:

> Anthropology and tradition show us the earliest man was white, and that he lived at about the latitude of the Euphrates Basin. The colored and blond races were such by development. As the white man migrated southward he slowly acquired protective skin pigment and became brown. Farther south, in the tropics, he grew black to defend himself from the ultra-violet rays of the sun and to radiate heat more readily. As he migrated northward he lost the protective pigment which was worthless to him, and became whiter, so that he could retain animal heat better.

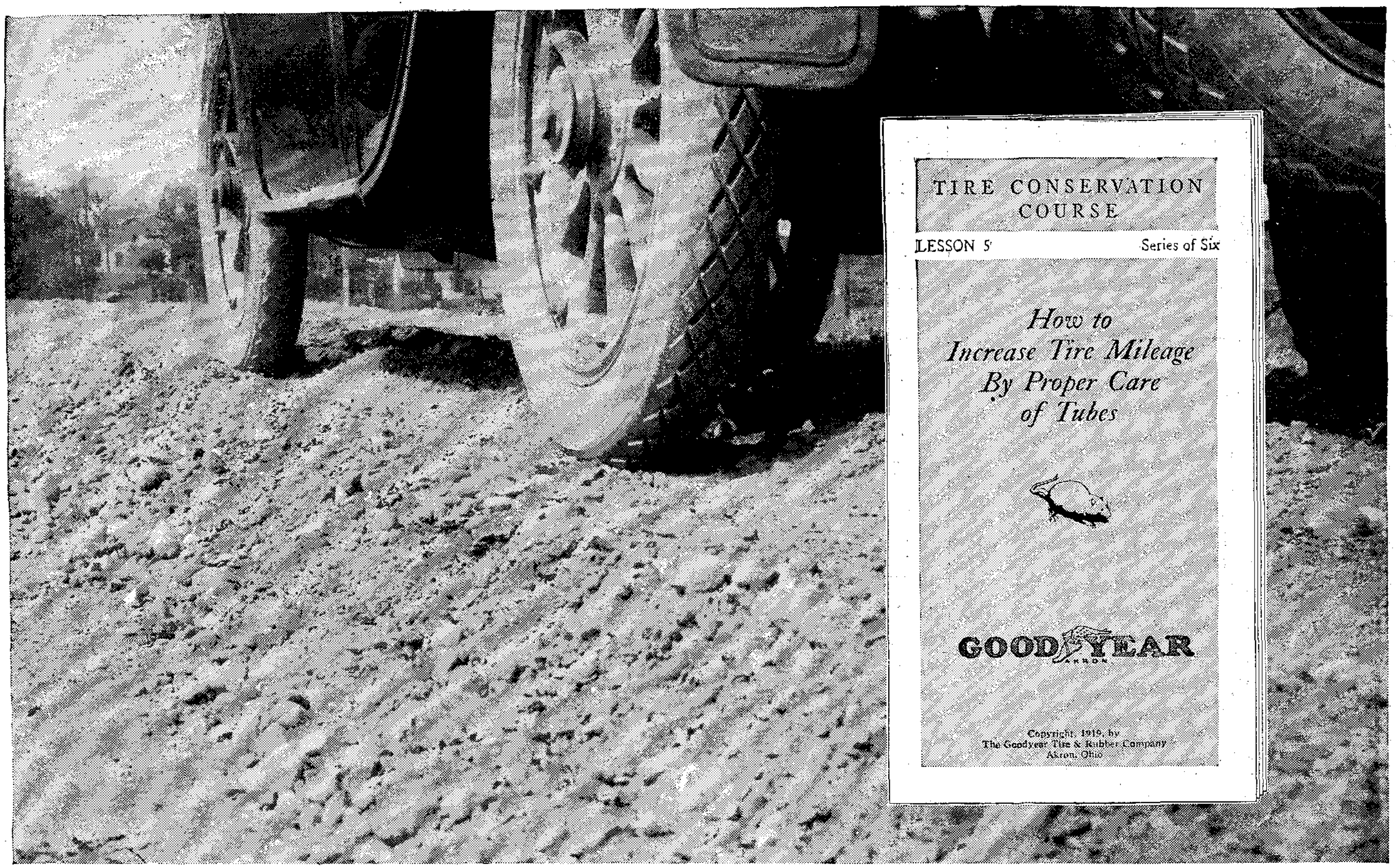
Physicists that work with extra-spectral rays, Roentgen rays, Becquerel rays, rays from radium, and the like emissions must protect themselves by rubber, lead glass, sheet lead, and similar means. The ultra-violet radiation changes the protoplasm of cells so as to let in salts which disintegrate and kill the cells. There were more than twenty physicians killed in the United States alone by the action of the x-ray before methods for protection were devised. Similar rays exist in the sunlight. Finsen, in Denmark, found that skin pigment can protect animal tissues from the ultra-violet rays of the sun. Therefore, the stronger and more direct the sunlight upon the earth and the less relative cloudiness of the sky the more darkly pigmented the people that live under it. The Eskimos, an apparent exception, are dark, as a protection against the sun-glare on the arctic snow during their day of six months.

Skin pigment has a relation also to somatic heat. The blacker an object is the quicker it radiates the heat it receives; the whiter it is the slower it radiates received or stored heat. Arctic animals have white hair or fur for this reason, and northern men are white; the farther north you go the whiter men are. Tropical animals have dark pelts and are nocturnal in habit; tropical men are black. A Sioux Indian in Dakota is white, an Apache Indian in Arizona is black.

Men are differentiated into races and thrive, develop, and reach physical perfection within well-defined climatic areas. As fauna and flora exist and persist as distinct species within certain zones bounded by isotherms, men so exist and persist as distinct races. Nature preserves the race that is best fitted to a given environment and kills off the unfit. The natural geographical position for the black man is, roughly, from the equator to the thirtieth parallel of north or south latitude. From the thirtieth to the thirty-fifth parallel is the zone of the brown man, like, say, the Malay. From the thirty-fifth to the forty-fifth parallel of latitude is the zone of the brunette Mediterranean type of white man. The zone of the European blond is above the fiftieth parallel.

To indicate just what this would mean to Americans of the north-European types, Dr. O'Malley points out that the fiftieth parallel in America passes through British Columbia about 480 miles north of the uppermost boundary of the United States. The forty-fifth parallel passes near Halifax, Bangor in Maine, Ogdensburg in New York, Ottawa in Canada, St. Paul, the lower border of Montana, and the uppermost third of Oregon. In Europe it runs near Bordeaux, Turin, through Bosnia, Roumania, and the Crimea. "Madrid, Naples, and Constantinople," says Dr. O'Malley, "are north of Philadelphia; New York is as far south as Naples; Boston and Chicago as Rome; St. Louis as Athens, and Washington city is at the level of French Africa.

Heat-zones must also be considered in a study of the effects of climate on man. Humidity, says Dr. O'Malley, is almost as important as heat and light. "As the summer heat is greater than in Europe," he continues, "the winter cold in America is severer. Above Europe is a partly thawed sea; above America hundreds of miles of ice-covered land. The European mountains are high and they lie east and west



TIRE CONSERVATION COURSE

LESSON 5 Series of Six

How to Increase Tire Mileage By Proper Care of Tubes

GOODYEAR AKRON

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A Few Hundred Yards May Cost 10,000 Miles

A MAN with a new car had one of his tires blow out. He didn't have a spare, so he decided to run a few hundred yards to a friend's house. When he got there he discovered that neither the tire nor the tube were worth repairing, for running on the rim had fractured the casing fabric. And the tube was riddled with holes caused by being pinched against the rim. Those few hundred yards of running on the rim probably cost him 10,000 miles—miles that could have been saved by properly caring for the tube. Proper care of tubes saves miles in many other ways — not only in emergencies but all the time. Ask your Goodyear Service Station, or write to Akron, for Lesson 5 of the Goodyear Conservation Course — telling how to increase tire mileages by proper care of tubes.

PROPER care of tubes increases by thousands of miles the life of even the best of tires.

For whenever a tube fails, the casing is seriously damaged by being run flat.

Only a few hundred yards of such running may utterly spoil the tire; and even if the tube merely has a slow leak the tire will suffer the inevitable injuries due to under-inflation.

Take care of your tubes, if you wish to get the most from your tires.

Tubes inserted in the casing without being properly talced, either stick to the casing and tear because of the lack of French Talc or — when too much of this lubricant is used — they are injured because the talc collects in puddles and hardens.

Tubes must be properly inserted in the casing; otherwise they will be pinched against the rim, or — if the valve stem is at an angle — they may be torn.

Punctures from the inside must be prevented by cleaning all sharp dust and grit out of the casings, and by keeping the rims from rusting and "flaking" off.

◇ ◇ ◇

Lesson 5 of the Goodyear Conservation Course gives simple but detailed directions for making your tubes serve your tires.

It also tells how tubes can be repaired permanently and in a few minutes with the Goodyear Tube Repair Kit.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station to show you one — and ask also for the other lessons of the Goodyear Conservation Course.

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Reflex equipped White Truck speeding up building by bringing up material;—
GIANT REFLEX
—no delays due to ignition trouble mean continuous and fast work he^e

Reflex Spark Plugs NOW "Bring up Supplies" in Construction Work

—and with the same dependability as they held trucks to rigid schedules bringing up war supplies to the front line fighters.

For, Reflex equipped White—and other—Trucks promote rapid construction by keeping the workers supplied with building materials. *Downright trouble-proof ignition* is assured by the sturdy Reflex regardless of how continuous the work—the same result YOU get by equipping your car or truck with this plug.

It is the cromite war-service porcelain and non-pit electrode construction of Reflex Plugs which enables them to force these supply trucks through all kinds of roads. *With Reflex Spark Plugs, you, too, will get unfailing ignition under the most trying emergency conditions of excessive heat and lubrication.*

Try a set of Reflex Plugs because of their *past performance record*. Your dealer has a Reflex for any type of engine. Write us direct if he is not supplied.

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Dept. L3 Cleveland, U. S. A.

REFLEX SPARK PLUGS
KEEP THE CAR ON THE GO!

and cut off the arctic winds; southern and eastern Europe is pocketed behind high mountains. The American mountains run north and south and let down the cold winds. When roses are in bloom on the Italian Riviera, which is up at the level of Lake Superior, the frost may be nipping the Florida orange-groves, which are down at the middle of the Sahara Desert and almost within the tropics.

"A man from the north of Ireland going to Philadelphia to live," says Dr. O'Malley, "moves southward 1,000 miles; if he goes to New Orleans, he moves more than 1,700 miles. A Norwegian going to Texas moves south 2,000 miles, and fifty years ago a large Norwegian colony was actually foolish enough to try this experiment. To-day there is not a single male or female descendant of that colony in existence.

Dr. O'Malley furnishes many instances showing that a northern man can not thrive anywhere in the south. "The Yankee," he says, "goes down to Georgia to take charge of a cotton-mill there, and for six months he awakens the sleepers; then he joins them." Further:

The most outstanding piece of evidence, because it is available for the study of every one, is the record of the American Revolution. According to a record of the testimony given by Major-General Robinson, the English commissioner sent to this country during the Revolution for the exchange of prisoners, General Washington's army consisted of "one-half Irish, one-fourth natives, and the rest were Scotch, German, and English."

"During the war of the American Revolution," says Dr. O'Malley, "almost the entire Pennsylvania and Maryland line in the American Army was made up of Irish; there are now almost no Irish names among the Daughters of the Revolution, the Cincinnati, and similar societies made up of persons who had ancestors in the Revolutionary War, because the Irish of the Revolution are extinct. I recently examined fifty Irish families in northern Pennsylvania who are now in the second American generation.

"These families were of the best immigrants that came here just after the famine in Ireland of 1847. They gave their children the best example; they all succeeded financially, so that their children were well fed, well housed, and educated; nearly every family was able to send some of their sons to college. In the first American generation there were a little over five children as the average to each family—276 in all. If these 276 people had the number of children their parents had, they would now be represented by at least a thousand descendants.

"They are actually represented by less than two hundred delicate, neurotic children. These families will be extinct in a few more generations. One group of seven families in this list had forty-nine children in the first American generation, of which 9 per cent. became insane, but the second American generation consists of six delicate children, and there will be no more. Instead of a progression in the second generation there is a retrogression by more than 86 per cent.

"The Lombards went from what is now Hanover and the Altmark of Prussia down to middle Italy. Their kingdom began in Italy in 568 and ended in 774; it lasted two hundred and six years, and the name alone remains; the people and their speech have disappeared. The Teutonic Goths, who most probably came originally from the south coast of the Baltic, were important in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries. They took Italy, Sicily, and Dalmatia and extended their power over a large part of Gaul and nearly the whole of Spain. They lasted in Italy sixty-two years. They lost Spain in 534, and by 601 the Gothic language began to go out of use in Spain.

"The Vandals went down from Brandenburg and Pomerania, and about 428 some 80,000 of them passed over into northern Africa, at the level of Virginia. By 536, that is one hundred and eight years after they had left Spain, the Vandals disappeared from history, annihilated, not by war or pestilence, but by the climate. Early in the thirteenth century a body of Burgundians and Germans invaded Greece. Two generations after the conquerors had set foot on the Peloponnesus many of their leading families were extinct. There are ruins of old Frankish castles there now, but nothing more.

THE ALPS ONCE MORE SUPPLYING EXCITEMENT AND CASUALTIES

THE Alps as providers of excitement, danger, and sudden death are emerging from the eclipse in which they were placed for so long by the world-war. Nearly three hundred] mountain-climbers, according to recent dispatches from Geneva, have lost their lives since the signing of the armistice. A far larger number have been subjected to minor injuries. These casualties indicate that what has been called the "noblest of sports" is destined to spring into renewed popularity, says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society of Washington. The bulletin deals with mountain-climbing in general, and in the Alps in particular, to the following effect:

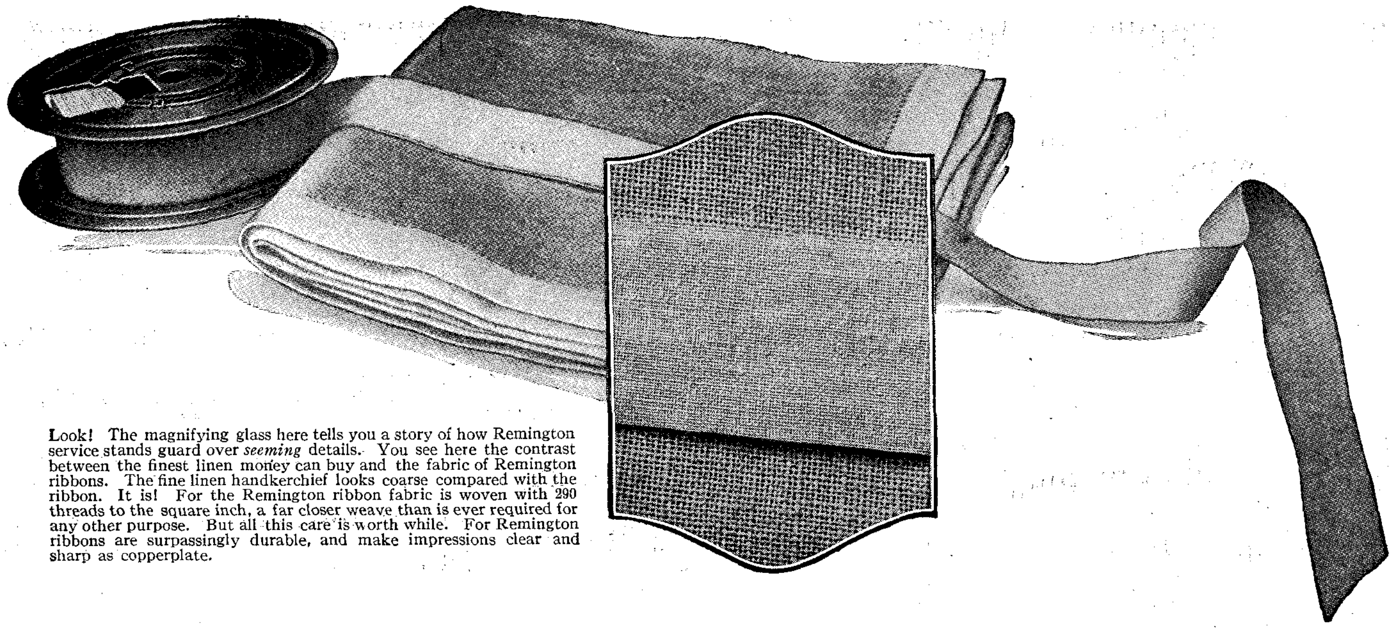
It is one of the queer quirks of human nature that the unknown expanses of mysterious waters should have lured explorers from earliest times, and that mountain exploration should have been neglected until a few centuries ago. Indeed, it was nearly three hundred years after Columbus made his daring voyage to the New World that Europeans looked to their mountains, which, like the poor, always were with them, and made the first successful ascent of Mont Blanc.

Some of this seeming lack of curiosity concerning the ridges and peaks about them may be attributed to the fear of ancient peoples for the gods they believed to inhabit the high hills, and to the later superstitions that devils, bad fairies, and evil spirits lurked among them. The Alps, for example, were believed to be the dwelling-place of dragons which, if disturbed, would swoop down to wreak vengeance upon the peoples below.

Perhaps, for the same reason, mountains were not considered beautiful until recent times. Even in the time of Sir Walter Scott mountains were regarded as sore spots to mar the eye-filling sweep of the plains. Writers of the Psalms, with sensitive appreciation of natural beauty, refer to hills as holy, rather than as beautiful places.

There were sporadic attempts at mountain-climbing through the centuries before the epochal ascent of Mont Blanc in 1786. Trajan, first mountain-climber of profane history, ascended Etna to see the sun rise, but he was a lone pioneer.

For the most part the medieval attitude



Look! The magnifying glass here tells you a story of how Remington service stands guard over *seeming* details. You see here the contrast between the finest linen money can buy and the fabric of Remington ribbons. The fine linen handkerchief looks coarse compared with the ribbon. It is! For the Remington ribbon fabric is woven with 290 threads to the square inch, a far closer weave than is ever required for any other purpose. But all this care is worth while. For Remington ribbons are surpassingly durable, and make impressions clear and sharp as copperplate.

What's in a Typewriter Ribbon?

The answer largely decides "How do your letters look?"

TO your unseen customers your letters are You!

As "you" say your good mornings in scattered cities, how do *you* look? Are "you" clean cut, the way the real *you* looks? Or slightly fuzzy?

You agree then, don't you, that the quality of your typewriter ribbons is more than a small detail? That it is really a considerable problem? That your business letters deserve Paragon Ribbons—made by Remington workmen in a Remington factory?

Something else important:—

The first cost of a typewriter looks large. It deserves thought. It always gets it. The "supply" cost of a typewriter *is* large. During its life a typewriter uses in supplies an amount at least equal to its first cost. Typewriter supplies deserve thought. Do they always get it?

You will grant that purchasing agents who spend upward of $3,000 a year on typewriter ribbons alone must give real thought to ribbon-buying.

Here is what Paragon Ribbons give such buyers—and will give you:—

Clean-cut, sharp impressions. Lasting impressions from ink which will stand any test paper will stand. Letters whose appearance is worthy of their message—and your signature. Ribbons in every wanted color and many variations in two colors.

EVEN if it happens that you are not already enjoying the dollars and cents time savings given by Remington Typewriters you can still have Paragon Ribbons—made by Remington workmen in a Remington factory. For we make ribbons for all machines.

Of course the exacting care bestowed on the manufacture of ribbons is but typical of the larger phases of Remington service.

The Remington Salesman who brings these ribbons will give you also the forward Remington thought on every clerical office problem, including billing, ledger posting, statement writing, all kinds of statistical and form writing—and plain letter writing. In 177 American cities that helpful business co-operator—the Remington Salesman—is as near as your telephone.

We always have openings for competent, high-grade stenographers.

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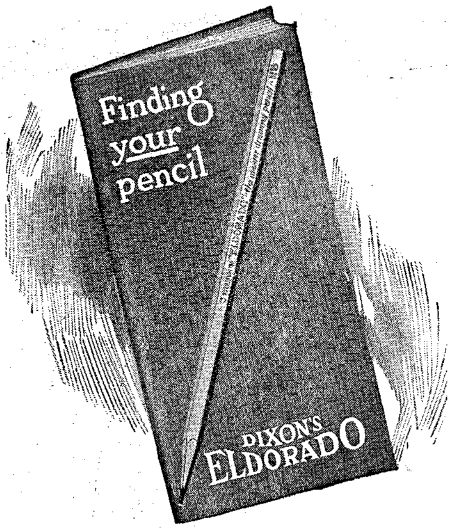

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(54) What Next ?

toward mountain passage seemed to be summed up by a Canterbury monk who prayed in the twelfth century, after traversing the Brenner Pass, "Lord, restore me to my brethren that I may tell them that they come not into this place of torment." He prayed thus, he said, because "the marble pavement of the stony ground is ice alone, and you can not set your foot safely. I put my hand in my scrip that I might scratch out a syllable or two to your sincerity; lo, I found my ink-bottle filled with a dry mass of ice; my fingers, too, refused to write, my beard was stiff with frost, and my breath congealed into a long icicle."

Not until 1857 was the English Alpine Club formed, and the scores of similar organizations have all been founded since that date. Within the past half-century the sport has flourished, the Alps have become thoroughly known, and mountains of other continents, including America, have been explored. Hand in hand with the sheer sport of climbing has gone the adventure of scientific study, and the "secrets of the hills," which the ancients feared, have given to moderns a marvelous insight into glaciers, meteorology, and hitherto unknown plant and animal life of the peaks of snow and ice.

How the world's history would have been transformed had the ancients conquered altitudes as bravely as they did the seas is a fascinating subject for speculation. But mountains have played a momentous part in national life from the time when Moses came down from Sinai with the Ten Commandments to the present day, when the sacred mountains of Shantung figured large in Peace Conference consideration of Japan's claims to part of that peninsula.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IS ROYALLY WELCOMED IN CANADA

THE Prince of Wales, it appears, has been "making a hit" with the Canadians from the moment he first landed among them on August 15. "Canada was prepared to receive her royal guest in affectionate welcome for what he is and for what he represents," writes a correspondent of the New York *Sun* from St. John, New Brunswick, "but Canada, as represented by the people of this old city, was scarcely prepared to receive in a youth of twenty-five the individual she welcomed to-day. This infers no reflection upon the people of Canada generally or of St. John in particular, but simply means that young Wales by his poise and tact, by the sheer force of his own personality, in a few hours to-day did as much as any of his illustrious ancestors to cement the bond of fealty between this colony and the motherland." The Prince and his party arrived at St. John aboard the British cruiser *Dragon*, which dropt anchor in the outer harbor shortly before dawn. At seven o'clock Pilot Edward Doherty, who was an apprentice when the Prince's grandfather landed at this same port fifty-nine years ago, rowed out to the *Dragon*. A bit of ceremony followed:

> A few minutes after nine the *Dragon* weighed anchor and Pilot Doherty nosed her up the inner bay to a point about two hundred yards off the wharf of the Eastern Steamship Corporation at Reeds Point, where the Prince was to land. Behind the *Dragon* in tow of a tug came up the sister ship *Dauntless*, the second of the naval escort that accompanied the battleship *Renown* across the Atlantic.
>
> At 9:30 the *Dragon* drest ship, and from stem to stern a varicolored array of flags and pennants broke out. A bugle sounded and the crew took their places in readiness for the Prince's going ashore. The 1,000 school-children on a huge stand opposite the wharf, who were to greet the Prince in chorus, waved their flags in anticipation. The guard of honor, composed of 100 men from the famous Twenty-sixth New Brunswick Battalion, stood at ease, oblivious of the rain.
>
> Lieutenant-Governor Pugsley, Premier Borden, Governor Milliken of the State of Maine with staff, Brig.-Gen. A. H. MacDonnell, commandant of the military district, and Provincial Premier Foster all arrived on the scene within a few minutes. Governor Milliken was cordially greeted by Premier Borden. Police arrangements were in charge of R. G. Chamberlain, an official of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been loaned for the occasion and will be in charge during the Prince's entire tour.
>
> The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, arrived next, accompanied by his military secretary, Colonel Henderson. The guard of honor came to attention and presented arms to the viceregal party, and then Colonel Henderson, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, who has been detailed staff officer to the Prince during his stay, put off in a launch and boarded the *Dragon*. At 10:50 the opening bars of the British national anthem were heard from the deck of the *Dragon*, the royal standard was lowered, and the Prince's party could be seen descending the gangplank to the landing-launch.
>
> As the launch with the royal standard flying from her bow and the British naval ensign from her taffrail drew away from the *Dragon* the guns of the cruiser boomed out in a royal salute of twenty-one guns. It was exactly 10:55 when the pinnace bumped into the landing-stage and almost knocked the Prince off his feet. He was standing in the stern, but he smiled and recovered himself as the four sailors on the landing-stage came to attention and saluted. The Prince extended his hand to the nearest of the quartet, who assisted him and he hopped nimbly ashore.
>
> Immediately on a signal that the Prince was ashore the 1,000 massed on a stand at the far end of the wharf began the Doxology. A moment later a battery of guns emplaced in King Square boomed out welcome far up-town.
>
> The first to greet the Prince was the Duke of Devonshire. He shook hands with the Prince, who was smiling and plainly very happy. Informal greetings followed quickly from Premier Borden, Lieutenant-Governor Pugsley, Premier Fielding, Mayor Hayes of St. John, Governor Milliken, and a score or more of prominent citizens, Cabinet Ministers, members of the Senate and the House of Commons, former executives of the province, and others who had been specially invited to be among the first to greet the visitor.
>
> In his smart naval uniform the Prince of Wales looked like a youth of eighteen rather than a man of twenty-five. But at no time during the full day that followed did this young man exhibit greater self-possession. He was perfectly at ease

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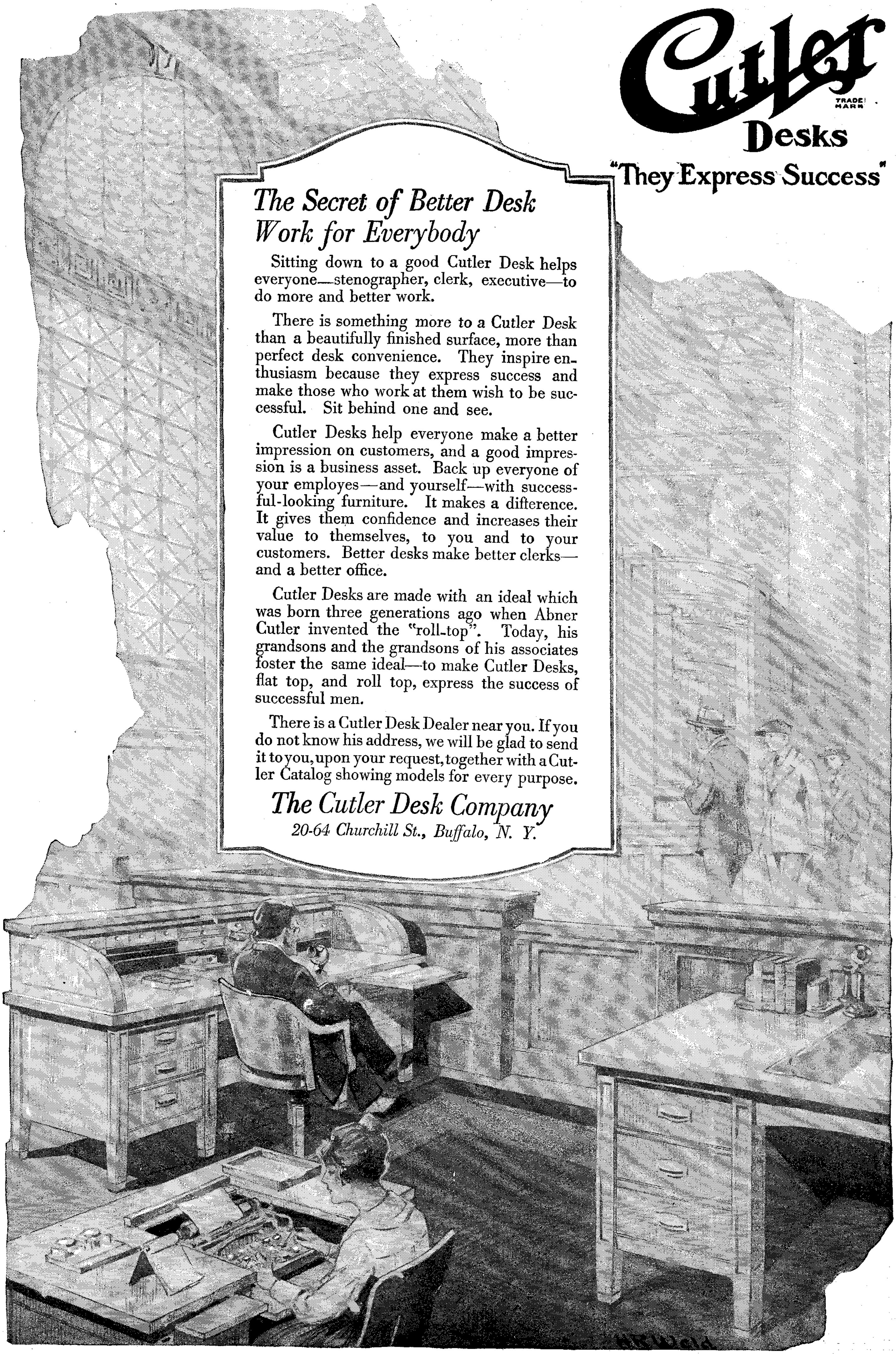

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Sitting down to a good Cutler Desk helps everyone—stenographer, clerk, executive—to do more and better work.

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Cutler Desks are made with an ideal which was born three generations ago when Abner Cutler invented the "roll-top". Today, his grandsons and the grandsons of his associates foster the same ideal—to make Cutler Desks, flat top, and roll top, express the success of successful men.

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> altho it is impossible that he was not conscious that during these first few moments Canada was forming the impressions that he afterward admitted he hoped would be happy ones.
>
> The Prince chatted for a moment in turn with each of the notables presented to him. Occasionally a faint blush overspread his face, but of embarrassment he had none. His poise was not schooled, but reflected the cultured Englishman that he is, or, perhaps, better, the British naval officer that for the day he was, and it must be said that he won the instant affection of every person who witnessed the landing from the moment he stept ashore.

After inspecting the famous "Fighting Twenty-sixth" Battalion, practically every man of which wore two or three medals for distinguished service on the fields of Flanders, and listening to songs by a children's chorus of 1,000 voices, the Prince and the official party drove through the principal streets of the city to the armories where the official welcome from the city and province was extended. In response to an address of welcome read by Provincial Premier Foster and a similar address by the Mayor of St. John, the Prince read the following:

> "Mr. Foster and gentlemen: Yours is the first official welcome which I am privileged to receive on Canadian soil, and I am deeply touched by the warmth and loyalty of your address.
>
> "You have spoken of the affectionate interest felt by my father, the King, in this and every province of the Dominion. I can assure you that the warm regard for his Canadian subjects which he was able personally to express to you some few years ago is even stronger to-day, since it includes a deep appreciation of the new and splendid services of this Dominion to the throne and empire during the war and a constant sympathy with those on whom the struggle has brought disablement and loss. I will gladly convey to him this renewed expression of your loyalty to his house.
>
> "I greatly appreciate your reference, too kind altho it be, to my own service as a junior officer in the war. My first real knowledge of the splendid nations of the British Empire was formed, gentlemen, in the trenches, camps, and billets of the Western Front. Comradeship in the field is the surest of all roads to understanding between men of different climes and walks of life, and I have come thereby to know my brother Canadians in all the conditions incidental to service in the field, in and out of the line. New Brunswick gave its sons in generous measure to the great cause for which the empire fought, and I share to the full your pride that they proved worthy of these founders of your province who sacrificed their all for loyalty to British institutions and the British throne.
>
> "I agree with you, Mr. Premier, that common service and common sacrifice have drawn the nations of the empire even more closely together than before. We have seen our British principles and ideals sharply outlined before us in the burning light of a supreme emergency, and we have learned more clearly thereby what the unity of the British Empire means, both to ourselves and to the world at large.
>
> "I much regret that the time does not allow me to travel up the beautiful St. John River and to visit Fredericton, your seat of Government. I beg that you will convey to the people of the capital my greetings and my regrets. I thank you all sincerely, gentlemen, for welcoming me so cordially to Canadian soil."

Later the Prince presented the King's and the regimental colors to the Twenty-sixth Battalion and presented medals to some of the heroes in its ranks. Thereupon—

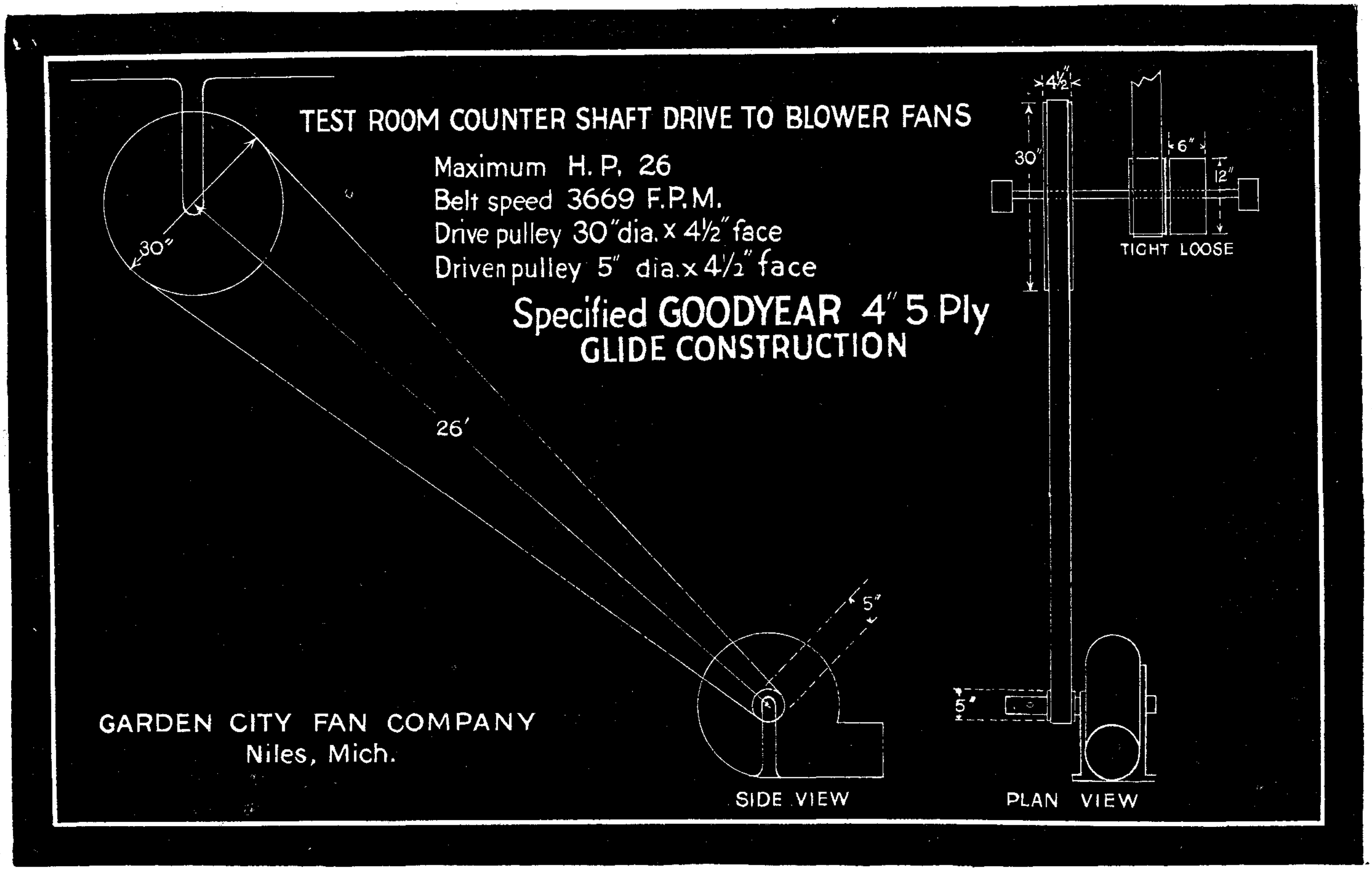
> The Prince was taken to the military hospital overlooking the St. John River. There he made a brief inspection of the wards and chatted with several of the bedridden and convalescent soldiers. Private Donaldson, a wounded bombadier, scarcely was able to shake the visitor's sympathetic hand.
>
> "How are you coming along?" asked the Prince, after glancing over the wounded man's record card.
>
> "Fine, sir," stammered the patient.
>
> "How long have you been in hospital?"
>
> "Don't just remember, sir; several months."
>
> "Well, good luck and God bless you," said the Prince as he moved along the row of beds.
>
> From the hospital the Prince was taken to lunch at the Union Club, where all the local and visiting officials were present in a distinguished gathering, and for the third successive time in as many hours the Prince made what American vernacular describes as a big hit. Replying to the toast to his health he asked to be regarded as a brother Canadian. The request was made simply, but with such evident sincerity that the applause which greeted the suggestion must have assured the royal visitor that to ask of the people of St. John at least was tantamount to acquiescence. This was the Prince's first after-dinner speech in Canada.
>
> "This is a red-letter day for me," he said, "as I have just set foot for the first time on Canadian soil. It is a day to which I have eagerly looked forward and which I can never forget. At the same time I do not feel that I come to this great Dominion as a stranger, since I have been so closely associated with Dominion troops throughout the war and have made so many friends among them. I look forward to seeing them one and all again during my comprehensive tour through the Dominion.
>
> "I hope this feeling of mine will be shared by all of you. I want Canada to look on me as a Canadian, if not actually by birth, yet certainly in mind and spirit—for this, as the eldest son of the ruler of the great British Empire, I can assure you that I am. I value my Canadian friendships deeply; I hope to make more, and it will always be my earnest endeavor to prove myself true to those friendships and worthy of your trust."

The Prince's Canadian itinerary shows that he will travel 8,800 miles and visit fifty-three Dominion cities. He will spend nearly ten weeks in Canada, and will cross into the United States on or about November 1. The traveling arrangements made for his trip are thus described in the New York *Tribune:*

> On land the Prince will travel in a special train of nine steel cars drawn by engine No. 2300, the most powerful locomotive yet turned out of the Angus shops in Montreal. The equipment will be "fit for a king." His Highness and his immediate entourage will occupy the luxurious palace-car "Killarney," loaned for the occasion by Lord Shaughnessy. The Prince's coat of arms and inscription, "*Ich dien,*" will be inscribed on the royal coach.
>
> The bedroom which the heir will occupy is finished in white mahogany, with a fine line of ebony outlining the panels. The dressing-table and toilet fittings are of brass.
>
> In the same car provision is made for the Prince's secretaries, for officials of the Dominion, and for Sir Henry Burstall, who has been chosen to attend the Prince during his Canadian tour as military representative of the Dominion.
>
> The train is 780 feet long and is valued at $780,000, or at the rate of $1,000 a foot.
>
> There will be shower-baths, a dispensary, photographers' dark-rooms, and many other features of equipment in the moving palace which will be the Prince's home as long as he is in Canada.
>
> There will be also a telephone system, devices for temperature regulation, and a library. Officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway are giving special attention to outfitting the royal train.

While plans that have been announced relative to the Prince's visit to this country indicate that his stay here will be brief, Americans are nevertheless looking forward to the event with much interest. Plans for an elaborate reception of the royal guest are even now being considered, and experts and near-experts on etiquette are earnestly devoting themselves to a study of precedent and such, ever and anon pausing to hand out advice. Thus a painstaking investigator, obviously wise in all the subtleties involved in a situation such as will be presented by the visiting royalty, in the New York *Globe* furnishes the following extremely valuable "Don'ts on Greeting His Royal Highness":

> 1. Don't call him "Ed" for short. The use of "Hey there, Andy!" "You know me, Pat!" and "Hello Dave!" are also barred. Exclaiming, "How's the royal kiddo?" is very poor form.
>
> 2. Don't forget his rank: A prince is the highest card in the deck next to a king; nothing else beats it except two princes; it beats a pair of jacks, three aces, a straight flush, and a full house. To call him "Mister" is very *de trop.*
>
> 3. Don't ask him to Childs or the Exchange Buffet for lunch. He is not what you would call fully "noise-broke," altho he saw some war-service.
>
> 4. Don't ask him to have a drink. He might accept.
>
> 5. Don't use the phrases, "I'll tell the world," "You said a mouthful," or "I'll say so," when in conversation with him. He speaks only English, Welsh, Scotch, and Canadian Club.
>
> 6. Should you attend a Newport house-party in his honor, don't back into the punch-bowl, smoke a corncob pipe, chew tobacco, shoot craps in the drawing-room, or ask "When do we eat?" The Prince is a sticker for form.
>
> 7. Don't slap him on the back by way of greeting. This custom is very jarring on a monocle.
>
> 8. Don't ask, "How are all the folk, Eddie?" He'd have to write home to find out, anyhow.
>
> 9. Don't bring up the Irish question. *He is coming here to see America, not to fight it!*



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Halving Price and Doubling Service—with the G. T. M.

They used to pay $25.00 for double belts that gave about a year of questionable service on a test block drive, off a countershaft, in the Garden City Fan Company's testing room. In June, 1917, they put on a Goodyear Belt specified by a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—for which they paid $12.50. It has already lasted two years, and is still in good condition. For half the price, they have had twice the service, and better service at that.

Mr. H. C. Richards, the Superintendent, had tried about every kind of belt on that drive. None of them had been satisfactory, mainly because the test block was not stationary and whenever a new fan was put on it to be tested out the workmen lined up the belt "by eye." The best double belts warped and curved because of this misalignment—and they slipped a lot, too. The cheap belts that he tried lasted about two months.

When a G. T. M. called, Mr. Richards was very skeptical. He didn't think that much could be done toward reducing belt costs and troubles. But he thought he couldn't lose by trying—and he didn't.

The 4-inch 5-ply Goodyear Belt of Glide construction recommended by the G. T. M. has served for two years at a cost of $6.25 per year. The best costs obtained before were $25.00 a year. And there isn't any trouble at all. In spite of the frequent misalignment the Goodyear Belt still runs straight and true.

After it had run only about six months, they were so pleased with the freedom from trouble it gave them, that they ordered another for a second testing drive just like it. And since then they have had a G. T. M. specify many other belts for them—ranging all the way from one and three-quarter inches to eight inches wide.

If you have a belt-devouring drive—no matter how small or how large—ask a G. T. M. to call. He'll do it without charge when next he is in your vicinity. There are many G. T. M.'s—all with experience in many plants—all trained in the Goodyear Technical School—all experienced in selling belts to meet conditions and not as a grocer sells sugar. The G. T. M.'s services are free simply because the savings they effect for belt-users are so considerable that a gratifying volume of business is certain to come to us within a few years from the plant served—just as it has in the case of the Garden City Fan Company.

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If the dentifrice you now use does all these things, continue to use it faithfully. If it does only *one*, you had better change to McK & R Calox which surely and effectively performs *all* the duties of a good dentifrice.

McK & R Calox forms lime-water in the mouth to correct mouth acids. It creates fresh active peroxide of hydrogen which whitens the teeth. It releases Nature's refreshing oxygen which penetrates into every part of the mouth and destroys the dangerous decay-germs. The lime-water and peroxide combine to remove the glue-like film in which decay-germs breed, and which hardens into tartar.

Your dentist will recommend McK & R Calox to you and your druggist has it.

Try it the next time you need a dentifrice.

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McK & R Analax, the fruity laxative.
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THE OXYGEN DENTIFRICE

A PARTING DOUGH-BOY'S GLANCE AT THE GERMAN ON HIS RHINE

"WELL, what do you think of Germany?" is soon going to be the question of the hour in the U. S. A., remarked *The Watch on the Rhine*, as the 3d Division started for home on August 15. While "possibly a regiment of magazine and newspaper writers have sojourned in the larger cities, lived in comparative luxury and have written columns of what the American soldier thinks of Germany," the opinions of men who have just been there may account for something, opines the paper. Accordingly, it presents the opinions of a "buck" private who entered Germany with the 3d Division on December 1, traveled all over the occupied area, and was billeted in big cities and villages, has talked with all classes, tested the vintages of the Rhine and Moselle, and now starts home pretty well fed up after eight months of "occupying." According to this authority, as he takes a final glance over the scene of the American occupation—

On December 1, the 3d Division tramped across the bridges of the Moselle and entered Germany proper.

Immediately the soldiers began to comment on the attitude of the inhabitants. There were no flags, no signs of welcome. When the long lines of whistling, singing boys swung down the narrow streets, which had but a few days before resounded with the feet of the retreating Germany Army, stolid *Herren* and curious *Fraus* came out of their houses and gazed in wonder at the youth of the victors. . . . . . .

Then came the first German billet.

Naturally each soldier expected that the German inhabitants would exhibit great indignation at having their premises invaded.

Great was the surprize, therefore, when the German householder not only welcomed the Americans but insisted on them taking the best part of his house. Not content with this, he went out and brought in straw which he placed on his parlor carpet that the Americans might sleep more easily.

Then to cap the climax, the *Hausfrau* insisted that her guests—for she would accept them as nothing else—have something to eat. Anything she had, she said, was theirs.

While she cooked and boiled, for the Americans were hungry as well as tired, her husband brought in apples and wine.

The first night of this procedure many of the soldiers were afraid to taste the delicacies for fear of a plot, but after that, when they saw that all lived through the ordeal, their first thoughts on reaching a town were to search for food and drink.

Finally when the Army of Occupation took up its permanent abode in Germany the American soldier had the opportunity to view the German in his every-day life, to talk with him, and learn his ideas.

Almost everywhere the Americans found the German women anxious to please and only too ready to accommodate. They seemed to be overjoyed at meeting a race of men who treated them with the respect and courtesy due a woman, instead of in the domineering manner to which they had always been accustomed.

Many of the German men, particularly

the very old or the young men, were kindly to the Americans and apparently with no ulterior motive.

Others, however, were glad to do any favor, break any law, denounce their own country or race, if they believed they could profit by such action.

There were two classes, tho, by whom the Americans were received with open arms.

They were the *Fräuleins* and the children.

At first it was the chocolate, soap, and other dainties that attracted the girls, but soon even they acquired a different aspect of the situation, and their one ambition seemed to be to have Americans marry them and take them to America. Without a doubt the departure of the American divisions from Germany has left many broken hearts in many villages.

To the children the American was a hero. He was never too busy to play with them. He taught them other than games, he gave them candy, and, better than all, he showed them how to play baseball.

Summarizing his opinions of the various classes of Germans he has met, the average American fails to find them much different from other European nations.

Intellectually they are plodders. Every German must learn so much in a certain time. As a result they are efficient in what they know, but their actions are almost mechanical.

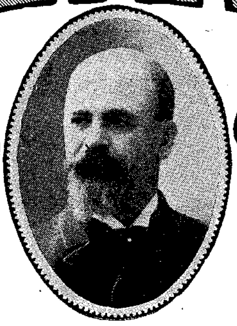
BELGIAN GAIETY SURVIVES THE WAR, BUT FRANCE IS SAD

BELGIUM, which has been called "the martyred nation," is not so thoroughly ravaged, nor is the spirit of the people so downcast, as is the case with France, especially with France in those northern provinces that met the German invasion, writes Karl B. Lamb, a former American officer who was attached to the board named by the Peace Conference to investigate industrial war-damage in both countries. He found Belgium, by and large, in rather a gay mood, while France, even the portions of it which had not been converted into ruins by German ruthlessness, was far from cheerful. As for the material damage, he reports that Belgium has been far more lucky than her neighbor to the south. A recent issue of the New York *Evening Post* carries his personal interpretation of conditions in the two countries shortly after the end of the war. In January he was appointed to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace as a member of the Industrial Damage Board, and shortly afterward found himself in Belgium as assistant chief of the Industrial Section of the Belgian Mission. The party to which he was attached arrived in Brussels to find it "a city of gaiety," he writes:

> Hotels and cafés were crowded with people of all descriptions; English, Canadian, and Belgian officers and men were everywhere, while music, dancing, and drinking kept up until early morning every day in the week. As members of the American Peace Commission, we soon met many of the best Brusseloise, and they did their utmost to make our stay pleasant. Indeed, hardly a night passed without a dance or entertainment of some kind.

At that time an American officer was

BEEMAN'S
ORIGINAL PEPSIN CHEWING GUM



Intelligent Eating

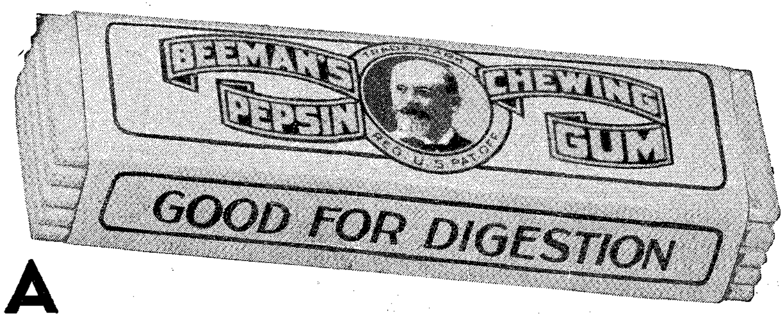
A CHEESE sandwich, a cold piece of pie, and a cup of coffee, all swallowed whole, represents the diet and the method of eating of thousands of American business men during the lunch-hour.

This "swallowing things whole" is contrary to the method of mastication of food which nature requires. It eliminates the use of the teeth and the proper flow of the salivary juices, so that the food goes on the way to the digestive organs improperly prepared.

The routine use of my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum ten minutes after each meal will go a long way toward correcting the faulty mastication at a meal, and do much toward the proper digestion of food.

Without properly digesting the food, a man is certain to suffer from at least some slight form of indigestion, and just in proportion to the extent to which this may be carried is his physical and nervous strength diminished.

D F Beeman



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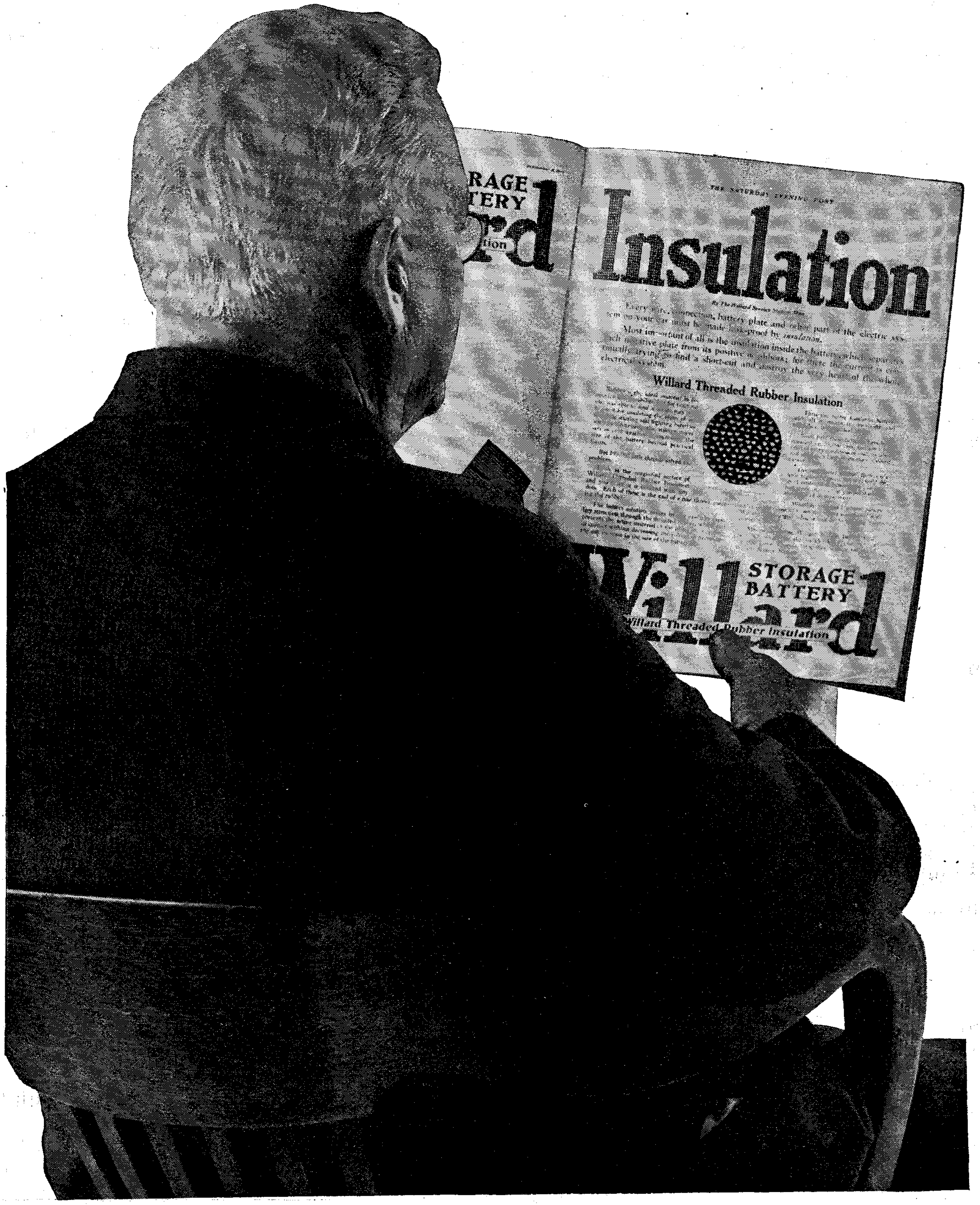
Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation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Insulation
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Willard

STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

Two Years Ago and Today

The story of a remarkable storage battery invention and what it is doing for Motorists

---

In the fall of 1917 readers of this journal read about a new Willard, a Still Better Willard, a Willard with an entirely new idea in Battery construction—Threaded Rubber Insulation.

That Still Better Willard was not an experiment—for two years before that announcement to the general public it had been under the test of service. A car builder who saw its wonderful possibilities put it on 35,000 cars. Today he is still putting it on his new cars and has been followed by many others. And the demand of car owners for these new Willards has kept us busy in finding factory capacity to meet it.

But it was not announced to the automotive world till 1917 after it had demonstrated its unprecedented resistance to the ordinary causes of battery trouble, battery depreciation and battery short life.

What is the Secret of Threaded Rubber Success?

Inside any battery are these important elements—*Plates*, which Willard had already brought to high perfection: *Acid Solution*, or Electrolyte, and *Insulation*, on which, more than on any other thing, a battery's length of life depends.

Insulation had always been the big problem with any storage battery. Ordinary materials wore out before the plates did. Re-insulation was bound to come sooner or later, and when insulation began to break down the plates were injured.

But Willard, for the first time, found a practical way to use *rubber*, the one ideal insulating material, by piercing each rubber insulator with 196,000 tiny threads to permit passage of the electrolyte.

Many of the first Willard Batteries with Threaded Rubber Insulation are still in use after four years. Even when abuse or neglect has shortened their lives they have shown their superior durability.

The government ordered 140,000 Willard Batteries with Threaded Rubber Insulation for signal service, aviation, motor transport and other work in the war.

No motorist can now afford to be unacquainted with this subject—for some day he will need a new battery, and surely he wants the *best that* his money can buy.

Get booklets "The Wick of the Willard" and "A Mark with a Meaning for You" from the nearest Willard Service Station.

> something of a curiosity in Brussels, but toward the end of our visit this gaiety became less "hectic." In fact, the Belgian people have passed through three distinct stages since the armistice. First, a state of exuberant happiness caused by their sudden freedom and the return of their army and King; secondly, a period of depression when they found that prosperity did not immediately knock at their door; and thirdly, a feeling of determination to take up the work of again building their industries and reconstructing their homes.
>
> In traveling through France and Belgium one notices immediately the difference in the attitude of the people. France is far from gay; she can not be, for, as we know, the nation has lost about 1,200,000 men, over fifty per cent. of its youth—men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one. Belgium, on the other hand, has not lost the same comparative percentage. When the German Army first swarmed through Belgium it traveled so quickly that Belgium did not have time to mobilize as completely as did France and England, with the result that the army driven across the frontier was small. In addition, the Belgian Army did not carry on any great offensive except during the last months of the war, when they operated in conjunction with their Allies; nor were they subjected to the heavy German offensives which struck other parts of the line.
>
> Our first step upon arrival in Brussels was to go to the American Embassy, through which we were put in touch with the Belgian officials who were to cooperate with us in our work. Our plan of procedure, briefly, was to find out the condition of the industrial plants before the war and to compare it with the existing condition. Mr. Henri Jaspar, Ministre des Affaires Economiques, supplied us with lists showing the location and size of every factory operating in 1914. We had had great difficulty in obtaining similar data for France. We also found that a committee (*Comité Central Industriel de Belgique*) had been formed, which included subcommittees representing every branch of industry. From information thus gained working data were compiled.
>
> In making an estimation of the damage incurred it was necessary to take many outside factors into consideration. It was found, for example, that the cost of replacing machinery, stock, buildings, and so forth was from two to three times the prewar cost of the same items, the exact figure depending on the industry under consideration. Then, also, the economic as well as the material damage had to be considered. To my mind this economic damage is by far the greater of the two. If an organization is intact its factory can be destroyed without producing as serious an effect as if the organization itself were disbanded and its customers lost, because a new factory can be built and the organization again go to work. This dispersion of organizations took place to a large extent in both France and Belgium and has produced a rather serious condition of disorganization.
>
> However, it is a remarkable fact that France met the adverse conditions suddenly imposed upon her by the advance of the German armies over her industrial center with great intelligence, courage, and foresight, and many industries were quickly reestablished in the more southern departments. In August, 1914, only thirty-four per cent. of the prewar employees were at work in France. This shows how greatly mobilization first affected industries. In July, 1917, there were more employees at work than before the war started, even tho the greatest part of the nation's man-power was in the field.
>
> This is all the more remarkable when we consider that the factories in the invaded area represented about thirty per cent. of the industrial output of France and that the invaded departments have furnished by far the greatest percentage of her iron ore, pig iron, and steel, coal, sugar, and textiles.
>
> Luckily it was found that a fairly accurate estimate of the damage due to the war could be obtained by covering a rather small percentage of the plants, inasmuch as most of the capital invested was contained in a minority of the factories.

"We have heard much of 'devastated Belgium,'" writes Mr. Lamb, "but it can be definitely stated that the material damage in Belgium is very much less than the world has believed." He gives some reasons for German partiality as between French and German industrial establishments:

> French industries were affected much more seriously, as Germany, through hatred of the French and the fact that she did not expect to hold much of the country, systematically wrecked everything possible. On the other hand, she expected to retain Belgium, and if only for selfish reasons had little desire to destroy her industrial potentialities beyond the removal of certain machinery and other things she needed to carry on the war.
>
> Many Belgian factories were running continuously from 1914 to 1918. For example, candy and sugar (manufactured from sugar-beets) were obtainable in Brussels in January in considerable quantity, but it was impossible to obtain them in Paris; and as another example, the chemical plants in Belgium had been in operation under German supervision. The general manager of the largest chemical firm in Belgium said, in answer to my question as to what material damage they claimed: "Captain, we can claim no material damage (*dégâts matériels*) whatever. We were in operation during the entire four years of German occupation."
>
> This condition was much more prevalent than we had thought possible.
>
> Only a small part of Belgium was actually in the war-zone, and this part contained very few large factories. The material damage due to shell-fire only occurred during the first week or ten days of the German advance, and then only in a few isolated spots and in small amount. The division of the indemnity imposed upon Germany gives a clear idea of the difference between industrial damage in France and Belgium. The latter is to receive only one-eighth as much as France.
>
> In taking material from Belgium the Germans used three methods of requisition. The first was to pay in cash for material taken. Knowing the *Boche* as we do, it is not surprizing that this method was not popular. The second method was to give a receipt for the material showing the value, quantity, and other details. The greatest amount was taken in this way. The third method was to confiscate directly. This method, as far as I could judge, was used only where material had been hidden by the Belgians with the hope of saving it, except in the case of certain products desired for the immediate use of the army during the first month or two of the war.
>
> But even requisitions were not as great as had been reported, for during the last years of the war Germany hypocritically tried to change public opinion; but be it to the everlasting credit of the Belgian people that they did not swallow this hypocrisy, even when it was rammed down their throats in typical German manner.
>
> At the time I was in Belgium the country was suffering from a very serious labor situation, and from direct accounts I have received this condition has not improved much. It should be realized that the Belgian people are only beginning to recover from the first exuberance caused by their relief from the German yoke, and that while there is plenty of labor available there is still a great amount of work to be done in efficiently distributing that labor and caring for it until the country is again in a better financial condition. The Belgian working-classes seemed rather dazed. They are not going back to the war-zone in any numbers, for they can get no supplies there, but are living in cities and towns in the interior, where they often become a burden upon the Government or their neighbors.

These facts, according to the writer, make it plain that American manufacturers "must not make the mistake of overestimating future business opportunities in Europe." He continues:

> In fact, in my opinion, no more serious mistake could be made than to indulge in a buoyant feeling of security for the expansion of American industries if such feeling of security is chiefly based upon the future demands of our Allies.
>
> This important point should be brought to the attention of our overoptimistic business men, who may not be informed at first hand regarding actual conditions. The statement does not imply that there is not an immediate world-demand for certain goods and raw materials, but rather that a careful study should be made of the conditions of foreign industry, labor, and finance.
>
> Another point of importance strengthening this belief, and a point perhaps not generally known in this country, is that both France and Belgium look with a feeling of antipathy and almost of horror upon any great influx of foreign products, with the corresponding outpouring of capital. France, in particular, would rather go slowly and carry on reconstruction as far as possible herself with her own labor than suddenly to cast her money broadcast into foreign markets while her labor is idle, her returned soldiers are looking for work, and her finances are at a low ebb. Such a condition would do much to bring on social disorder. In fact, the French Government some time ago took definite steps to prevent this condition, a step not difficult to understand when we consider that the years of 1917 and 1918 alone showed an unfavorable balance of trade of about 33,000,000,000 francs.
>
> Some interesting facts were brought to light in talking to business men in France and Belgium. The great majority feel that they have spent enough money in America, and are apt to look upon us as a nation of great potentiality, but one more or less money-mad.
>
> French business men are rather conservative in their methods in that they like to do business in the way to which they are accustomed, and prefer to deal in their own units (such, for instance, as the metric system of measurement). These may seem small points, but they are some of those little things which may do so much to make or mar business relations.
>
> It can be said, however, that the French have absorbed a certain amount of

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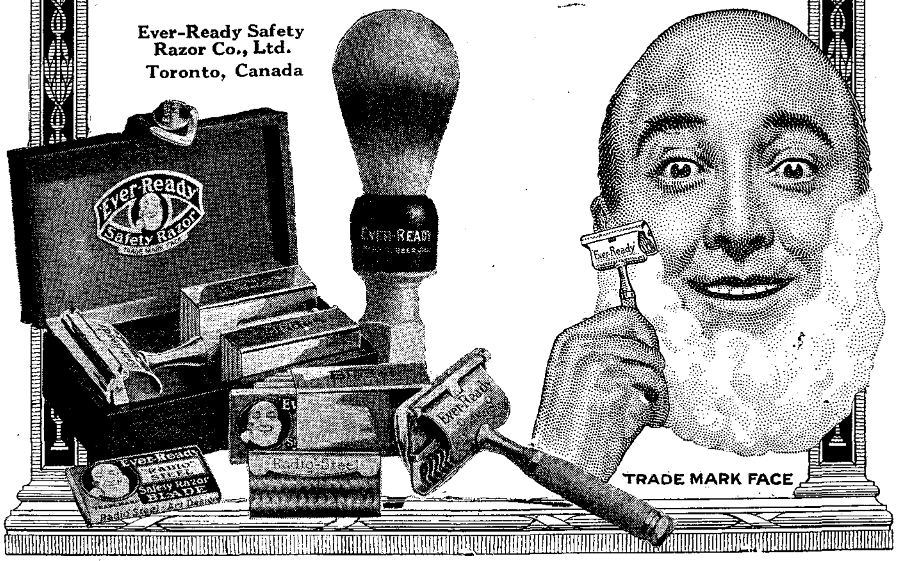

American "pep." They look with admiration upon the work of the American engineers in France, not perhaps the quality of the work, but its magnitude and the quickness with which it was accomplished. One man said to me: "You Americans have something we French can not understand and I am going to America at the first opportunity to find out what it is."

Therefore, I believe the manufacturers of France have gained, if nothing else, a desire to become more industrially active than they were before the war.

Another point of great importance which has already been considered carefully by our banks and discust in our trade and financial journals is the matter of credit. Both France and Belgium need long credits and would rather go slowly and not buy more than is absolutely necessary unless they can get them.

What is more, unless we extend credit to our Allies they will be face to face with a serious economic situation, and hunger, real hunger, will be at their door. Let there be no mistake about this. And hungry people are apt to disturb the equilibrium of the world. Both for the sake of humanity and world-safety the least we can do is to help them as much as possible this way.

Both France and Belgium have always been thrifty, industrious nations. The past should guarantee the future, and if helped now these qualities may build for them a new economic structure which, hastened by the present need of action, will be better than the old.

In fact, the business men of both countries are already beginning to transform an emergency into an opportunity, and if straws show in which direction the wind blows they intend to try and sell this country in the future an increased quantity of the products in which they excel and to bid for the trade we formerly had with Germany.

I was in Lyons in March, at the time the annual industrial fair was in progress. On the surface one would never know France had just emerged from a war. Exhibition-halls filled the public squares and extended along both sides of the Rhône River for miles, and one immediately felt the ambition of French manufacturers to expand their trade, an ambition which will be materially helped by the coal and iron which France will obtain from the territory she has gained—commodities of vital importance to her industries and of which she had lacked sufficient quantities in the past.

Briefly then the present situation is this:

French industries, tho very seriously damaged during the beginning of the war, have recovered to a remarkable extent.

Belgian industries are in a very much better material condition than we in this country had thought.

Both France and Belgium intend to make their reconstruction slowly, and as far as possible by themselves.

The signs seem to point to the fact that both countries are becoming more industriously ambitious than before. On the other hand, present economic and labor problems are so serious that they may undermine these ambitions and the good work already accomplished.

The situation should be carefully considered by this country in order that we may not be disappointed in our future trade relations with Europe, and that we may not find ourselves with an inflated trade condition, which, if it collapsed, would bring hard times to America as a whole, and to ourselves as individuals.

THE LAND WHERE THE SUMMER GNAT DRIVES EVERYBODY OUT OF HOUSE AND HOME

THE Jersey mosquito has a bad reputation, as has also the one that inhabits Alaska, but it appears that for general pestiferousness the gnat that infests the hinterland of Finmarken, the most northern province of Norway, has everything else in the line of insects looking sad and hopeless. Finmarken lies well up toward the north pole, and hence is one of the best places in the world to witness that justly celebrated phenomenon, the "midnight sun." During the summer its coasts are visited by tourists, fishermen, and others, but strangers seldom penetrate into the interior. It is a barren land covered with moss and heath. "An all-enveloping stillness reigns," says O. Lutzow Holm in *The North Star* (Minneapolis). "There is balm for the mind in roaming these uplands some sunlit midsummer night, filling one's lungs with the fresh, pure mountain air." But wo unto him who descends into the valley on this same "sunlit summer night." Joyous tho he may have been while roaming over the heights above, observing the scenery, breathing the ozone, and basking in the nocturnal rays of the sun, his mood quickly changes when he gets down into the lowlands where billions of gnats have their buzzing being and go about seeking whom they may devour. Says Mr. Holm:

> Humming, sucking, night and day, this bloodthirsty insect spoils the otherwise glorious, but short-lived summer in Finmarken. Born by the millions on lakes, rivers, and swamps, the gnats fill the air, the woods, the houses, pursuing the luckless human everywhere, sucking his blood, robbing him of sleep, rest, and equanimity. He who means to survive a somewhat protracted stay in these parts, had better come prepared with mosquito-netting, gloves, ointment—and a goodly supply of a Job's patience.
>
> Even the natives give up the fight against the gnat and take refuge on the islands off the coast; the "Mountain Lapp" reluctantly forsakes his tent and reindeer and, together with the young "River Lapp," joins the "Sea Lapp" in fishing for a month or two. The bailiff goes along to the fishing colony to maintain order, the minister to be with his flock; the storekeeper goes to the cities to replenish his stock for the long winter. The young people and the children drive the herds to the uplands, where the gnat does not follow. Thus it is that the inland settlements of Finmarken are almost deserted during the summer months.
>
> Only the very old remain. The gnats circle around them and settle on the bald pates and exposed chests. But the scorching sun in summer and the terrific winter storms have through the many years effectually tanned and thickened their skin, which no sting of gnats can penetrate. The old fellow sits undisturbed and lets the gnat do his worst, while he is waiting for the shades to indicate the hour for inspecting the salmon nets. That is the summer job of the old Mountain Lapp.

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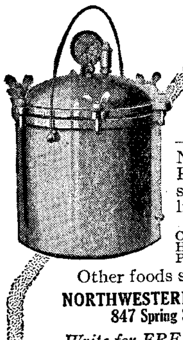

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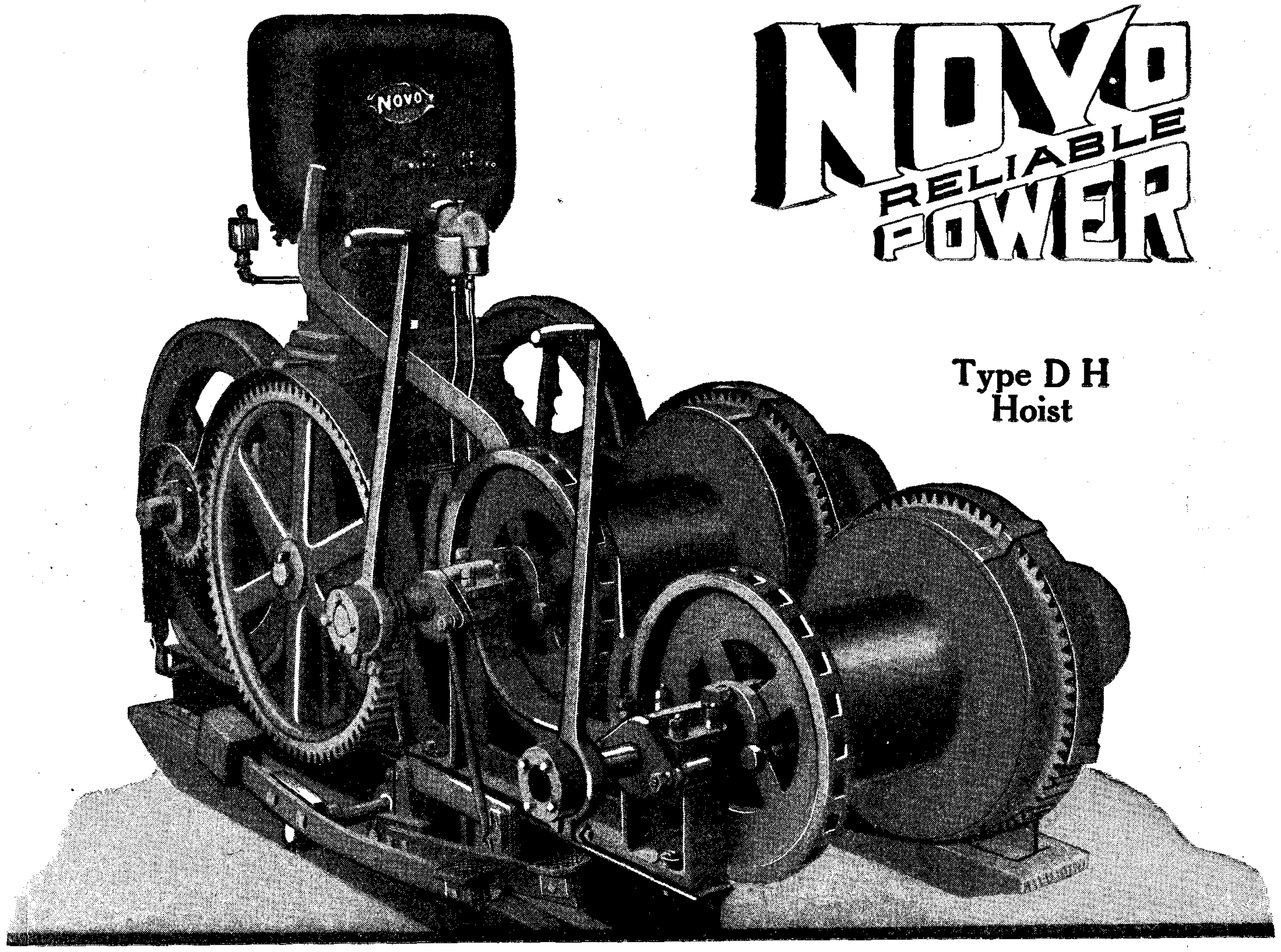
> And it certainly affords him joy to fetch home the plump, silvery ten- to twelve-pound salmon and make another layer in the brine barrel. And much is needed; for the winter season is long, and there is little variety of food. Dried venison, salted salmon, whisky, and coffee constitute the choice bill of fare for the Lapp. To obtain these he is often willing to barter away his reputation, his freedom—even his soul. Of these things the court records of Finmarken tell a tragic story.
>
> With the coming of August and September the inland settlements take on new life and color. Everybody returns, from coast and uplands, to resume the wonted home duties. During the dark season traffic dies down along the coasts; but among the Mountain and River Lapps it is the very time for a richer community life. Every Sunday the church is filled, children are baptized, the young folks confirmed, lovers united in wedlock, the dead given burial—all without regard to the fact that the thermometer registers, as often happens at Karasjok for weeks in unbroken succession, from five to twenty-five degrees below zero, dropping occasionally to forty-five—once even down to sixty-nine degrees below zero. Over the mountains lies a deep silence, a melancholy twilight.

The principal wealth of a large number of the people of Finmarken consists of reindeer. This animal supplies food and clothing as well as a means of transportation over the wide stretches of country. Every family, at least among the Mountain Lapps, owns a herd of reindeer, varying in size from a few animals up to a thousand or more. Mr. Holm gives an interesting description of a reindeer herd on the move. Its coming is heralded, he says, by a booming noise, much like the roar of waves—

> Then suddenly a shout is heard above the rushing noise, then another, followed by the sharp, snappy yelping of dogs. Soon is seen, in distinct contours upon the background of a clear wintry sky, a veritable forest of antlers. Coming nearer, the different flocks of white, brown, gray and black reindeer seem to form an immense ball, which presently winds off to the right and to the left, sending out long slender threads that twist, bend, and again unite. The herdsman shouts, and in furious haste Jarfe and Digal, Musti and Ranne dart away to round up the stragglers. And they never give up, these small, long-haired dogs, until they, snapping and snarling savagely and with an ever-increasing speed, have gathered into the large mass every detached clump of deer and every straying calf.
>
> And the drove moves on over the snowy moor. The warm breath from a thousand reindeer lungs comes in loud snorts, accompanied by the snap of strained hamstrings—a peculiar combination of noises that sounds like the rush of the surf against the shore. And the glistening snow covering the plain, after being tramped by the many feet, is not unlike the agitated sea during a storm.
>
> But long before the drifting snow has restored the virginity of the snowy expanse, even while the noise of the moving community comes faintly back from the distance, a pack of hungry wolves is stealthily skulking along in its tracks. Eagerly sniffing and with eyes and ears alert, they move cautiously forward, hoping that some calf may have escaped Digal's or Jarfe's watchful care. Their long-drawn howls spread dismally over the moor. No peak or precipice is here to throw back the sound, which is carried by the winds far over these endless uplands, until it slowly dies among the distant snowdrifts.
>
> Again the snowy wilderness lies forgotten and forsaken, even more desolate under its white cloak than when covered by the brownish heath during summer—until presently evening comes on, bringing with it the northern lights. They gambol in all the colors of the spectrum; they advance, recede, flame, and tremble in a thousand fantastic forms, while their brilliant tints flash and gleam in the crystals of the deep snow.

Mr. Holm's article on Finmarken closes with an account of an adventure that befell him there a number of years ago, illustrating the perils of travel in that far northern country in the winter time, and incidentally revealing how a people living an isolated life under rigorous conditions learn to meet those conditions. He was stationed at the Varanger Fjord, which is an arm of the Arctic Ocean on the eastern coast of Finmarken. The time was the first of January, and he was due in Christiania, Norway, nearly 1,600 miles south, February 1. Only 300 miles of the distance could be covered by rail. The rest must be traversed by reindeer-sledge and boat, both methods of transportation involving uncertainty as to speed. Hence he decided to start on his journey immediately. The first leg of the trip, about forty miles, was made on horseback. Then he continued with reindeer, and it was at this stage that he met with his adventure. He says:

> I had come to the wildest section of the way between Karasjok and Alten, and lay comfortably sleeping in a mountain inn we had reached the evening before. Suddenly I awoke—the whole house was shaking in the grip of a furious storm. My watch showed me it was five o'clock in the morning. Getting out of bed I went into the room occupied by the post-rider from Vadsö, who had arrived about the same time as I had and was going the same way. He advised waiting until daylight came; it was impossible to find one's way over the moors through such a blizzard.
>
> At eight o'clock, however, the storm had somewhat abated, so we had the twenty-five reindeer hitched to their *pulchas*. "We can at least try," said the post-rider, and blew his horn, the signal to start.
>
> A reindeer runs through the snow in the ordinary way until only the antlers are visible; then he begins to leap, as if he were swimming through the snow-drifts. But if the *raid* (a row of *pulchas*) is too heavily loaded, he often gets stuck in the snow, whereupon the *vappus* (the leader of the *raid*) must get his skis on and serve as a snow-plow, a duty that frequently fell to his lot during the dark morning in question. There was not enough light to see the big drifts until we were right in them.
>
> Then, all of a sudden, an avalanche of madly whirling snow fell upon us. The blizzard had come back with a vengeance. In the twinkling of an eye the whole *raid*



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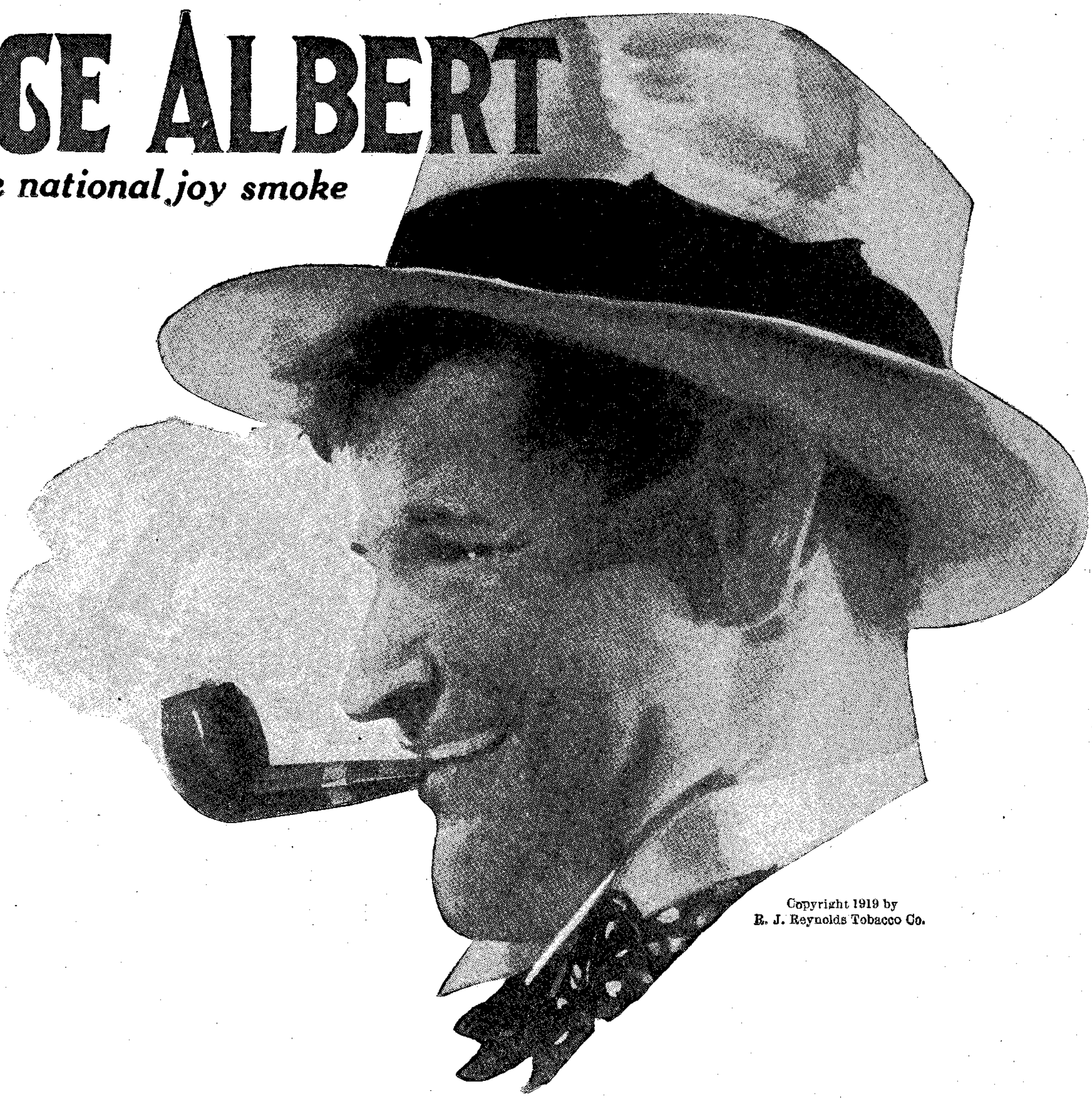

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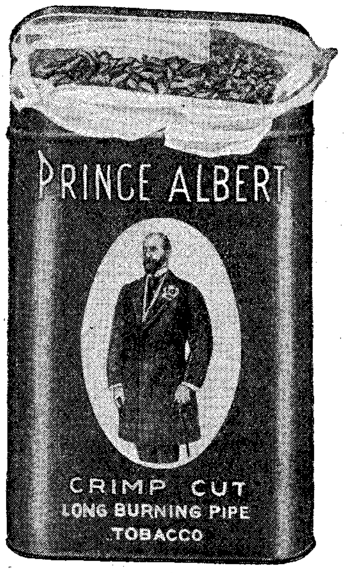

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had disappeared—the post-rider, my *vappus*, Anne Peter, and all the others seemed swallowed up by the blinding ocean of snow.

"Hello there!" I shouted at the top of my voice.

But the effort was vain: the snow-wall around me choked the sound.

My only recourse now was to trust to the reindeer's instinct. I snuggled down in the *kjerris* (the boat-shaped Lapp sledge) and gave the animal a crack that down on the Tana River would have sent us flying at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Now it was not heeded at all; the reindeer only dipt his nose into the snow, closed his eyes against the drifting sleet, and took a few desultory steps. It was clear that the animal didn't know where the others were, which again proved that we were off the scent, and decided to drive with the wind.

Nothing was to be seen except the snow-overed moor, which somehow seemed aised toward the sky at the close horizon. got out of the sledge and walked, leading he reindeer in different directions, shaded ny eyes with my big furry gloves, and tared as hard as I could into the whirling now. But very soon I had to close my eyes, and I lay down in the bottom of the *jerris*.

In a little while he jumped up and resumed his shouting, but his voice failed to carry in the storm. The reindeer inally lay down in the snow, and soon the traveler followed suit, crawling under the overturned sledge. In a little while both were practically buried in the snow. Suddenly it occurred to him that daylight would soon end and it would be impossible for him to survive the twenty-hour night n the open. So he hurriedly rose, forced the animal up, and they plodded on through the snow. Then—

Through the whistle of the wind and the choking snow, a clear, resonant note came loating. The post-rider's horn! Never had a sound seemed to me more fascinating. I fancied even that it made the blizzard tself abate; at any rate the sound grew ouder and came nearer. The reindeer struggled frantically through the drifts, and in a few minutes we were again with the *raid*.

We camped for the night in the shelter afforded by the pile of sledges and the many reindeer. We had no compass, so it was impossible to determine our whereabouts. Consequently we had no choice but to wait for the morrow.

At half past nine o'clock in the morning there was a momentary lull, just long enough for Anne Peter and the post-rider to recognize a little knoll that appeared some little distance away, and at once we were off in a straight line for the nearest beacon. The natives of Finmarken surely have a marked local sense. In the course of the day we succeeded in reaching the inn at Mollesjok, located half-way between Karasjok and Alten.

But I was not through with my part of the adventure of the night before. My right eye began to swell alarmingly and became extremely sensitive to light and heat. Sleep under such circumstances was out of the question, and I could not eat even the tiniest morsel of food.

I lay in misery in my dark room, upon a big bed of pelts and fagots. Old Lars, the keeper of the inn, was very solicitous and came in often to inquire about my comfort.

"Can't you stand the light?" he asked when he noticed that I shielded my eye from the rays of the lamp which he carried.

"No, I certainly can not."

"*Vuoi, vuoi!*" (Lappish exclamation of regret or concern.)

He shook his head doubtfully.

"What do you mean by that?" I asked.

"*Vuoi, vuoi!*" he said again.

I understood very well what that meant: sickness, perhaps death.

"Why do you talk like that?" I demanded.

"You'll get *smaite*, poor pastor!"

I knew Lappish quite well; but this was a new word to me.

"*Smaite!* What's that?"

"First you get a white spot on your eye," he explained, "and then you'll become blind. It's common enough among the Mountain Lapps."

"Blind, you say?"

"Yes; *vuoi, vuoi!*"

I knew that this was no idle talk; old Lars was a tried and experienced man.

"What do you think I had better do?"

"There is a fowler here at the inn just now; he knows how to deal with such things," he answered slowly.

"What kind of man is he?"

"Oh, he is just an ordinary Lapp from Karasjok—his name is Klemet, a brother of Anne Peter."

"I see." I reflected dubiously a minute. "Well, bring him in!"

Klemet came at once, and examined my eye critically. Then he shook his head.

"It will be *smaite* all right," he said, quietly.

"And do you know how to cure *smaite?*" I asked, suspiciously, fearing that his only object was to make a little money.

"Well, I have done so a number of times," he answered.

"But how would you do it, Klemet?"

"I would turn your eye."

"Turn my eye?"

"Yes, and then I'd rub it on the inside."

"No, thank you, Klemet."

"You won't let me?"

"No, I'll rather wait."

"Very well; but if you proceed to Alten in this cold and stormy weather without having anything done to that eye, it will never see the light of day again."

He spoke with decision.

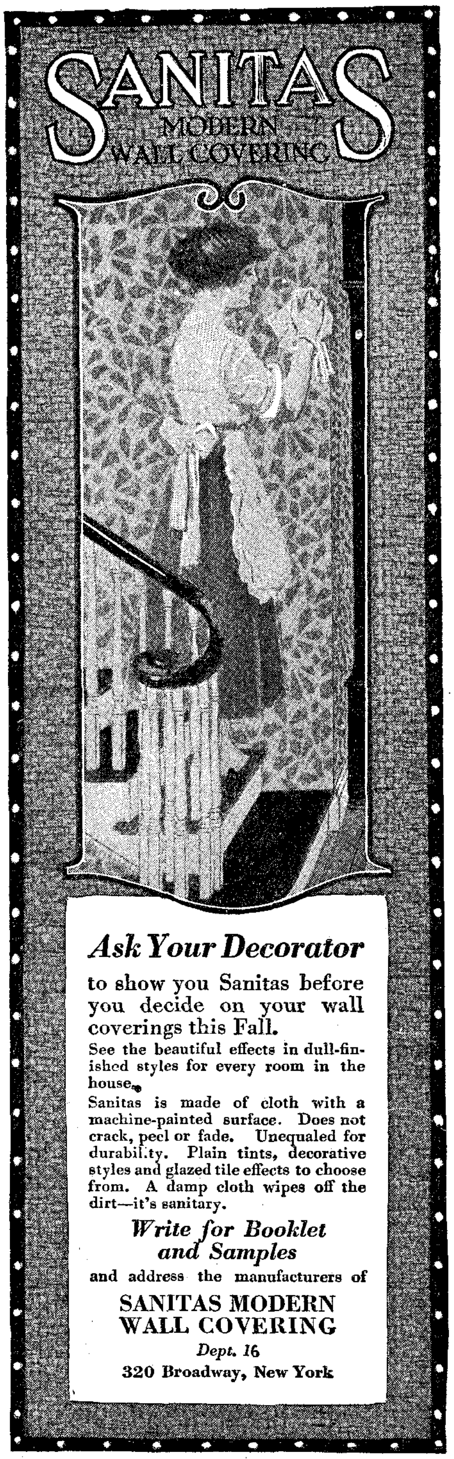
In the course of the night, however, the ache and pain became too intense to be endured. At two o'clock I got out of bed and called into the other room, where the Lapps slept:

"Klemet, come here!"

Half an hour later I had committed myself to his care. I lay stretched on the floor, and Klemet was on his knees beside me, his short-sleeves carefully rolled up. First he had assiduously washed his hands and ordered a supply of clean towels—preparations which looked promising to me. Then he began to rub my swollen eyelids, gently, soothingly, whereupon he placed one of my clean silk handkerchiefs over my face and, placing his mouth close to the afflicted eye, he breathed on it so long that I felt the heat way back in my head. Then he resumed rubbing; and thus he kept on a while, alternately breathing and rubbing. At length he turned my eyelids as deftly as a practised physician, and stroked them gently and tenderly as if I were a child. Finally he washed the eye with clean, tepid water.

The treatment lasted about fifteen minutes. When I then arose, the ache had considerably abated, and my eye was no longer a sore, hard lump.

"Now, pastor, you may go to sleep,"



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said Klemet, "and if you cover your eye well on your journey to-morrow, I am sure that everything will be all right."

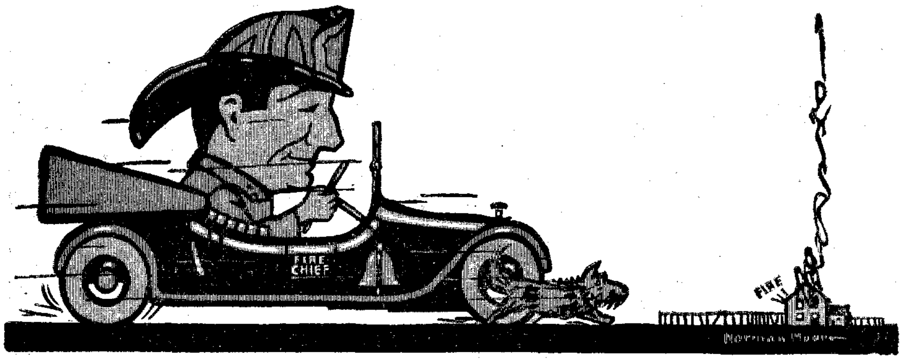
I had no sooner got into bed than I fell asleep, and slept soundly until seven o'clock in the morning, when Anne Peter awoke me.

The vast snowy stretches lay dazzlingly white. No trace of the storm that so lately had swept over them. They lay as if never disturbed in their sublime repose. And while my sound eye drank in the glory of it all, I felt that the other eye under its cover was getting better. I kept wondering whether I really had been in danger of losing it, and after I had consulted the doctor at Alten I could not help but ask him about it, and was answered that but for Klemet's care that snowstorm on the Finmarken moors would have maimed me for life.

W. J. BRYAN SAYS HE IS NOT SO LONESOME NOW AS WHEN THE COUNTRY WAS WET

PARTICULARLY apropos in these opening days of the great drought which he helped bring about seems a recent interview with William Jennings Bryan, by Fred Locksley, in the Oregon *Daily Journal*. When Mr. Locksley met Mr. Bryan in Astoria a few days ago, by a rapid association of ideas, it occurred to the newspaper man that this would be the psychological moment for carrying a story about the famous Nebraskan, wherefore he tackled the latter and asked him numerous questions about himself, particularly regarding his early life, thus bringing out several things of which the public has not heretofore been informed. Naturally the subject of prohibition was discust, and Mr. Bryan confided that he was not so lonesome now as he once was. "I have always been a teetotaler from youth," said he. "Neither Mrs. Bryan nor myself has ever permitted liquor to be served in our home, and now I have come to see the day when liquor can no longer be served in any home." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bryan suggested that in his opinion the liquor question would eventually reach its "angle of repose" in this country, which expression he thereupon elucidated as follows:

> No question is settled until it reaches its angle of repose. Do you remember what bitter controversy there was over the slavery question? It has reached its angle of repose. You never hear it discust any more. The same thing is true of the liquor question. We shall no more go back to the day when we shall auction off our boys to the liquor interests than we shall go back to the day when we auctioned off the bodies of black men. Do you remember that verse in the Bible where they sent for Joseph and Mary to come out of Egypt? The messenger said, "They are dead that sought the young child's life." Yes, Herod, the slayer of children, was dead, and so to-day King Alcohol is dead. Where Herod slew his hundreds, King Alcohol has slain his hundreds of thousands. Woman suffrage will also soon reach its angle of repose, for it is now recognized that it is not only a woman's right but her duty to take part in governmental activities and to help make and enforce law.



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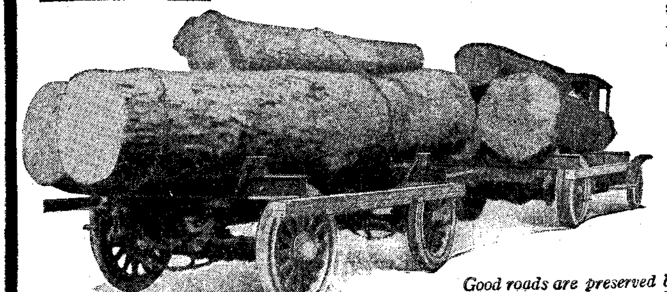

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Of course, Mr. Bryan's goings and comings have been as an open book to the American people for the last twenty-odd years, but less is known of his boyhood and early youth, and Mr. Locksley's main purpose in this interview was to secure some glimpses of that period of "The Commoner's" life, which purpose he made clear by a line of questions as follows:

What I want to know is about the old swimmin'-hole where you learned to swim? Did you use to catch channel catfish, or perch, when you were a boy? Did you ever go rabbit-hunting? What was the name of the dog that used to go with you? Who was the first girl you ever went with? Did you plan on being a pirate, or a preacher, when you grew up? I want to know all about your boyhood. Tell me about your father. How did he happen to meet your mother? Those are of the kind of things I want to know."

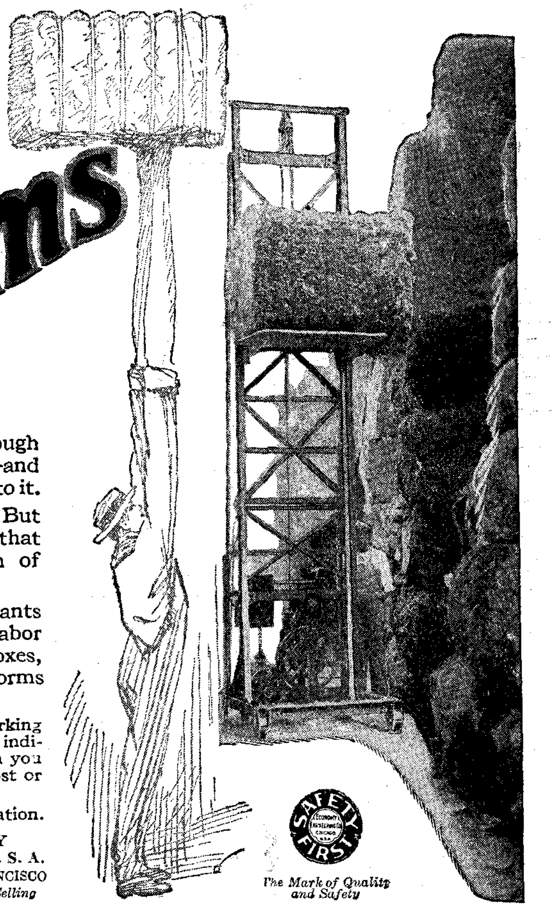
And when the advocate of silver coin in the ratio of 16 to 1 had recovered his breath after this string of queries had been hurled at him he replied:

Well, there was nothing in my boyhood that was different from the boyhood of a million other American boys. My father was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was born in Virginia, near Jefferson's home at Monticello. His parents died when he was fourteen years old and he went to Illinois, where his brothers and sisters had gone some time before. Father graduated from McHenry College, at Lebanon, Ill. He was an enthusiast on the subject of education. It was while he was teaching school that he met my mother. My mother's name was Maria Elizabeth Jennings. She was born at Walnut Hill, Marion County, Ill. My father was teaching school there to earn money to go to college. She was one of his pupils. They were married at Salem, the county seat of Marion County, Ill. My father was an intensely religious man. He was a member of the Baptist Church and was frequently called upon to speak at religious gatherings of that denomination.

I can not remember the time that I was not planning to go to college. I was born at Salem on March 19, 1860. My father was judge of the circuit-court and his interest in public life threw the care of the family largely upon my mother. She was a woman of unusual intelligence. My mother and father, like my wife and myself, were comrades, and my mother was in full sympathy with my father religiously, intellectually, and politically. It was the impress of her life on mine that helped largely to mold my character.

In 1872 my father was a candidate for Congress. With Greeley he went down to defeat, as did the rest of the Democratic candidates. He was defeated by only 240 votes. I was only twelve years old at that

10 Foot Arms



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> time, but I was greatly interested in the campaign. Right then and there I determined to go into politics. As I grew older I planned to enter the law and make a competence before entering politics, but circumstances changed my plans.
>
> I didn't go to school until I was ten years old. My mother taught me at home. I went through the grammar grades and high school at Salem, Ill., and in the fall of 1875, when I was fifteen, I was sent to Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville, a preparatory school for Illinois College. Two years later I went to Illinois College, where I graduated in 1881. The next two years I spent at the College of Law at Chicago. The law course at that time was a two-year course. I began the practise of law at Jacksonville July 4, 1883.

As might have been expected, Mr. Bryan was most interested in debating and public speaking while in college. He also paid some attention to athletics and won prizes for jumping. As we read:

> Shortly after reaching Jacksonville I was elected to the Sigma Pi, and for the following six years I took a very active interest in it. I was particularly interested in debating. Teachers frequently assign a student the affirmative or the negative side of a question for debate, without regard to whether the student believes in the side of the subject he is to uphold. Personally, I believe this is a mistake. I have always believed it unwise to argue against one's convictions. I myself have always refused to uphold a side in which I did not believe, and I have always advised others to do the same. I think persons suffer a certain moral impairment when they try to make others believe what they themselves do not believe. Unless you have a deep and abiding faith in a cause you can not impress others with your sincerity.
>
> I began my public speaking with declamations. I took part in three contests. In the first I was pretty well down the list. In the second I was third, and in the third I was second. In my sophomore year I won the prize for my essay. In my junior year I won the prize for oratory. This gave me the privilege of representing my college in the State oratorical contest. This was in the fall of 1880. In this State oratorical contest I won second place. When I first entered the academy I attended the intercollegiate contest at Jacksonville. Then and there I made up my mind that if it was possible I would represent my college in the State oratorical contest, on or before I reached my senior year. Yes, I think in justice to myself, I can say that I studied hard. I think this is proved by the fact that during the four years in college I led my class, which resulted in my being chosen valedictorian.
>
> In many of the college sports I took but an ordinary interest. Many of the boys could beat me in the one-hundred-yard dash, my best time being eleven seconds. Like most American boys, I played baseball, but was more or less of an amateur at it. I excelled in only one thing, and that was the broad jump, or, as it is usually called, the standing jump. When I entered the academy I could jump nine feet in the broad jump. When I graduated my record was twelve feet. Several years after graduation I returned to the college and the students induced me to compete in the broad jump. I won the prize by jumping twelve feet, four inches. In one other event I was always able to take the prize, and that was in the backward jump. I was able to jump nine feet backward. If you think that is easy, try it some time.

Most of Mr. Bryan's childhood was spent on the farm. Of his life there he says:

> We had a creek that ran through our pasture. I remember very distinctly the old swimming-hole in the creek in which I learned to swim. I also remember with a great deal of pleasure bringing home upon rare occasions a ten-inch mudcat. When I could get a mudcat of that size it was a red-letter day. We didn't have trout fishing, as the boys do out here. We caught perch and catfish.
>
> My one great diversion as a boy was hunting rabbits. Many a time when I was doing the chores in the winter I would get so cold that I wanted to go into the house to get warm, but the sight of a rabbit-track would so interest me that I entirely forgot the cold, and, whistling to my dog, off I would go on the track of the rabbit. I hunted rabbits with a dog long before I could handle a gun. As I became older I became a very successful rabbit-hunter. Occasionally I hunted quail, but somehow or other the quail would always fly between the shot and get away. Of late years most of my hunting has been devoted to hunting ducks. Am I a good duck-hunter? You may judge as to my ability as a duck-hunter when I tell you the only place where the legal limit has ever disturbed me has been on a lake near Galveston, where I hunt ducks as the guest of Colonel Moody.
>
> You asked me if I am a good swimmer. I am only an ordinary swimmer. When I was young less attention was paid to seeing that boys had a good time than is the case nowadays. Whenever I see an inland community that fixes up an artificial swimming-pool for the boys I rejoice. It seems to me such an expenditure is certainly justified. I believe that now is the proper time to urge upon the people of the nation the importance of a systematic effort in the way of promoting athletic games.

Mr. Bryan gives his wife credit for much of his success in life. She has helped him in his work, and has been an adviser in whose judgment he expresses great confidence. The account continues:

> I met my wife in Jacksonville, while at college. I was boarding with relatives near the Jacksonville Female Academy, at which institution Mary Elizabeth Baird was a student. It was not long before we became acquainted. We became engaged in our junior year. She was the valedictorian of her class, graduating on Wednesday, I was the valedictorian of my class, graduating the following day. When we became engaged I still had to go another year to college before graduation. After finishing college I planned to spend two years at the law school. Then I had to establish a law practise before I could get married. So ours was a rather long engagement. It was four years from the time we were engaged until I was in a position to support a wife. After our marriage my wife studied law and was admitted to the bar. She did this without any thought of practising law, but so we might have more subjects in common, and also that she might help me in my library work.
>
> When I was thirty years old I was offered the Democratic nomination for Congress. I was offered it largely because no other Democrat wanted it. It was realized that it was next to impossible for a Democrat to be elected. The impossible happened, however, and I was elected by a very satisfactory majority. When I entered politics

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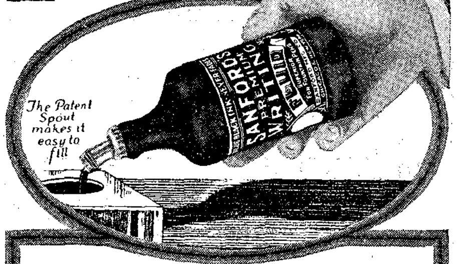
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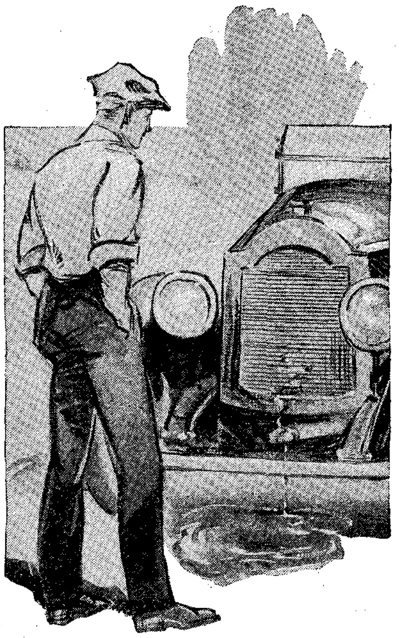

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my wife took up the study of political questions. I want to say right here that my wife has not only been my helper in my investigations, but she has been my adviser as well—an adviser in whose judgment I have great confidence. In fact, I know of no other living person in whose judgment I have more confidence on any question than in that of my wife. One of the regrets of my life is that my mother died ten days before I was nominated for the first time for President. It made me glad that Mr. McKinley's mother was alive when he was nominated, for I know with what joy she learned of her son's nomination, just as my nomination would have been a great joy to my mother.

THE TREMENDOUS TURNING OF A BASEBALL WORM

IT was a damp and chilly day, "a good day to sit in an armchair before an open fire," according to the New York *Times*, and yet on that day some forty thousand people sat in the cold for about four hours watching two games of baseball, in a rather unattractive section of the Harlem district of New York City. Other thousands, too late to get into the grounds, "clung to the precipitous slopes of Coogan's Bluff and thousands more wandered aimlessly about Harlem, reluctant to admit that they had come up-town in vain." Why thus, on a Wednesday, a cold and cloudy business day in the middle of the week, did baseball draw such a crowd "as it has drawn only once before in New York City, and then in the fever of the World Series"? It was to celebrate the turning of a baseball worm, the victory of the hitherto despised Cincinnati Reds over the celebrated New York Giants.

The Reds, we are told by expert observers, have more than an even chance to take the pennant away from the Giants. But this struggle is more than a race for a pennant; it is, in the opinion of the much-moved New York *Times*, "the liberation of an opprest nationality." We have heard of opprest nationalities in Europe, we have even heard of them in this country, and baseball is not to be considered lacking in so up-to-date an adjunct. For, in the words of the staid *Times*, which ever and anon throws in a touch of irony, doubtless the better to conceal its own chagrin,

> For fifty years Cincinnati has been the jest of the baseball world. Its citizenry have drunk each year the bitter draft of hope deferred, of high aspiration brought to nothing. Team after team which started brilliantly exploded in late June or early July and ended in the abyss of degradation. Cincinnati was a by-word. The notable turning of this secular worm is something to be marveled at by the entire country; but for the citizens of southern Ohio, northern Kentucky, and southeastern Indiana it is more than a marvel; it is the vindication of a moral order in the universe.
>
> Half a century has passed over the Queen City of the West with Right forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne. The fluency in abusive epithet which has marked the Cincinnati fan, his

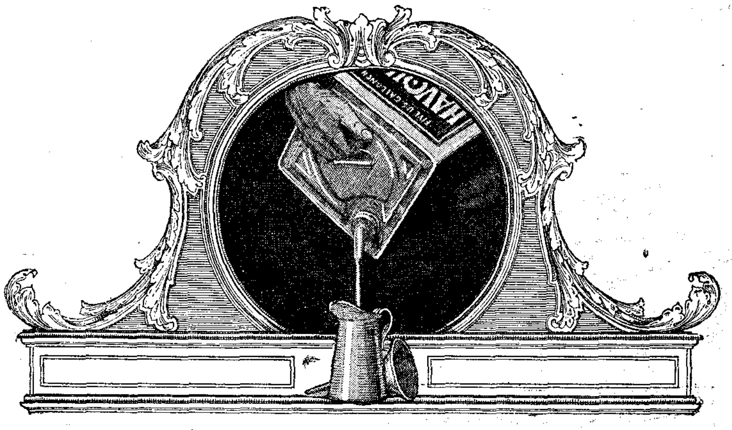
technical proficiency in the ballistics of the pop bottle, are no mark of special ferocity of disposition; they are manifestations of an inferiority-complex which has grown in his soul, warped and embittered by repeated disillusionment. He curses the visiting teams and flings pop bottles at the umpire, not out of hostility to these individuals, but because to him they personify an unjust Fate whose heel is forever on the Cincinnatine neck. In rotation the other teams have won the pennant, have passed on to the fastigious glory of the world's championship; to Cincinnati the new season brings only renewed shame. The sufferings of downtrodden races of eastern Europe have had their counterpart in the Cincinnati soul; the fan who has followed the unfortunate Reds for the past generation knows all the deep-seated bitterness of a people enslaved, of a great soul unjustly visited by the repeated bludgeonings of Chance.

And this year the tide has turned. A person named Moran, upon whose shoulder Victory seems habitually to perch, has changed the whole aspect of life to the Cincinnati baseball enthusiast. It has happened more than once in recent years that our Giants were the first to shatter the roseate dreams of hope with which the Cincinnati team so often started the season. There was no malice about it; the Giants were out to beat everybody, and it was mere chance that they happened to give Cincinnati the first push on the annual decline. But they took this to heart in Cincinnati. The Giants, to the embittered Buckeye fan, came to personify the malignant destiny which thwarted all the efforts of midwestern virtue. And so the struggle which is now at its height has a quite different meaning in Cincinnati from that which is given to it in New York. To the Giants this is a pennant race like any other; they may win, they may lose; it is all in the day's work, and they are calloused to victory no less than to defeat. But to Cincinnati it is the wiping out of ancient wrong, the correction of old injustice, the final vindication of the principles of eternal truth. The Giants can expect no mercy from those who are merely demonstrating the ultimate triumph of right over the forces of evil.

Cincinnati has never before come so near to victory as this year. In effect, Cincinnati is now giving the Cosmos its last chance; and the imagination does not willingly contemplate the possibilities of what may happen in Cincinnati if wrong should triumph once more. There is more than a pennant at stake this year; the whole moral faith of several hundred thousand people hangs on the success of Mr. Moran.

As for the Cincinnati view-point, when the Giants and the Reds met in a Sunday game, 32,000 people saw the fray. This, in proportion to population, is the equivalent to a crowd of 400,000 in New York. If it is an exciting season in New York, to Cincinnati, and to the Ohio Valley generally, we are assured by baseball correspondent, "it is a cosmic event, the culmination of human history." In a special dispatch from New York to the Cincinnati *Times-Star* we find this description of that epic conflict which, on Wednesday, August 13, made thousands of New-Yorkers mourn:

There have been many double-headers, but few more nerve-racking, desperately thrilling double battles than those of Wednesday. Before a massed multitude that roared and booed, threw ever and anon a



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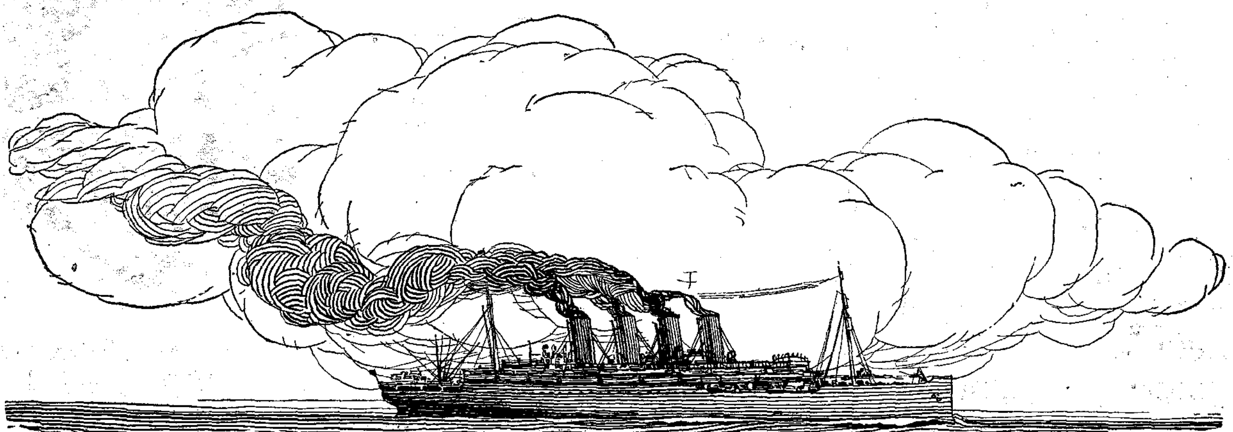

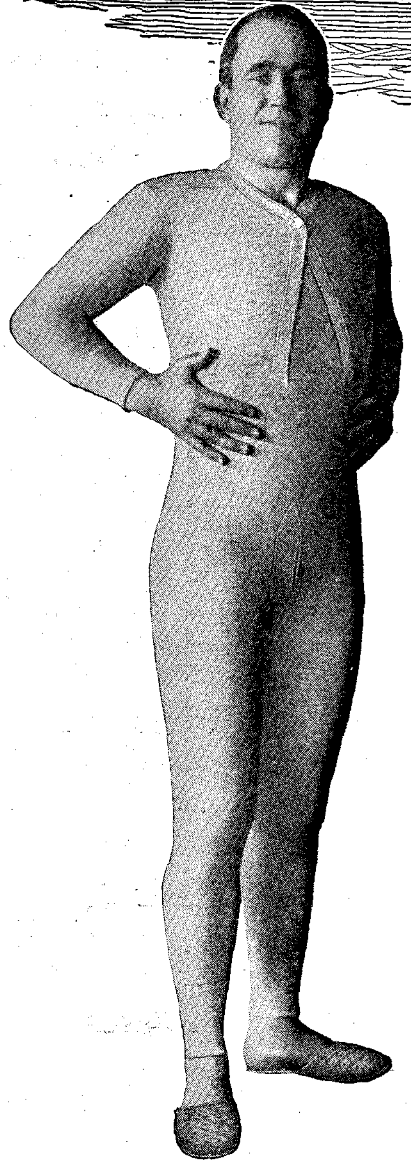

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bottle; whitened the playing-field with paper and finally, in berserk frenzy, tore their own straw hats, and then hurled them on the sod. The Reds twice brought down their quarry.

Each game was by a one-run margin, and in each contest the incomparable defense of the Cincinnati Club was the element that won, back of cool and plucky pitching. Reuther was hit some in the first game, but rallied under fire. Sallee was the same old master all the time. Behind these two the boys played the ball that should win the classic of the world. Morris Rath saved the first game; Edd Roush saved the second. It was the tightest and most grueling of work, for holding a one-run margin is a full-size task, and to hold it in two games is the labor of a Hercules.

Amid noises that sounded like the destruction of Pompeii, the Giants gained a good lead in the first tussle. In the second inning Chase single, Kauff popped up, Heiniezim hit into right and Neale fired too high, each runner taking another cushion on the throw. Came then Frank Snyder with a crash that sent two men in. Virtually before the tumult and shouting over the Giants' achievement had died the Reds had gained the lead. With one gone in the third, Rath drew a pass. Nehf threw wild on Daubert's grounder. Groh's walk filled the bases. Roush's fly to Young scored Rath. A pitched ball hit Neale and refilled the bases. Kopf, that peppery party in a pinch, crashed one that drove in Daubert and Groh. There would have been more runs but for Bennie Kauff, who made an incredible catch of Magee's grass-topping drive. Heinie Groh advanced in the fifth stanza. The little fellow met one and met it good. It went deadset between Kauff and Young; Heinie rode the circuit on that belt, and, so later proved, this was the whack that won the game. Great plays, infield and out, saved the game time and again, but the Giants got one in the eighth. Art Fletcher walked —the last ball looking like a perfect strike. Doyle did nothing. Chase tripled off the right field wall, scoring Fletcher. With one in, the tying run on third, and only one down, the chances seemed dubious and gloomy. But Kauff rapt to Rath and they ran down Chase at the plate—and then, while the uproar sank to a gasping gluck, Reuther struck out Heiniezim.

The Giants again scored first in the second game, and again the Reds had to overcome a lead. With one out in the third, Gonzales bounced a double off that short, right-field wall, and a passed ball took him to third. Douglas perished. Then Gonzales broke for the plate. He got a tremendous lead on Sal's long windup, and slid in to safety.

And in the fourth the Reds came up on top again. Chase made a gooberous fumble on Roush. Neale sacrificed. Fletcher picked up a mitt full of sand instead of Kopf's bounder, and Larry at once stole second. Good old Sherwood Magee leaned against the apple, and, while the crash echoed like a death-knell, two runs rushed in.

Never again could either faction score. The Reds couldn't even hit hard against Shuffling Phil, while the seething smashes of the Giants were absorbed by eager hands, Roush, Kopf, Groh, and Neale accomplished wonders, and the last play of the day, a pick up at short by Kopf, was a gladsome dream.

When the second game ended, not one of the New York fans had a word to say, and they dragged themselves out completely crusht and conquered.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

AN ISLAND NAPOLEON

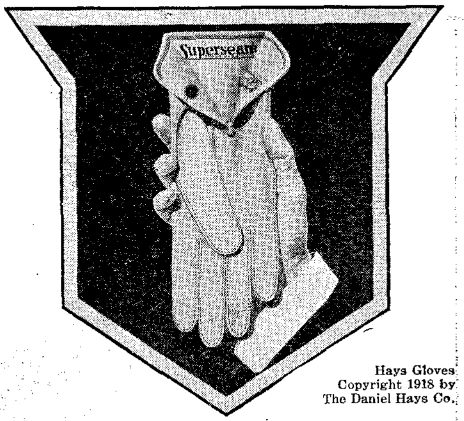
Gowen, Herbert H. (F. R. G. S.) The Napoleon of the Pacific, Kamehameha the Great. 8vo, pp. 326. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

In the square in front of the Legislative Buildings in Honolulu is located a statue of heroic size which perpetuates the memory of the subject of this volume. June 11 was "Kamehameha day," when was celebrated through the Hawaiian Islands the centenary of this king's death—which occurred, however, on May 8 (1819). The interest in this personage has complex sources. There is first the splendid physique—he was a giant in form and an Apollo in proportion and physiognomy. The second source of interest is political: he rose from a position of chieftainship to that of king and founder of the dynasty that continued from 1795 till 1872, and united the islands under one sway. A third reason is the mystery of his parentage, the belief being firm that he owed his origin not to his putative parent, the Prince Keoua, but to a famous king of the Island of Maui, one Kahekili. It was during Kamehameha's lifetime (he was born on a stormy November night, between 1736 and 1740) that Captain Cook rediscovered these islands (1778) and subsequently was killed (February 14, 1779). And like other great rulers of the islands, in accordance with island custom of those times, his burial-place is unknown, remaining a mystery to this day.

The author has felt the full thrill of romance which has come to be attached to the thought of what were once known as the Sandwich Islands (so named by Cook in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich). This romance perpetuates itself in the title often given to the group of islands —"The Paradise of the Pacific"—which is the name of an attractive monthly devoted to giving the news and portraying the attractions of the region. On every page Mr. Gowen shows himself under the spell of the islands and of his subject. In order properly to orient his tale historically, he goes back half a century to give the political situation. And in the course of the narrative he rehearses much that affords a fair picture of the social and religious customs of those times, particularly the sway of the priest-sorcerers, the worship of idols, the working of tabu, and the peculiarly deadly operation of suggestion upon the natives.

For the title, "The Napoleon of the Pacific," applied to Kamehameha, Dr. Gowen is not responsible—he uses it with recognition of its somewhat grandiose quality and yet rightly feels that it has a certain appropriateness. For under the conditions of the times and the enmities of the separate islands, and with the arms and means at his disposal, this founder of a dynasty exhibited qualities not un-Napoleonic. It was by no single *tour de force* that he accomplished his aim, but by the exercise of a long patience, by repeated restoration of forces lost in numerous defeats, and by application of real genius. No stretch of meaning is employed when Kamehameha I. is described as a wonderful man, an intrepid and chivalrous warrior, a far-seeing general, a clement conqueror so far as the times and his environment allowed, and a wise and able ruler.

We can not here trace the life-story of such a splendid savage—that is the work of this remarkably interesting volume. But we may give the judgment of one of his successors (of a new dynasty) on the throne



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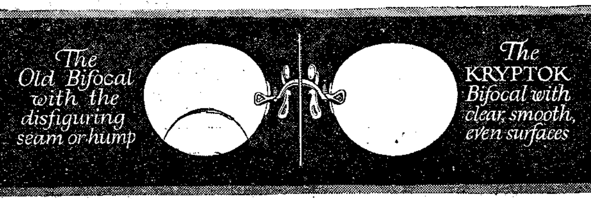
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

(King Kalakaua), quoted with approval by Dr. Gowen, and trust to that to stimulate a proper interest:

"Kamehameha was a man of tremendous physique and intellectual strength. In any land and in any age he would have been a leader. The impress of his mind remains with his crude and vigorous laws, and wherever he stept is seen an imperishable track. He was so strong of limb that ordinary men were but children in his grasp, and in council the wisest yielded to his judgment. He seems to have been born a man, and to have had no boyhood. He was always sedate and thoughtful, and from his earliest years cared for no sport or pastime that was not manly. He had a harsh and rugged face, less given to smiles than frowns, but strongly marked with lines indicative of self-reliance and changeless purpose. He was barbarous, unforgiving, and merciless to his enemies, but just, sagacious, and considerate in dealing with his subjects. He was more feared than loved and respected; but his strength of arm and force of character well fitted him for the supreme chieftaincy of the group, and he accomplished what no one else could have done in his day."

LEONARD MERRICK

Merrick, Leonard. Conrad in Quest of His Youth. With an introduction by Sir J. M. Barrie. **The Actor-Manager.** With an introducton by W. D. Howells. **Cynthia.** With an introduction by Maurice Hewlett. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Leonard Merrick, thanks to a collected edition of his works recommended in introductions to the various volumes by the eminent novelists of his generation, is having something of a vogue among us. Occasional middle-aged men on railway-trains may be seen gravely turning the pages of "Conrad in Quest of His Youth." Merrick, even his brother authors and best critics admit, has never been a popular success, however much his careful writing and shades of feeling have been appreciated among the masters of his own craft. "The novelists' novelist," he has been called. Aside from "Conrad," which is his best-known novel, and at one time threatened to become a "best-seller," he seems to have had a poor chance with the American public until the recent edition of his works began to appear in bookstores.

"Conrad in Quest of His Youth," with an introduction by Sir James M. Barrie, "The Actor-Manager," introduced by W. D. Howells, and "Cynthia," with a foreword by Maurice Hewlett have been out for some little time, both in a limited and a popular edition. All of them have the gray background that Merrick, as a kind of lighter, less determined "realist," finds useful in setting off the simple drama of his stories. Here is Conrad, trying to return to the memory-glorified days of his first ventures in art and love, a very sentimental fellow in his thirty-seventh year. Gentle irony is mixed with the sentiment, except on rare occasions, and the mixture is of such a sort that, as the advertisements of the books intimate, the reader most fitted to appreciate it will have passed his first youth.

In "Cynthia," against a gray background that never quite becomes drab, Merrick follows the adventures of a young novelist, and then of the novelist's wife. Maurice Hewlett suggests that the study of the novelist's wife, which gives the book both its name and whatever distinction it possesses, may have been more or less of an afterthought. Cynthia, it might appear to a casual reader, suffers from too

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

much of the rather priggish novelist husband, and too little of Cynthia. The result is not so satisfactory as is a somewhat similar study of a married idealist and art-worker in "The Actor-Manager." The development of character in this story is close enough to the manner of our own Howells to justify the introduction. The ending, rather peculiarly, comes in a particularly vivid treatment of an illicit love-affair between two secondary characters. Even if the result of this affair, as we are left to infer, will be to set the principal character free to follow his love and his art, it produces a very mixed finish.

THROUGH ENGLISH EYES

Lapsley, Gaillard [Editor]. The America of To-day. Being Lectures Delivered at the Local Summer Meeting of the University of Cambridge, 1918. Large 8vo, pp. xxvi-254. Cambridge: University Press.

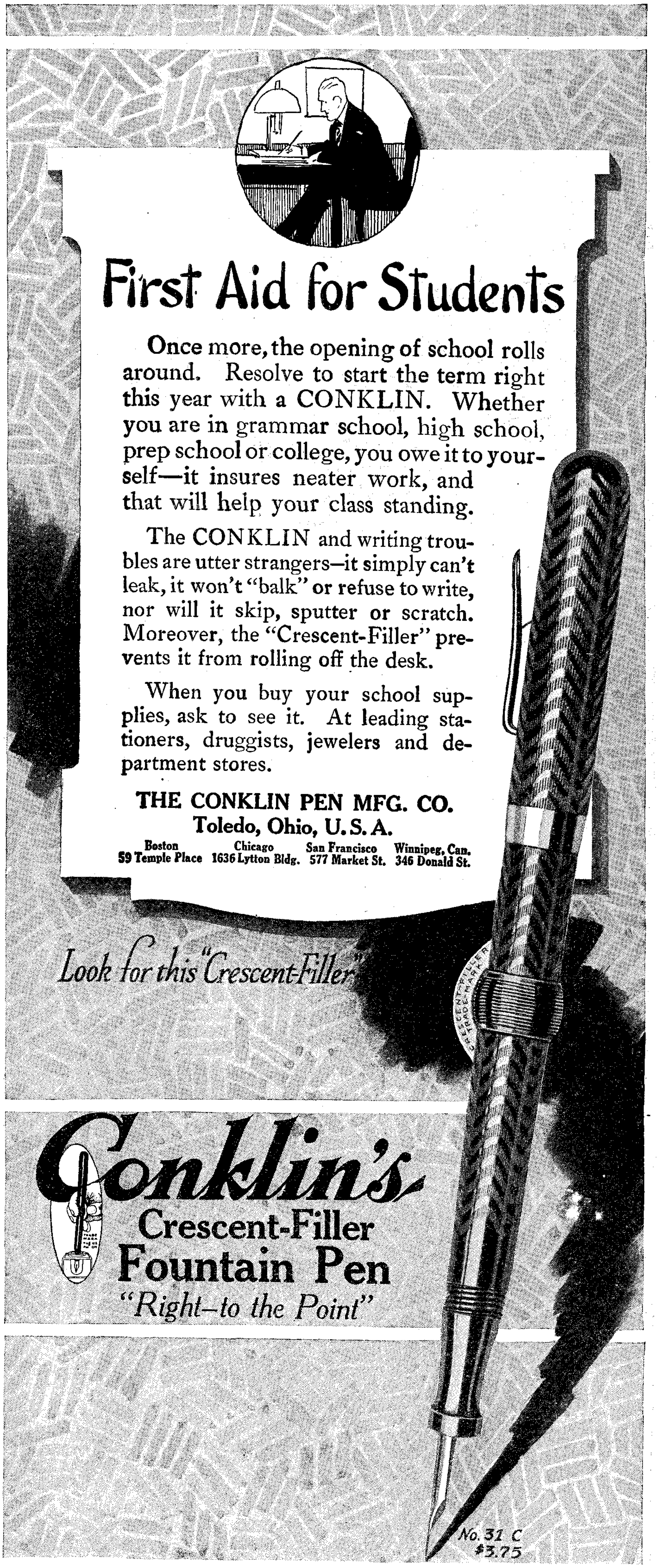
What is thought of us abroad, and said before one of the two great English universities, is surely worth noting. And when the lecturers include such eminent Britons as the Downing professor of laws in Cambridge, and Lord Eustace Percy, former secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, and such Americans as P. B. Kennedy, Commercial Attaché at the American Embassy; Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, of Columbia; G. E. MacLean, former Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; Professor Canby, of Yale, and former Professor Santayana, we may be sure the matter is worth while. The subjects of the separate lectures are interesting: English Influence on American Ideas of Justice and Liberty is one, and it will be a surprize to many to see how much our own Constitution leans on Magna Carta. Even one who is fairly well read on our system of government will lose nothing by reading the chapter on State and Municipal Government, where both the weaknesses and the excellences of our forms and methods are discust. There is an excellent review of recent Social Legislation and Administration, and also a discriminating discussion of the Characteristics of American Industrial Conditions. The Relation of the American Government to Business is timely, if only by way of review and not dealing with this year's conditions and movements. It must be remembered that we were in the full swing of war when these lectures were delivered, and the discussion of the last two subjects named above necessarily was influenced by war-conditions. The two lectures on American Universities—a historic survey—and on the State Universities, School Systems and Colleges, are perhaps less interesting to Americans, but must have been illuminating to the audiences. Naturally, Professor Santayana's treatment of Professors James and Royce is illuminating—both critical and appreciative. Professor Canby's lecture on Literature in Contemporary America is dignified—with neither boast nor apology. It is satisfying to have account of our large magazine literature given in such circles.

We are glad to see ourselves in part as others see us. This collection of lectures with their varying subjects and standpoints should prove to have both interest and value.

MEMOIRS OF A MILITARY CRITIC

Repington, Charles à Court (Lieut.-Col.). Vestigia. Reminiscences of Peace and War. 8vo, pp. viii-373. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The remark one is apt to pass on reading the first three chapters of this volume is—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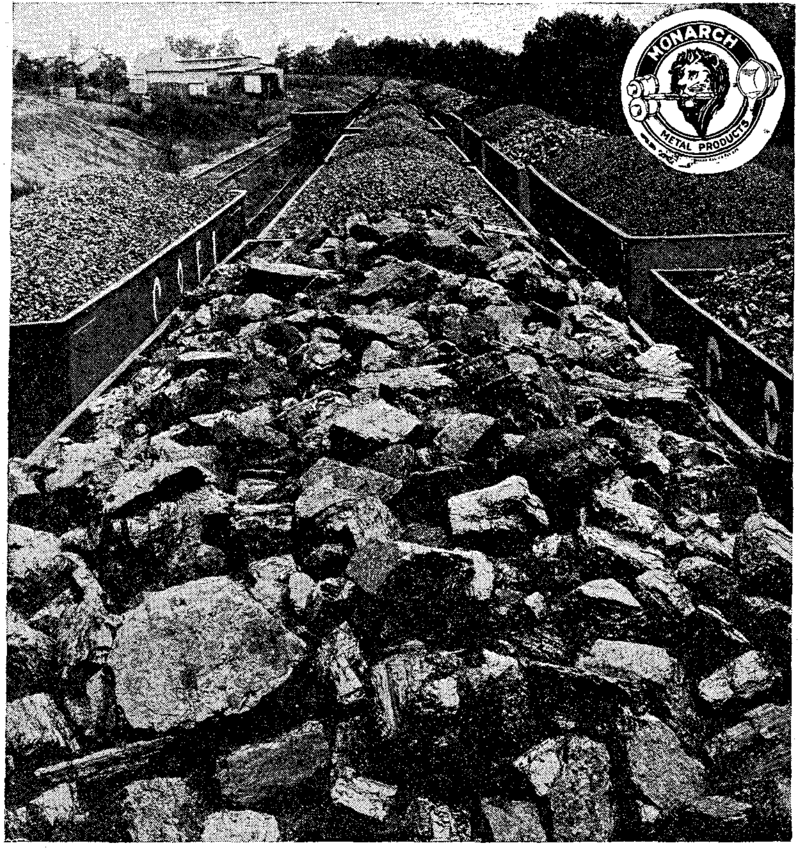

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

"Thoroughly British! Why do they print it here?" For those forty pages deal with ancestral background of the author as long ago as the Norman Conquest. Here, too, are reproductions of a number of family portraits and their history, and stories of family life and home. We have also given the youth and training of the colonel. In the fourth chapter, however, we begin to taste something of more intimate relish, as the young man in 1878 finds himself a subaltern in India, gazetted to the Rifle Brigade. There he managed, tho ill, to be attached to a column headed for the Khaibar Pass in the Second Afghan War. From this time on there is no lagging in the narrative, for this soldier has a vivid memory (or else kept a pretty straightforward diary), and early began practise for journalistic contributions with a precociously mature pen. His first military service was in support of the political agent, Cavagnari, whose murder later at Kabul shocked the world and caused the British to take summary justice on the Afghans for their treachery. His next service was in Ireland, in the days of Parnell and landlordism and the murder of Cavendish and Burke. During some years of "peace soldiering," the author went to Burma, and then was returned to Ireland. Wherever he was, however, he found the material for excellent stories. Curiously enough, it is just at this juncture that he introduces Wilhelm II. of Germany, as the writer of a letter to Repington's uncle, in which the Kaiser figures as a naval architect and a prophet of the Fashoda incident. This typical sentence occurs almost at the end of the letter:

> "Perhaps your press then suddenly will find out that after all the German Emperor is worth while thinking of! *¿Quien sabe?*"

In 1897 the author was in Egypt, and soon in the Atbara Campaign under Sir Francis Grenfell, with Kitchener "among those present." In succession we pass through the Omdurman Campaign with a chapter on Sudan Memories, the Fashoda incident, the first Hague Conference (1899), and then get another letter from the Kaiser on the Jameson raid. South Africa and the Boer War next figure, with which the author rounded out twenty-five years of military service, retired, and took actively to writing as war-expert for the papers, eventually going to *The Times* as military correspondent. His first noted service in this direction was during the Russo-Japanese War.

The remainder of the book, dealing with events that culminated in the "Great War," has immediate interest. The Kaiser's attempt to blind the British as to the purposes of the German naval program is among the revelations made here. Certainly the prospects of a war with Germany and consequent naval dispositions were discust at length by the British authorities. But, as Colonel Repington says, they were so unaware of what was really in the air that,

> "It is certain that we had neither the policy ready, nor the ships built, to save Antwerp when the need arose in 1914, and that the fall of Antwerp was largely due to the shameful neglect of our interests in a region where they were, and always must be, vitally concerned."

It is in his capacity as military correspondent of the London *Times* that the author of this volume became so well known to Americans. He wielded an effective pen, and was regarded as one of the highest

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

military authorities. In the present volume he mingles military criticism with narratives and pleasantries so as to make an interesting and informing volume—to one interested mainly in British affairs. The book is well illustrated with excellent maps of the battles described, and has an unusually complete index. An extensive appendix consists of a memorandum on a hypothetical invasion of England by the Germans, showing the possibilities of transporting an army of invasion consisting of 150,000 men, with embarkation within thirty-six hours. Apparently a defensive warfare was all that was ever considered by British officials prior to the opening of the war.

A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR JAPAN

Kawakami, K. K. Japan and World Peace. Small 8vo, pp. xvi-196. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This seems to be undoubtedly "a kite" to show what kind of wind is blowing from America on the Japanese foreign policy! Had the author some diplomatic or official position, "diplomatic blunder" would fitly characterize this book. As it is, in case its purpose is discerned, it can be disavowed. On the other hand, never to be forgotten is Talbot Mundy's dictum: The East stands ready to take advantage of its own mistakes as well as of other people's.

Captain Hobson used to furnish the occasion for much unseemly mirth on the part of certain editors of great newspapers when he spoke of a Japanese hostile intention regarding America. These same editors had found unfailing sources of laughter in predictions of war as the purpose of the Germans. They reiterated and fairly chorused their jeers while the Teuton's sneer broadened and his preparations became complete. But men who discounted Treitschke, that saw a joke in Bernhardi, and who were convulsed at Nietzsche could never learn. They would now pooh-pooh imperial intentions on the part of Japan, but here is a book which, read on and between the lines, becomes as sinister and purposed a threat to eastern Asia (and incidentally to all American interests there) as anything written concerning Europe by the three Germans named above. Yet it will be likely to escape notice unless those well informed on Eastern affairs—and more discerning than the editors spoken of—wake up to its meaning as respects the Far East, especially in connection with the Peace Conference's decision concerning Shantung.

On its face it is a defense of Japanese policy on both coasts of the Pacific, a disavowal of any purpose of aggression on the eastern coast, and a plea for, if not a threat of, a Japanese Monroe Doctrine more drastic than the American doctrine on the western coast. It is skilfully constructed, beginning with a chapter on Japan's part in the war. Practically all of the claims made there can be most ungrudgingly conceded. The second chapter, on Democracy in Japan, is plausible. "The Mikado . . . a ceremonial head . . . reigns but does not govern." All this may fool the "idiotic American" who does not know Japan and is not aware that ninety-nine of every hundred Japanese hold their lives absolutely at the command of the descendant of Amarterasu, the Sun Goddess, himself a deity and an object of worship. The fact is that no government left on earth is so concretely

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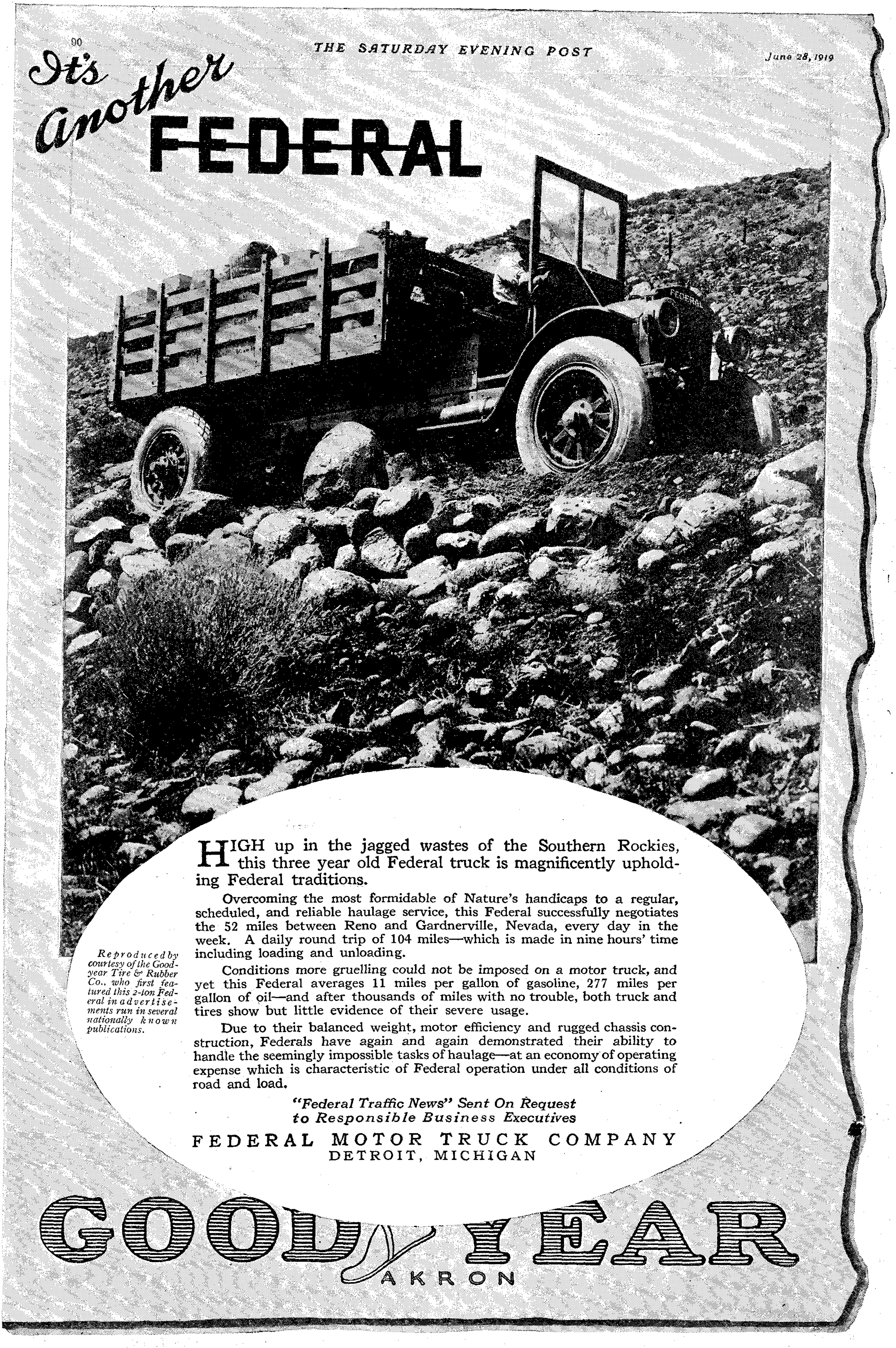

90 THE SATURDAY EVENING POST June 28, 1919

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GOODYEAR
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

imperial as that of Japan. This Americans do not realize.

The third chapter, on The Race Problem and the World League, begins to uncover the position. Racial discrimination comes to the front. And Mr. Wilson is adroitly quoted on a question which our Pacific States understand only too well. Here is voiced "keen disappointment" (the expression is diplomatic) at the rebuff of Japanese on that point at the Peace Conference. Japan will not let this question rest in this shape. Eventually, we predict, she will win peacefully, or go to war to win her point. The chapter on "Japan and the Pacific Islands" shows Japan's need for places to which her increasing population can emigrate. Chapter five disavows any territorial interest of Japan in Siberia. But it is interesting to note that the writer works around to an open attack on the Monroe doctrine:

> "The Monroe Doctrine is an antiquated idea of a bygone age. It is incompatible with such advanced ideas as those embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations."

But Japan knows America will not give this up. So:

> "The only alternative for her is to recognize the American principle, requesting that she be allowed to adopt *a similar principle* (italics ours) in the Far East."

The effort is then made to show that the Monroe doctrine as now applied, *e.g.*, to Japan in Mexico,

> "is not a political doctrine, as it was meant to be by President Monroe; it is an economic dogma conceived to bar out all Japanese enterprises" (*sic*).

What then? The effect of the rest of the book is partly to suggest just such a turn in a Japanese dogma, applying it particularly to China, and justifying Japanese control; partly to excuse or explain away Japanese aggression and claims on China against which in 1915 China appealed to the United States and Japan then partly abandoned.

Explanation is made of Japanese attempts on the Gulf of Mexico as "private enterprises." But the world knows how many times such "private enterprises" have been made the occasion of public seizure of territory. One account offered is that a corporation in Maine (!) wanted to open up Magdalena Bay and "offered alluring terms to a Japanese . . . to start a fishing establishment there." Does Mr. Kawakami realize just how fishy this sounds? He very probably has all the facts, but certainly does not state them all. "The Chaos in China" (chapter seven) lets the cat out. After the most has been made in argument of civil strife between North and South China, the following comes:

> "It is unthinkable that Japan will sit quiet with folded arms and watch the drift of affairs on the other side of the Yellow Sea. It is but natural that Japan should *exercise her influence* (italics ours) to put an end to China's internal warfare," etc.

Precisely! So Japan in 1915 proposed to officer China's Army, secure a monopoly in supplying arms, exploit mines, forests, and railroads, act as police, besides obtaining practical control of China's internal and external affairs—all this while Europe was fighting for life—by means of the "twenty-one demands," which (since they were exposed) our author admits were a "diplomatic blunder." The book "deplores" the necessity of many admissions of the arrogant spirit of Japanese diplomacy and militancy when dealing with China. A bluntness and haughtiness were confessedly displayed which we have come to associate with a nation far to the West. The volume read carefully is an eye-opener. It raises the question—remembering also Korea—whether the next nation to challenge a wholesome chastisement may not be found west of the Pacific Ocean. Things seem to be drifting that way.

WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS

Barclay, Sir Thomas. Collapse and Reconstruction: European Conditions and American Principles. 8vo, pp. x-315. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

An examination of President Wilson's fourteen points, with a defense and interpretation of them from the British standpoint and from European conditions and outlook, should be enough at the present juncture to arouse acute interest. The author is one of the highest authorities on international law and a well-known writer on the subject. He has been interested also in questions of economics, and active in endeavoring to promote international good will—in France in 1900 and following years, in the United States in 1903-04, and in Germany in 1905. He was also an advocate of treaties of arbitration for many years. He is not to be confused with the Sir Thomas Barclay who is eminent in hydraulic engineering.

Sir Thomas has followed closely the unfolding of the United States' foreign policy for many years, as well as the tendency of the forms and methods of government in other lands. Particularly the methods of diplomacy—secret and motivated by selfish individual advantage—have come under his scrutiny. In most cases the texts for his various chapters come from Mr. Wilson's speeches—his fourteen points (January 8, 1918), or four points (July 4), or five (September 27), or other deliverances. Each chapter has *addenda* of "Notes," consisting of reprints of documents, remarks on matters touched on in the text, or proposals for modifying or restating propositions involved in the statement or application of principles.

Thus the volume is more than a review of theses: it is throughout a constructive recognition of the elements with which reckoning has to be made, with condensed suggestions of the way in which the factors of a situation may be advantageously utilized. An example of this is given in Chapter III, which has as its text Mr. Wilson's first point on "Open Covenants of Peace." Notice is taken of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee with its frequent "executive sessions." Such a committee the author advocates for the British Parliament, calling attention to the fact that British members of Parliament in close connection with foreign countries could communicate much of importance to the Foreign Office and so make it a medium of action much better informed than it is and (this is the consequence) able to work in the open with greater permanent advantage both to Great Britain and to the various peoples.

The chapter on "Evolution of the United States' Foreign Policy" is a model of analysis. It quotes nearly six pages of Washington's Farewell Address as a start, comes to the Monroe Doctrine and traces its genesis to Secretary Canning of the British Foreign Office through Mr. Rush, then United States Minister at St. James's.

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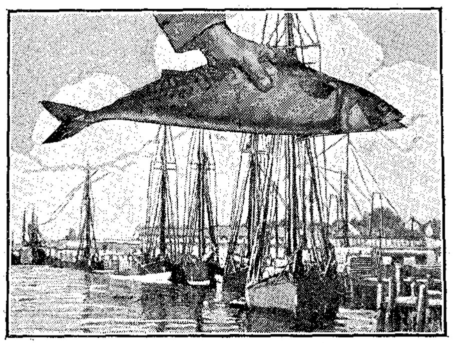

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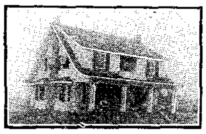

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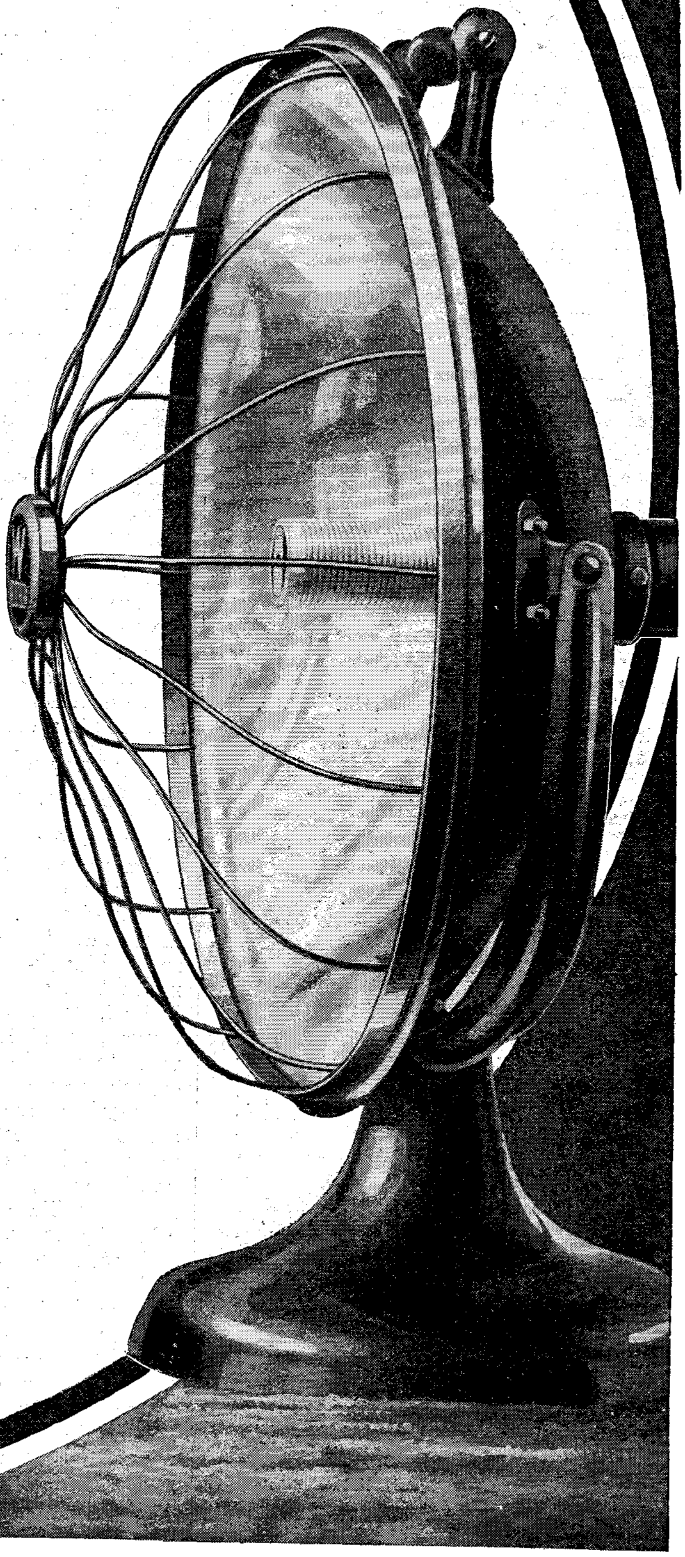

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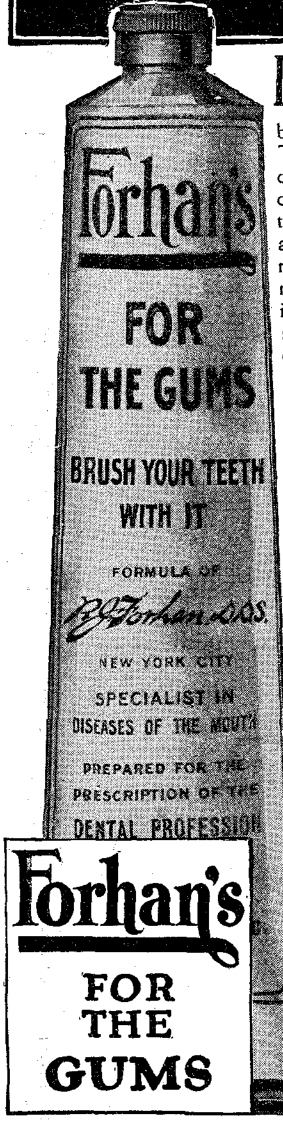
Inflamed gums—a cause of loose teeth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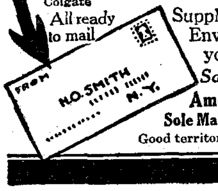

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

It cites Jefferson's approval of the suggestion on the ground that it would help to "detach" Great Britain "from European combinations." It is interesting at the present time, when Senator Lodge is under so severe fire for his attitude regarding the League of Nations, to see here citation of his resolution of August 2, 1912, respecting occupation of military or naval bases, and of Senator Lodge's dictum, "Every nation has a right to protect its own safety." The Senator would no doubt declare now that just this is his present object.

As one follows this canvass of the fourteen points, there reappears what has so often been apparent during the last six months, viz., that they are too vaguely exprest to amount to a program, that they need interpretation. The third point on the matter of "removal of economic barriers" and "establishment of an equality of trade conditions" in international commerce well illustrates this. While avoiding specific criticism of the article, Sir Thomas shows how precisely worded prescription alone would give to this section working effectiveness. He leaves us with the distinct impression of the vagueness and inutility of this point as formulated.

We may not follow throughout our author's comment on President Wilson's formulas. It is never condemnatory, always appreciative and interpretative, sometimes in a constructive method with an eye to impossibilities like the vague "freedom of navigation alike in peace and war." This, Sir Thomas shows, is (as worded) impossible of realization. One might as well speak of "freedom of the land in peace and war," calling for the ordinary processes of international commerce in the regions militarily occupied and even under fire. The volume is timely to the moment. Debate on the supposed embodiment of the "points" in the Treaty is just on or to come among the belligerent nations. And here is a trained guide through some of the intricacies. But why the absence of an index to a volume so important as this?

A HERO OF THE YAKIMAS

Splaun, A. J. Ka-mi-akin, the Last Hero of the Yakimas. Pp. xii-435. Privately printed, Portland, Oregon.

Americana of this sort, embodying memories of men and events from the early fifties of last century, are none too abundant. They constitute a source for future historians that we can ill afford to miss. The author was born in Missouri in 1845, crossed the plains to Linn County, Oregon, in 1851, left home in 1860, and went to the Yakima country in 1861 to engage in the cattle business. He became a fancy breeder of cattle in 1887, then was active in a drest-beef and packing company at Tacoma, and was a factor in politics and business in Washington Territory and State till 1915. A typical, self-reliant pioneer, he was brought into intimate connection with the Indians of the region, and was at the time of his death the one survivor able to tell from intimate experience the story of Chief Ka-mi-akin and of the events which occurred under Governor Stevens's régime and the Indian wars of 1855 and the following years.

The Yakima hero who gives the title-name was born of a Nez Percé father and a Pishwanwappam mother. Because his father took a second wife, his mother left his wigwam, returned with her son to her people, and the boy grew up to be the leader of what he knew to be a vain effort to check the advance of the whites into the territories of the extreme Northwest. But the tale deals not only with this tribally patriotic Indian, but with the entire settlement of that great and prolific region with its fine agricultural future, its mines, and its salmon fisheries. It lays bare many of the astounding errors and even atrocities of our former Indian policy. But on the better side it describes the military occupation and gradual settling of the vast territory, the growth of wealth and its change in form from that of cattle to agriculture, mining, and the rise of commerce and industries. Throughout, after the first few chapters, the running thread is that of personal experience, with a world of adventure and hair-breadth escapes. But the total significance of all that was meanwhile taking place never escapes the author. His service in the legislature and in places like that of Live Stock Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition gave him historical and social perspective. The narrative is plain and straightforward, in short chapters, easy to follow, entirely lacking in ostentation. The widow is the publisher. The volume is attractively bound in limp morocco.

MacNamara, Brinsley. The Valley of the Squinting Windows. Pp. 296. New York: Brentanos. $1.50 net.

In revolt against the romantic Irish novel, Mr. MacNamara has attempted to do for the novel of his country what Synge did for the drama—to make it realistic. He succeeded so well, we are told, that he was mobbed by the people of the rural community portrayed, who thought they recognized their portraits. A spirit of spitefulness pervades the valley. The memory of the early sin of the woman who is the central figure is kept alive through her ambitious struggle to rear her son for the priesthood in reparation. The malignance of the valley-dwellers distorts the lives of all those touched by her sin, and in the end triumphs over her proud hope. She is a picture of infinite pathos in her bitterness, her weariness, her tenderness, and her unending industry. The story inevitably reminds one of Hardy, tho MacNamara is no such craftsman in somberness and malignance as he. It is an unusually interesting tale, and well told.

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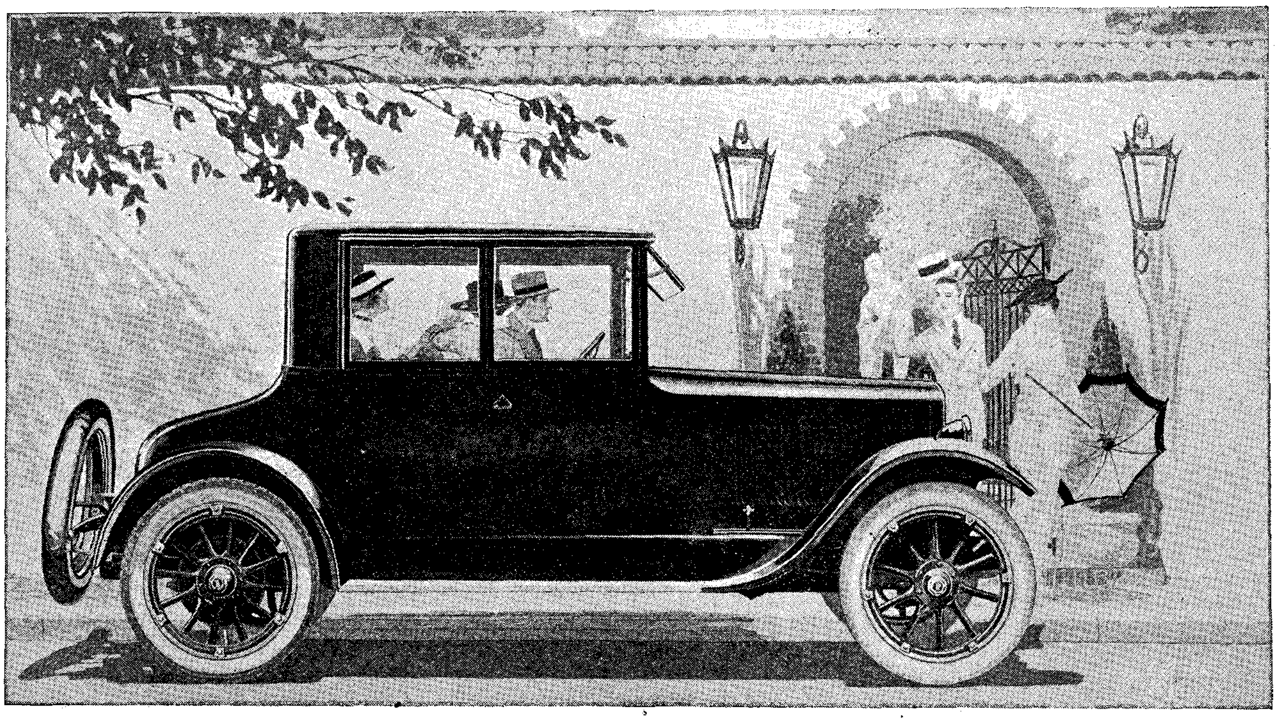

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

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IN an English laboratory costing about $300,000, a new kind of wheat was developed that in the year 1913 alone produced for agriculture surplus grain worth $1,000,000. That laboratories have profited the world, almost everybody will admit—after the event. But ask for the expenditure of, say, half a million on a new one, on the ground that it is likely to show the same kind of a profit, and we are met with incredulity. Last year the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission recommended to the governments of France, Italy, Great Britain, and the United States, the establishment in each of those countries of a laboratory for the study of human nutrition. The commission called attention to the fact that at least one-quarter of the income of a nation is devoted to the purchase of food by its citizens and that, since the poorer the individual the greater is the proportion of his wage devoted to this purpose, it is a matter of importance that the best utilization of a country's food-resources be definitely established. Dr. Graham Lusk, of Cornell University, in a paper on this subject printed in *Science* (New York, August 1), writes:

"The comforts which one enjoys in the modern world are derived from the advance of science. Tho the so-called 'practical man' says he will accept no 'theories,' yet in reality he never acts except upon some theory of his own. The difference in the value of the opinions of the 'practical man' and the 'scientific man' is that the theories of the latter are more likely to be correct than those of the former.

"If one looks back into history one notes the influence which an American-born scientist, Count Rumford, had upon the fortunes of Bavaria. Among the 60,000 inhabitants residing in Munich there were so many beggars and vagabonds, who were all potential thieves, that in the year 1790 Rumford authorized the seizure of 2,600 in one week and put them to work under well-ordered and kindly direction. He also provided a soup-kitchen which could feed a thousand or more people, and he prided himself that it cost only half a franc to pay for the fuel to cook for a thousand persons. He endeavored to introduce the use of maize-meal into Bavaria and gave exact directions as to its cooking. He employed soldiers, who had acquired habits of indolence, upon public works. He arranged little gardens for the military, in which they cultivated potatoes; and through his improvements in the processes of cooking, by means of better boilers which consumed less fuel, he endeavored to make the soldiers much more comfortable than they had ever been before and at much less cost. He sought to improve the live stock of the country by proper breeding. He believed that science was at the foundation of all reformatory enterprise, and in his own words sought 'the providing of the wants

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

of the poor and securing their happiness and comfort by the introduction of order and industry among them.' And his results were successful because his theories were sound.

"One can trace the life of this Bavarian community yet further, for in 1822 Liebig resided in Paris and met there the pupils of the great French scientist, the immortal Lavoisier. Liebig took back with him the fundamental truths discovered by this great Frenchman, and later the town of Munich built the first great chemical laboratory, a laboratory destined to become the one in which his successor enriched the world by the discovery of artificial alizarin.

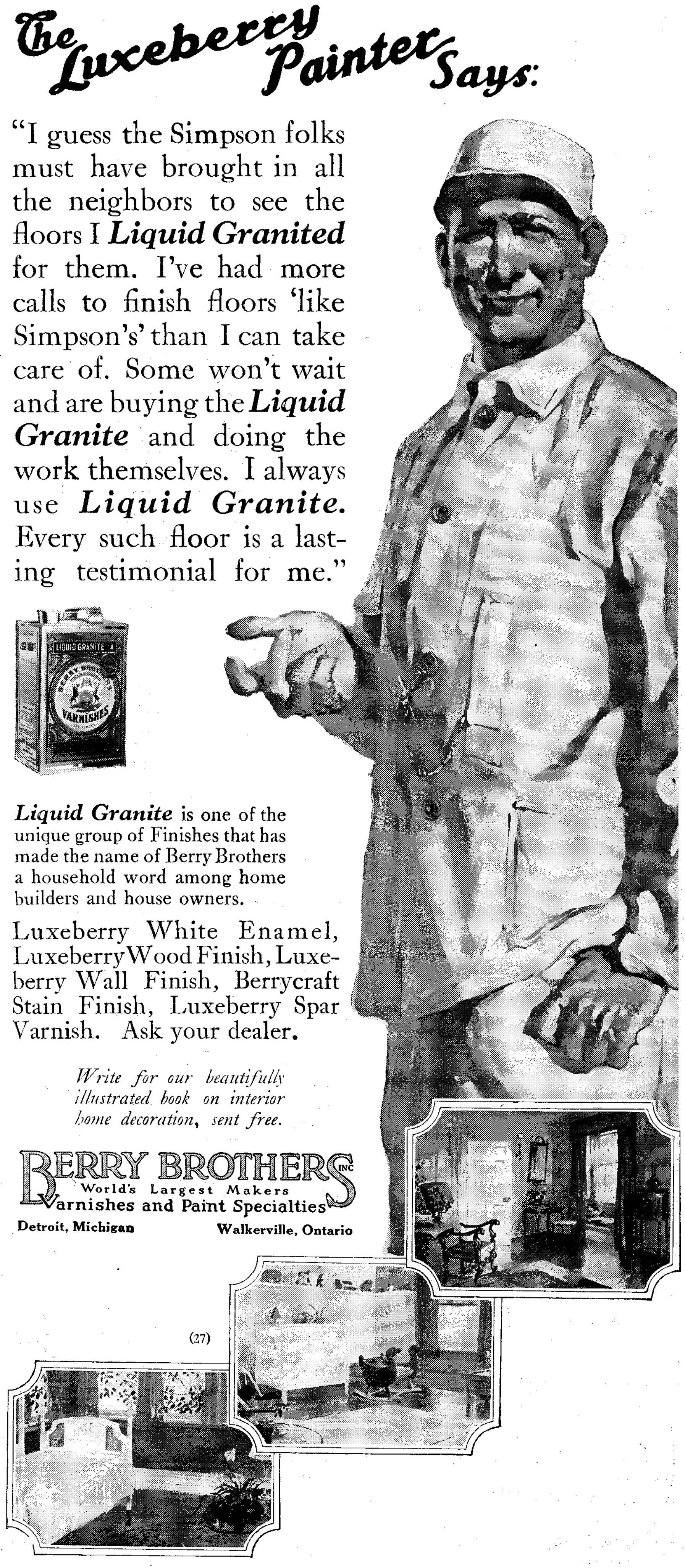
"Lavoisier was the first to establish the modern truths concerning the nutrition of man. . . . He called attention to the fact that his experiments showed that the poor laboring man needed more food than the rich man who did no work, and yet that the laborer was much the less likely of the two to get sufficient food.

"The provision of man with adequate food is a social obligation of the highest importance. In the middle of the eighteenth century Benjamin Franklin noted that where there was famine there was disorder, and that where there was disorder famine followed in its train. This, indeed, we now believe to be the sum and substance of the recent Russian revolution. After the Napoleonic wars famine devastated portions of Europe. In Magendie's 'Journal de Physiologie' there is an account of famine which occurred in six provinces of France during the winter of 1817, the second following the Congress of Vienna, a time of great distress in Europe. A dropsy of a peculiar kind developed. Curiously enough, just one hundred years later, in January, 1917, a malady called 'war edema' broke out in Germany and Austria, especially among prisoners of war. The cause of the disease was attributed to lack of nourishment, especially to lack of fat in the diet, for after giving 100 grams of fat daily for a week to each of three different patients a complete cure was effected without resort to any other remedy.

"A national laboratory of human nutrition would have many unsolved questions to answer, and perhaps a few of these questions might be suggested in this article.

"There should be researches into the requirements of food necessary to maintain health, strength, and work in men, women, and children engaged in various occupations. It is well known that a man who is over the average weight is an inefficient laborer, but it is not certain whether a man who is reduced in weight and receives good food is as efficient as when he is of average weight. He might easily be just as effective and possibly more effective a worker when thin than when of average weight.

"Another important question is whether the ration of about 500 grams of meat per day, which has existed for over a hundred years in the American and English armies, is not altogether too high for production of the maximum of physical work which can be accomplished by a soldier. It may well be that such a diet of meat may tend to mental relaxation and to a sensation of difficulty in the performance of a task, such as has been actually observed in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DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

laboratory experiments upon men who have taken large quantities of meat.

"Furthermore, it would be interesting to know how much milk is required every day for children of various ages. It is not known to-day how much milk must be taken to prevent rickets developing in children.

"It is also unknown how much food a child should be given at different ages, or whether a boy needs more additional food in order to do a certain amount of work than his father would need to accomplish the same amount of work. It may be that the growing muscles of a boy are not as efficient machines as those of an adult."

There is also, Dr. Lusk goes on, a vast field in the study of the psychology of food. The Jews are told as children that pork is unfit for food and they rarely conquer their repugnance to it. The English are told as children that maize is food for pigs, and tho Americans eat maizebread with pleasure and have recently done so to a huge extent in order to make possible exports of wheat to Europe, the English persist in their unfounded prejudice against it. He continues:

"I once had a diabetic patient who was one of my own students and he had heard me say in my lectures that the sugar levulose was the only sugar that could be used by the body in that disease. When 100 grams of levulose were given to him he was apparently greatly benefited. His strength improved, as measured with an ergograph, and all his classmates remarked upon the wonderful change in his spirits. Alas, none of the sugar was used in his body and all the apparent benefit was derived from mental suggestion. In this little story lies the essence of much sincere self-deception, as well as the foundation of dangerous frauds, such as are exploited by makers of patent medicines. It is also evident that the testimony to the effect that 500 grams of meat are desirable for a soldier may rest on an extremely shaky foundation.

"A laboratory of human nutrition should have at its disposal a close statistical analysis of the available food-supply of the country and should be able to advise the Government so that a sufficient quantity of suitable food may be always available. Thus, chemical analysis of the food-products, which would show approximately the quantity of food-materials obtainable from any given source, such as maize or hogs or cattle, should each year be determined.

"There should also be an investigation into the food-resources of the country so that they may be used in the best interests of human beings. For example, it is wrong to feed bread-grains to pigs when human beings need them more.

"If these four laboratories, British, French, Italian. and American, be established, the directors should meet together annually and discuss results. And it would be wise to arrange for the exchange of trained assistants.

"It may be said that to build a nutrition laboratory would be too costly for the state. In this connection it should be remembered that in Germany for the past eighty years, even in times of her greatest poverty, money has always been spent for laboratories, accompanied by recognition of her scientific men, and these things made her rich and powerful more rapidly than culture lessened her inherent barbarism. Before gold was discovered in Alaska and in South Africa, I heard a professor of geology in New York say that the geological formation in these two sections was such that gold probably existed there. Other people got the gold that the scientist knew about. Take another illustration. Biffen, of Cambridge, England, developed a new brand of wheat called 'Little Joss.' In 1913 this brand of wheat was sown and it produced four bushels per acre more wheat than any other variety. The gain to the farmers that one year alone amounted to $1,000,000, while the laboratory in which the work was done cost $200,000 to build. It is probable that the work of a nutrition laboratory, especially designed for investigations into the food-requirements of man, could be carried on at an expense of less than one hundredth part of one per cent. of the cost of the food-supply of each of the Allied nations."

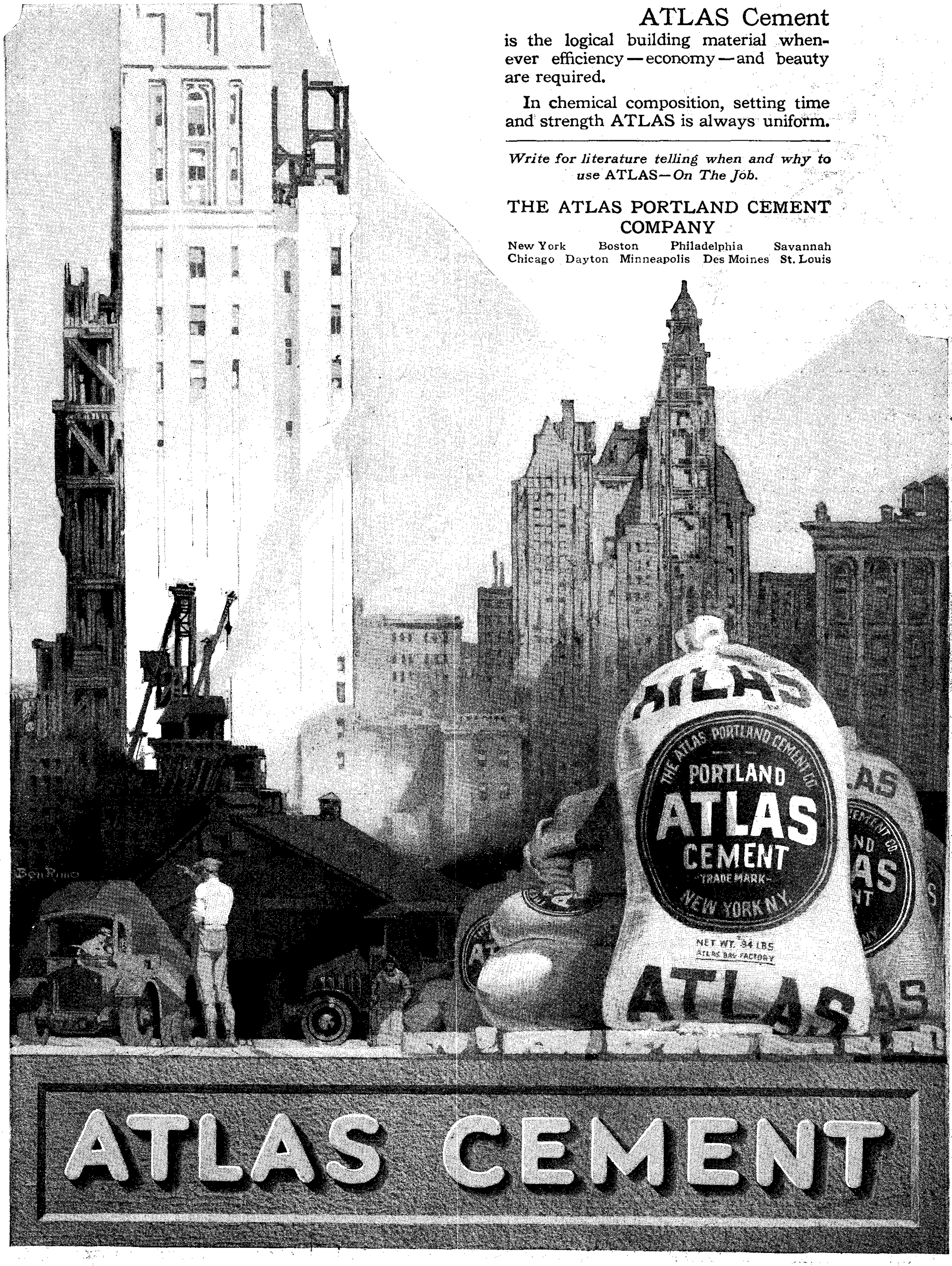
CAN WE DO WORLD BUSINESS?

WE consider ourselves well equipped—and doubtless we are—to do business among ourselves. Can we transact it equally well with foreigners? We can, if the foreigners will only come to this country and comport themselves exactly like Americans. But, unfortunately, they demand that we shall go to Chile or China and behave ourselves just like Chileans or Chinese. Foreign nations have customs and traditions that are dear to them. They may seem odd to us; but ours seem equally odd to them. If we are to do business in the world's markets, we must consult the world's convenience, and not our own; we must humor its whims and learn its ways. According to the writer of an editorial in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, August 1), it is to-day difficult or impossible, despite our thousands of technical school graduates, to find an American who can fill the requirements of such positions as are going begging in South America—men who have not only the requisite technical knowledge, but the social grace, the tact, and the familiarity with the tongue and habits of the country that are needed before business can be transacted in this part of the world. Says the editor:

"There came to us lately a request to recommend a competent man to travel in certain Latin-American countries with a view to securing information as to the needs of industrial establishments located in those regions. It was required of him that he be conversant with the language of the countries in question, and that he shall 'know how to comport himself so as to gain the consideration and confidence' of the persons that he meets, in addition to having a broad understanding of a considerable list of manufacturing processes.

"Now, it is not difficult to find intelligent men who are familiar with the technical demands of such a position. But when it comes to finding such a man who is conversant with Spanish or

DEPENDABILITY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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

Portuguese it becomes difficult. And when it is still further required that he 'know how to comport himself so as to gain the consideration and confidence' of Spanish-American men of substance, the difficulty becomes greater still. This is not said in any sense of criticism of American technologists; it is merely a statement of fact based upon more or less local habits of life.

"The white population of Central America and parts of South America is but a small minority, and yet it is generally in control of the greatest business organizations. White domination such as prevails in our own Southern States is out of the question. For this very reason the white minority feels called upon to maintain habits of grace which are more or less traditional. It is demanded, for instance, as an index of good breeding, that every one speak French with reasonable fluency. A certain familiarity with *belles-lettres*, and at least with classic art, is expected. More or less ancient conventions are kept up. The obligation of good manners becomes a family tradition. They have what actors call 'the grand manner.' To those who are unaccustomed to it, it seems affected: but this, after all, is a matter of taste, and everybody, everywhere, is sensitive to criticism of his taste.

"Now, many of our technical schools are so intensely practical that graduates often are not even on terms of amity with their own mother-tongue, and those studies known as the humanities are passed by as useless. Modern languages also are neglected. Unusual dignity of bearing is frowned upon as lacking in democracy—and very possibly it is. What our South-American cousins seek to demonstrate by the grand manner is not democracy; on the contrary, it is the outward and visible sign of their deference to ancient tradition."

The South-American person of circumstance, when a man from North America visits him, is anxious at the outset, we are told, to find out what sort of person he is. He may or may not know the name of the firm represented; the man who calls is his point of contact. If the latter makes a disagreeable impression, he does not want any dealings with him. His business relations he also considers as social—which often confuses the man from the North. He wants to deal with somebody who can understand him and his ways. Things that are negligible to the North-American buyer become of leading importance. Dates of shipment, metric units in packages, the size and shape of single packages, and many other details present themselves as more important even than the price to be paid—within reasonable limitations. We read further:

"If anything is thrown at a South-American buyer with the statement that he can take it or leave it alone, the chances are preponderant that he will leave it alone. If the visitor lacks the time, or the inclination, or the wit, or the understanding to engage in a couple of hours of conversation, the host is unlikely to be

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

interested in anything he has to say. He will be interested, however, the following week if a competitor who knows how to talk to him comes around. He is not ready to discuss business until he has had a chance to size up his visitor.

"But suppose the Latin-American prospective buyer to be half or whole Indian, or suppose him to be tinctured by a strain of African—suppose him to be a man who does not even own a white collar; he will nevertheless set himself up to be a person of circumstance; he will assume that his tastes are similar to those of his white fellow citizens; and he also wants to size up his visitor before negotiations begin. He must know beforehand whether the prospective business connector can think as he does.

"For the man who goes to South America to do business a term at a commercial high school and a course in engineering are not enough. What he needs is polish, *savoir faire,* versatility, and at least the semblance of grace. Then he can gain the friendship of the real men of substance and get their trade as well. And he can't get any trade worth seeking if he is a roughneck."

THE BOGY OF PRENATAL INFLUENCE

POPULAR ideas of the influence of paternal impressions on unborn children are very far afield, we are assured by an editorial writer in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., August). One of the earliest records of a belief in such influence is, of course, the account in the Book of Genesis of how Jacob outwitted Laban by producing at will striped or spotted lambs, which it had been previously agreed should belong to him. The method, as will be remembered, was to place peeled wands where the ewes could see them. The writer in *Good Health* thinks that some vital detail must have been omitted from this account, for the attempts of cattle-breeders in the past 3,600 years to repeat Jacob's experiment have been complete failures. In spite of this fact, however, "a few faithful and credulous souls still put a white cow in a black stall when they desire her to produce a black calf." It needs but little imagination, the writer goes on to say, to see that Jacob's technique, provided it works, would be an all-important practical instrument for eugenics. He continues:

"Why worry about our ancestry or germplasm? If sitting in front of an object that resembles or suggests the kind of offspring one desires will actually persuade the developing embryo to resemble that something, eugenics may as well pack its bag and move to another planet. The installation of a few Praxiteles statues and several sets of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' in our larger maternity-wards will produce a race of physical and mental supermen in one generation! Unfortunately this sort of naïveté is not confined to the ancient chroniclers of Biblical history nor the less-educated members of modern communities. One encounters precisely this point of view all too frequently in the writings of certain individuals

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She has given us cotton.

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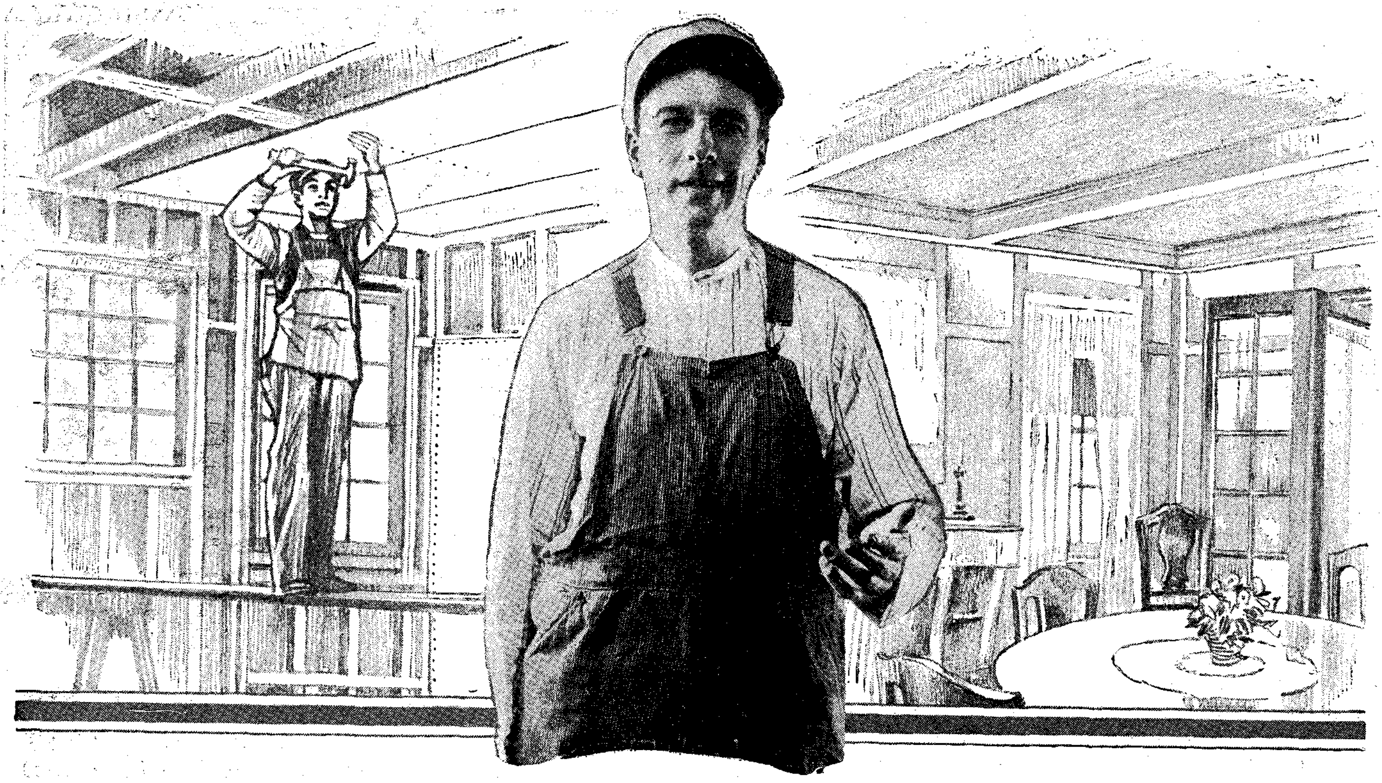

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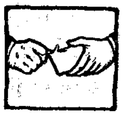

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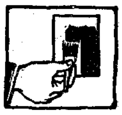

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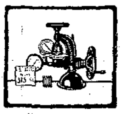

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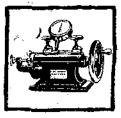

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WHETHER I am building a new home, factory or office, or simply a job of repairing or remodeling, I always recommend Upson PROCESSED Board.

"It is *the* modern lining. It is quickly and easily applied.

"It is permanent—can never crack, chip or fall.

"It is washable—sanitary—wonderfully attractive.

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"Official Government Testing Machines prove that Upson Board stands nearly 400 pounds pressure to the square inch. Most fibre boards only stand 220 to 240 pounds.

"A strong board like Upson Board won't pull from the nails when the building settles—as soft, spongy boards sometimes do.

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"For you can saw, cut and handle Upson Board just like wood.

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"It is the fine, strong wood fibres in Upson Board—plus the tremendous pressure under which they are built up into panels—that makes Upson Board hard and woodlike.

"And the WATERPROOFING really envelops the panels in a protective coat or film. That is why Upson Board 'stays put' on walls and ceilings.

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"Painters tell me Upson Board always saves the cost of a priming coat and at least one coat of paint as compared with other wall boards—a saving of $5 to $15 per thousand square feet.

"The oils and gums used in priming or sizing the surface of Upson Board are much like those used in high-grade varnish.

"As the makers say, 'The *little* difference in price does not measure the *big* difference in quality.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

(among them physicians and surgeons) whom the layman not unnaturally supposes to possess a reliable biological background. For example, a recent writer, who professes on the cover of her book to a 'complete and intelligent summary of all the principles of eugenics,' says: 'Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the necessity of young people making the proper choice of mates in marriage; yet if the production of superior children were dependent upon that one factor, the outlook would be most discouraging to prospective fathers and mothers, for weak traits of character are to be found in all. But when young people learn that by a conscious endeavor to train themselves they are thereby train- their unborn children, they can feel that there are some hope and joy in parentage; that it is something to which they can look forward with delight and even rapture; then they will be inspired to work hard to attain the best and highest that there is in them, leading the lives that will not only be a blessing to themselves but to their succeeding generations.'"

Now, as a therapeutic measure, the writer comments on the above, a method of inducing expectant mothers to keep themselves cheerful, tranquil, and healthfully occupied, this advice may possibly be indorsed. But that following the treatment indicated will have the slightest permanent effect upon the mental, moral, or physical nature of the infant is the most fantastic of dreams. We read further:

"An author of one of the multitudinous books on the care of babies expresses her views with no uncertainty: 'Science wrangles over the rival importance of heredity and environment, but we women know what effects prenatal influence works on children. The woman who frets brings forth a nervous child. The woman who rebels generally bears a morbid child. Self-control, cheerfulness, and love for the little life breathing in unison with your own will practically insure you a child of normal physique and nerves.'

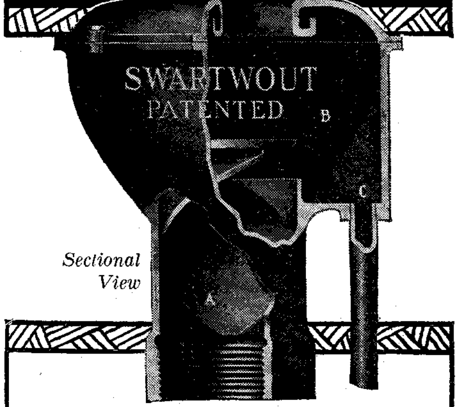
"The above are extreme and sentimentally worded statements of a belief in 'prenatal influence' that is really wide-spread and deeply rooted. All of us have heard at one time or another of the pathetic effect upon the incipient Smith, Jr., of Mrs. Smith's having encountered a snake, skunk, or Senegalese some time before the baby first saw the light. The fantastic effects that are occasionally attributed to material impressions are often a credit to the imagination of the person making the report. We were informed some years ago by a perfectly sincere individual that a woman in the seventh month of her pregnancy had carelessly witnessed a circus-parade. 'And when the child was born it had an elephant's head,' said our informant. Detecting a suspicion of doubt on our part, either as to the facts or their sequence, he confirmed his report by naming a witness. 'I don't know much about that sort of thing, but my brother, he saw the child.' This is simply an extreme instance of the sort of 'facts' and their interpretation that are continually being advanced as conclusive evidence for the existence of prenatal influence.

"For the sake of clearness, let us choose for discussion a more familiar type of case that is very frequently reported. The mother receives a wound on her arm, let us say; when the child is born, it is found to have a scar of some sort on the corresponding arm. This coincidence is immediately interpreted as an instance of maternal impression, without the slightest attention being given to the question of a necessary mechanism for the transmission of that impression. In this case there is no question to be raised of an acquired effect upon the germ-cells; the child was already well formed when the mother was injured. We are forced to conclude that the injury was in some way transmitted through the placenta, the only connection between the mother and her unborn child. But have we the slightest basis for such a hypothesis? The embryo receives nourishment alone from the blood of the mother. Can we imagine that a scar could be dissolved in the maternal blood, pass to the unborn child, and reform in a corresponding position on the child's arm? We can not possibly entertain such a theory for an instant. 'There is as much reason,' say Popenoe and Johnson, 'to expect the child to grow to resemble the cow on whose milk it is fed after birth as to expect it to grow to resemble its mother because of prenatal influence.'

"Of a supposed case of maternal impression Sir Charles Darwin wrote to Sir Joseph Hooker as follows: 'W. Hunter told my father, then in a lying-in hospital, that in many thousand cases he had asked the mother, before her confinement, whether anything had affected her imagination, and recorded the answers; and absolutely not one case came right, tho, when the child was anything remarkable, they afterward made the cap to fit.' Darwin's explanation would doubtless account for many more thousands of alleged cases of prenatal influence. When a child with any marked physical peculiarity is born, the mother quite naturally hunts for some experience during the preceding months that will serve as a satisfactory causal explanation. But, as we have said above, the mechanism that would make possible such a causal connection between maternal impression and infant peculiarity simply does not exist. Unless we summon to our aid some mystic, supernatural power whose irresponsible function it is to work these mysteries, we must label one and all cases 'coincidence.'

"We have stated above that the embryo gets its nourishment from the mother. In consequence, anything which affects the nourishment of the mother will affect the embryo, in a general but not in a specific way. The mother who frets and rebels against her maternity may affect her own health to such an extent that her unborn child fails to get proper nourishment and is born a weakling. It is much more probable, however, that the fretting and rebellion are in themselves indications of a neurotic tendency which we should expect to see transmitted to the child. But the statement that 'self-control, cheerfulness, and love . . . will practically insure you a child normal in physique and nerves' is simply untrue. No amount of self-control, love, cheerfulness, nor any other attitude of mind or body can change a child's inheritance.

"To some of us it may seem unfortunate that we can not change our children to order by Jacob's method. But on the whole it is probably just as well that man, in his present ignorance, can not tamper so easily with the machinery of inheritance. What we do know and can not emphasize too strongly is that the whole matter of maternal impressions and prenatal influence is itself one of the world's oldest bogies and superstitions



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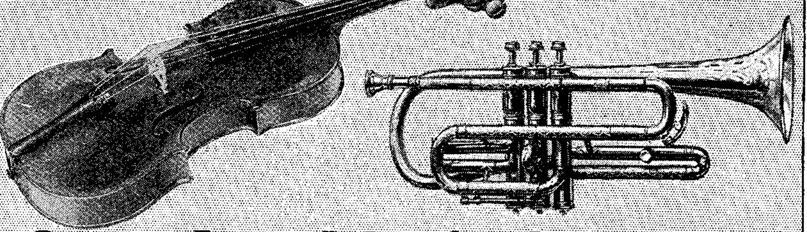

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

founded upon a most unfortunate ignorance of anatomy and physiology. The answer to the unending stream of coincidences misinterpreted as causal sequences must be based on a reference to demonstrable biological facts. Practically, we counsel all expectant mothers not to attempt to unravel the mass of folk-lore on the subject of the attitude to assume toward their unborn children, but to procure a simple text-book of physiology or anatomy and discover for themselves just what the actual physical relation of the embryo to the mother is."

TWO REASONS FOR TEACHING SCIENCE

"THE business of life and the business of living" are the two things for which a teacher of science ought to train his pupils, according to the consensus of opinion in a recent meeting of such teachers in London, as reported in *Nature* (London, June 5), by G. H. J. Adlam. A little more than a year ago, Mr. Adlam tells us, appeared the report of a British Government Committee, with Sir. J. J. Thomson as chairman, on the position occupied by natural science in the educational system of Great Britain. The recommendations of this report have been carefully considered, and at a conference under the auspices of the London County Council the general aims of science-teaching were freely discust. He goes on:

"The main fact which seemed to be made clear by the discussion was that the science-teacher of the present day may have two well-defined aims: the one to prepare children for the business of life, and the other to prepare them equally well for the more difficult business of living. On ethical grounds alone there can be no doubt as to which of these is the higher, for 'the life is more than meat and the body than raiment.' To this we can add that without the meat and raiment and the things of which these are but symbols, life in its broadest, as well as in its more restricted, sense is impossible. Hence these two aims, which appear to some incompatible, or even antagonistic are in reality convergent, and meet on the common ground of national welfare.

"Sir J. J. Thomson, in the opening speech, gave the key-note of the seemingly more ideal theme. Science-teaching, which is to add to the interests of life and contribute to the *joie de vivre* by dispelling the boredom of unoccupied leisure, must be of the popular kind—that is, stimulating rather than feeding. It must cover a very wide field, and be given in the form of lectures, accompanied, when possible, by practical work of a suitable kind.

"Such a course as this, essentially the same for boys and girls up to the age of sixteen, must include biology as well as chemistry, physics, and astronomy, for no general course can be considered complete which does not include the consideration of man in relation to his environment. Moreover, if we are to change a C3 population to an A1 nation, we must seek the 'elixir of life' in a new way, and to that end every one should know something of what Sir Ronald Ross calls the 'romance of disease' in order that he may value personal fitness

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

and develop what another speaker called a 'health conscience.'

"To turn now to the other aspect of science-teaching, namely, preparation for the business of life, the attention of the meeting was rightly directed by Sir Richard Gregory to the scarcity of university-trained scientific workers required for industrial and other purposes. In the proportion of university students to population England stands far behind other nations, having only five per 10,000 as against ten per 10,000 in America and seventeen in Scotland. Tho the power to remedy this rests mainly with the Government and those who administer the affairs of education, yet the teacher can do a great deal by endeavoring to turn the talent of the nation into the most suitable channels. We can no longer afford to have square pegs trying to fill round holes; and to prevent this, the teacher must consider his work unfinished until every effort has been made to place boys and girls in that walk of life which seems most suited to their talents, attainments, and temperaments.

"If carried to these culminating points, the work of the teacher will do more than anything else to bring about the full appreciation of the value of education, and with that there will come recognition of the importance of his office and the due reward for his services."

SHOUTING DOWN FACTORY NOISES

TELEPHONES that will transmit only the speaker's voice and bar out the deafening noises all around him, when he speaks, for instance, from a boiler-works, were described recently in these pages. Another method of signaling amid an industrial tumult, not by eliminating it but by making a noise still louder or more distinctive, is noted in *The Journal of Electricity* (San Francisco, July 15), by Prof. V. Karapetoff, of Cornell University, in an article entitled "Audible Signals in Industrial Plants." No such plant of any magnitude, says the writer, may be considered fully efficient unless means are provided for locating any important employee anywhere within the plant. A telephone system serves this purpose only so long as the needed man is at his desk. On the other hand, a superintendent, a foreman, a millwright, a repairman, etc., is ordinarily useful only in so far as he can freely move about the shop. Thus, within the last few years, audible electric signals have been introduced into many industrial plants. We read further:

> "Such an electric signal is usually similar in its construction to the familiar electric 'horn' used on automobiles. It consists of a diaphragm with an anvil at its center. A toothed wheel driven by a small electric motor strikes the anvil many times a second and causes it to vibrate vigorously. These vibrations produce the well-known warning tone, which carries over a considerable distance. The device is provided with a projector or horn the shape of which depends on whether it is desired to scatter the sound, to intensify it in horizontal direction, or to deflect it downward. Such

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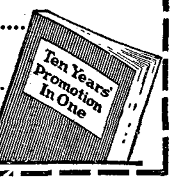
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

motor-driven signals are now made much more powerful than automobile horns, and are wound for 110 or 220 volts, direct or alternating current, so that they can be connected to a lighting or power circuit, and do not require a separate low-voltage battery.

"With such electric audible signals scattered throughout the plant, it becomes an easy matter to locate instantly any person to whom a code number has been assigned. For example, when the manager wishes to speak to one of the assistant superintendents, who may be anywhere in the plant, he simply tells the telephone operator to sound this particular man's call. As soon as this assistant superintendent hears his call, he comes to the nearest telephone and reports, whereupon the operator connects him with the manager.

"It would be rather inconvenient for the telephone operator to sound the various calls by hand; therefore a special code-calling automatic instrument has been developed for this purpose. The operator merely sets the desired person's code number on a dial and pulls a lever. A contact-making mechanism is thereby set in motion, which closes the electric circuit and operates the code signals throughout the plant the required number of times and then stops automatically.

"In noisy and in open places, or in large factory lofts, the electric horns mentioned above constitute the most suitable type of signal. In offices they may be replaced by less loud electric gongs, bells, buzzers, air whistles, or incandescent lamps."

Professor Karapetoff next proceeds to consider certain special types of industrial plants where a device of this kind would be especially useful. First of all, he says, there are steel-mills, which have buildings scattered over a particularly large area, with wide yards between. He says:

"Taking into consideration also the noisy character of such mills, the importance of acoustic signals will at once become apparent.

"The large capital involved in the production of steel and the necessity for high-priced experts and for a very rigid organization—all these factors make the installation of an efficient code-calling system almost imperative; the trifling expense involved is insignificant in comparison with the results.

"Ship-yards resemble steel-mills in so far as the needs for acoustic signals are concerned, with the added problem of inconvenience of direct communication between two parts of a ship's hull or between two ships under construction.

"In a textile-mill audible signals are essential on account of the deafening noise of hundreds of high-speed machines and spindles used in many departments. Since telephones are practically impossible in such noisy shops, and since the code system is here needed only for a comparatively small number of superintendents and engineers, each person should be given two or three code numbers, in order that he may know where to go, and what to do.

"The character of work in a large printing establishment is such that the production manager, the man in charge of the machinery, and a few other experts have to cover several floors. A code-calling system is therefore an essential adjunct in such a plant, and the signals employed vary from powerful electric horns in noisy press-rooms down to gentle buzzers in the offices.

"A modern coal-mine may have miles of passages and rooms underground, so that the superintendent, his assistants, the master mechanic, the electrician, etc., have to cover quite an extensive area. In some States the law prescribes mine phones at the main workings, and this requirement makes a code-calling equipment so much more important. The superintendent may be half a mile away from the nearest telephone, with no possible chance of hearing it or knowing whether he or some one else is wanted. A system of powerful horns installed throughout the mine and connected to a code-calling instrument outside the mine would instantly convey the call.

"A further improvement of this system might consist in providing the superintendent, the foreman, the electrician, etc., with portable telephones, which could be connected to the line wires at any point.

"Audible signals could be made useful on large construction jobs, scattered over a considerable distance; for example, on large buildings, hydraulic dams, power-plants, bridges, aqueducts, transmission lines, and the like. Such audible signals may be used either in conjunction with temporary telephones, or without them.

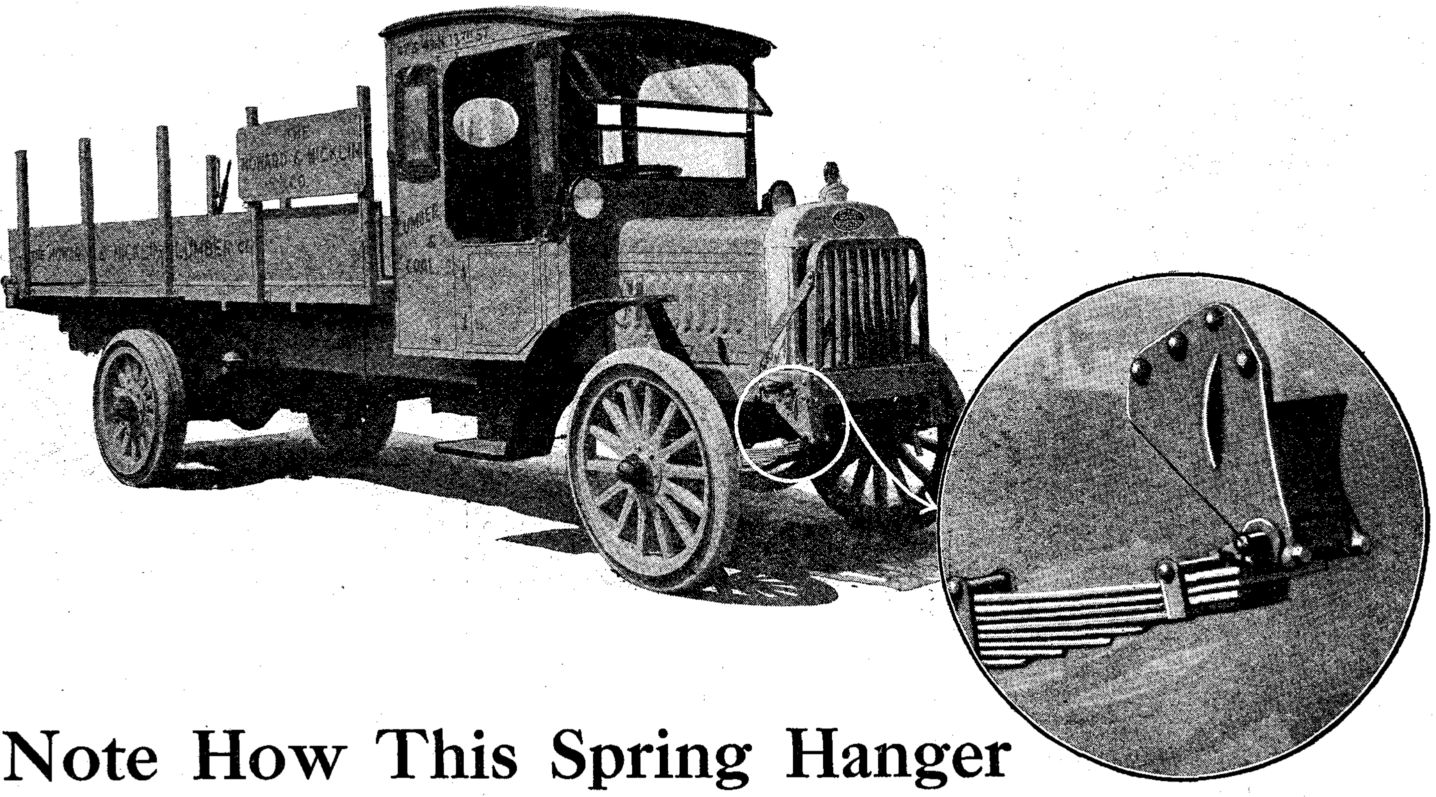
"The hazards of the sea to-day demand an equipment which will not only fill the needs of routine service, but which will also prove unfailingly efficient under the stress of emergency. The intercommunication and signal equipment is the nerve system of the ship. During emergencies it become the one and only means which enables the officers to direct and coordinate the operations of the ship and its crew. A large number of electric horns have been recently installed on various United States naval vessels."

THE FIRST SIGN OF DISEASE

EXHAUSTION—that is the earliest sign of disease, according to the medical correspondent of *The Times* (London, July 5). He explains that he does not mean the familiar feeling of tiredness due to exertion, but inability to get the usual response to effort. When a man finds that he must exert more strength to get the same result, or in the field of mental effort that he can not "concentrate" easily, he should realize that something is the matter with him. The discovery of just what that "something" is, is the business of the doctor, of course; but the exhaustion should send its victim to his medical adviser posthaste, provided, as has already been said, it is something more than healthy fatigue. For example, the writer says:

"A man has been accustomed to walk up a certain staircase briskly and without any discomfort. But now he finds that he has to slacken his pace a little or otherwise he will be short of breath when he gets to the top. Or, again, a man discovers that he is more than usually tired at the end of his day's work and that he tends, in this state, to feel a little giddy or a little nervous and irritable. Or, again, a person of even temper begins to win a reputation for hastiness. He does not concentrate so well as he used to do, and small things irritate and annoy him. He is apt to lose his temper.

"These men are ill, and the limits set upon their endeavors, mental or physical,



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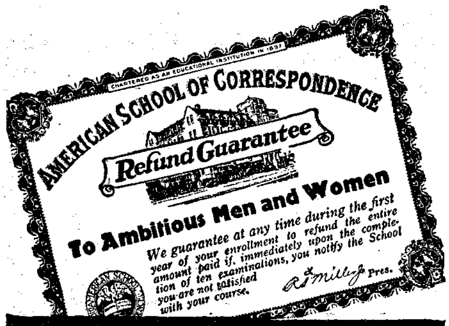
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

afford an indication of the extent of their disability. They are not suffering from muscular weakness in the sense that their muscles are damaged. They are not suffering from heart mischief in the sense that they have any heart disease. They are not suffering from disease at all if by that term is meant a breakdown of a particular organ. But they are on the way to disease, nevertheless. . . . . . .

"Recent research has shown that fatigue, tho it is felt in the muscles, really occurs in the brain and spinal cord—in other words, that the brain-cells get tired before the muscles they control. This explains why a man who is tired out on one occupation becomes fresh and vigorous again when he changes over to another and so employs a new set of brain-cells—*e.g.*, a game of golf after business, even tho the second occupation may make greater demands on his muscles than the first. Now if we realize that tiredness or fatigue or exhaustion occurs in the brain-cells and nervous system and not in the muscles, and if we accept the view that the poisons of many diseases act primarily on this nervous system, we see at once how it comes about that the very earliest presence of disease is shown by tiredness. The poisoned nervous system becomes played out sooner than the healthy one. And the rate of exhaustion of the nervous system depends on the amount of poison present."

The public have recognized this fact, the writer thinks, more fully than the doctors, because every one knows that living produces poisons which have to be carried away. After strenuous efforts more of these poisons are present than normally, and so, for the time being, the man will become exhausted more easily. He will tell you that he "feels too tired" to undertake any more efforts that day, and very soon he will go off to rest. During sleep the body will gradually refresh his nervous system, so that he begins the new day on good terms. We read further:

"This is the normal process. The abnormal, the diseased, differs from it only in the fact that tiredness and exhaustion come on sooner and are got rid of with greater trouble. The doctor's business—in the light of our new knowledge—is to find out why this is so. If he can not find out he fails to discover the real cause of the disease and will be forced to fall back upon treating the symptoms themselves—he will have to give drugs which may 'tonic' the patient, stop his palpitations, and so on. This is equivalent to 'doctoring up' a tired man with strong tea in order to keep him awake a few hours longer.

"Unhappily, it is by no means easy to get at the first causes of disease. We may know that disease is present, yet we may not be able to detect it. This merely means that our knowledge is faulty and should excite us to fresh efforts. It in no sense invalidates the truth of the view we have exprest. For instance, a man may be suffering from exhaustion as a result of malaria acquired long before. The malaria organism can often be found and treated. He may be suffering from tuberculosis in a very early stage. This can also be found, perhaps. He may be poisoning himself from his own alimentary tract, and suitable

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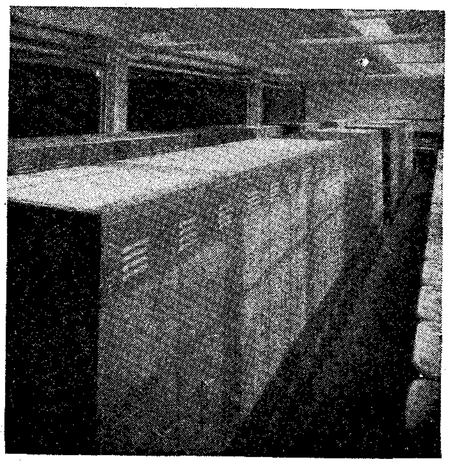

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attention to this may make 'a new man of him.' He may be addicted to drugs or alcohol.

"But there is a cause, and the cause is not in the symptoms. That is the cardinal fact. There is no such fundamental disease as 'debility,' 'neurasthenia,' 'palpitation,' and so on. These are symptoms of disease. The treatment of symptoms is helpful often, but it leads nowhere. The treatment of disease leads to a cure, and it also tends to focus attention upon what is still more important—the prevention of disease. Once a man is infected with dysentery you can not usually prevent him from becoming breathless. Breathlessness, in short, is not a preventable condition. But dysentery is. This is the problem in its essence."

DIRT AND DISEASE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

FILTH diseases are rampant in Central Europe. In these diseases it is now known that it is the presence of vermin that is the exciting cause, and that vermin thrive on the unclean human body. A writer in *The New Statesman* (London) quotes a distinguished physician who had just been traveling in the regions under discussion as saying that lack of soap and of all aids to cleanliness is the main cause, after underfeeding, of the appalling death-rate from disease in Central Europe, generally. Everywhere in Austria, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, Russia, and even Germany, typhoid, spotted typhus, dysentery, scurvy, and tuberculosis have increased; and there is lack of disinfectants, linen, and soap and, above all, of disinfecting-stoves or chambers. In Hungary these exist, but there is no coal to heat them, whereas in Czecho-Slovakia there is the coal but there are not the disinfecting-chambers. The writer of the article goes on:

"The most disease-infested regions on the Continent now are Galicia, the Ukraine, and Hungary. In these countries thousands of soldiers meet—Russians returning home from Germany; Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans returning from Russia; Croatians and Serbs going southward, and Poles going northward. Dr. F. Blanchod, a French-Swiss, who recently visited Budapest on behalf of the Geneva Red Cross, and spent some time in a military depot there, where an attempt, at any rate, is made to receive all these different soldiers as they pass through, sort them out into their different nationalities, and at the same time rid them of vermin, describes them as being clad in rags and animals' skins, chiefly sheepskins or goatskins, and wearing greasy skin caps on their heads, their feet and legs being bandaged up in rags and untanned leather. . . . . . .

"All these unfortunate and filthy men are, in plain English, covered with lice, which are the sole propagators of spotted typhus. Many of them do their best to avoid going near any military depot which has means of disinfection, because their wretched rags, once put into the disinfecting-chamber, simply fall to pieces, and as there is no fresh clothing to give them in

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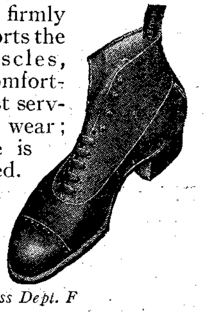

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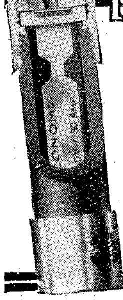

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

exchange, they feel themselves worse off than before. Many of these men leave the depot wearing nothing but their sheepskins or overcoats, any apology for underclothing which they may have had having been destroyed in the process of disinfection. So anxious are some of them to avoid being examined or having their clothes disinfected that very often when a train of repatriated soldiers arrives at Budapest, Vienna, or some other place, the soldiers begin to jump off it as soon as it slackens down before arriving at the railway station; and thus they enter a city without the authorities knowing, and of course spread their lice and their disease.

"Some of the men were already suffering from spotted typhus while on their journey, and had, of course, infected others. It is, indeed, often impossible to diagnose the disease unless a man's skin has first been thoroughly washed with soap. Matters are still further complicated because a soldier, as a rule, will not say that he is ill until he can no longer crawl about. The hospitals are overcrowded with diseased men lying on gray paper sheets which, of course, can not be either washed or boiled. There are not even bandages with which to dress the gangrenous sores which often accompany spotted typhus. They, too, are drest after a fashion with paper. The patients have neither blankets nor eiderdown quilts, nor even shirts to sleep in which are not all in rags; and as there is a great scarcity of coal there can be no proper heating. The doctors can not operate because there is no means of sterilizing instruments, no soap, and no cotton-wool or bandages.

"Before the war the mortality from spotted typhus was 6 to 7 per cent.—that is, in the countries suffering from it, Silesia, Poland, Russia, and Galicia. Now it exceeds 20 per cent. The International Red Cross Medical Commission personally found more than 12,000 cases of this disease in the Ukraine. In some parts of the country, moreover, 30 per cent. of the people were infected with syphilis, brought, of course, by soldiers returning home or passing through, while Dr. Blanchod says that he himself saw on railway-station platforms in Transylvania people in the most highly infectious stage of smallpox, whom nobody apparently thought of quarantining. In Transylvania and in Austria smallpox during the war has wrought more havoc than anywhere else, because there has been no compulsory vaccination."

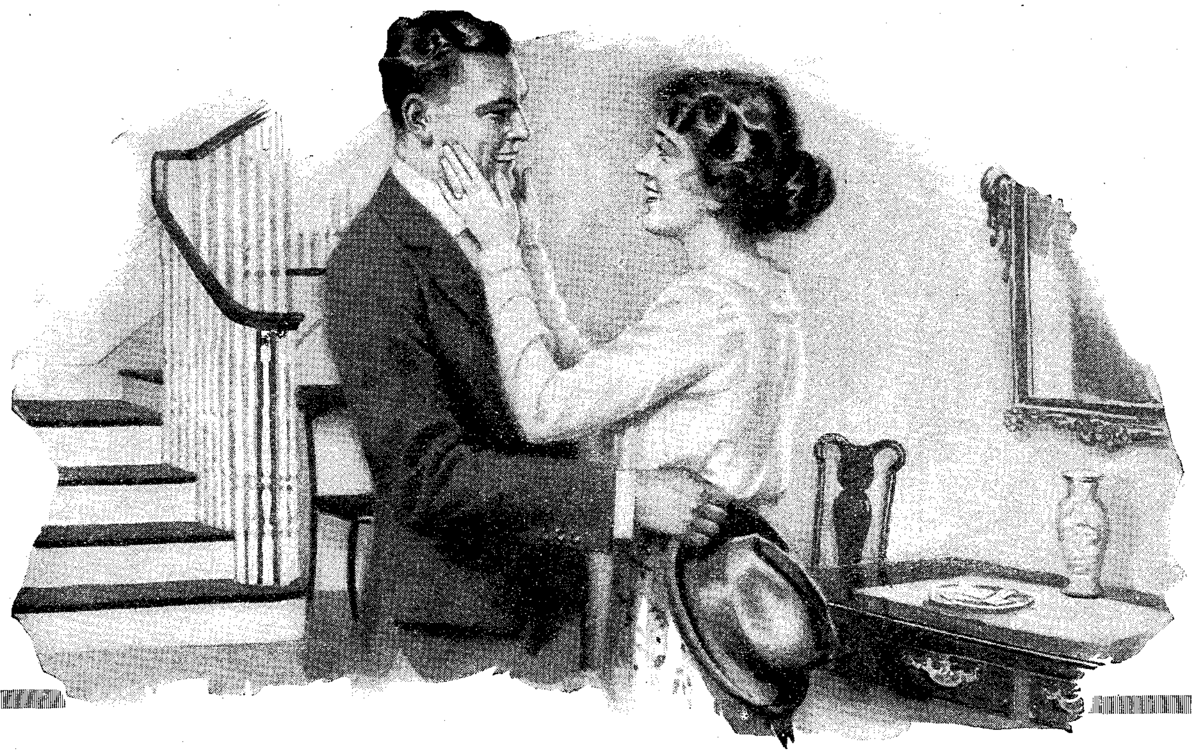
Germany was once accounted a clean country, but it is so no longer. Nothing, the writer says, shows what a change the war has wrought in Germany more than the triumphal progress of dirt. He goes on:

"Only two years ago this dirt was not noticeable, altho even then the most acceptable present which could be made to any one was a piece of toilet soap. Now, however, dirt stalks about the streets and the country—naked and unashamed. The streets of Munich, for instance, are grimy, the outside of the houses blackened, partly by not having been cleansed, partly from the smoke of turf and of bad coals. As for the tramways, their paint is blistered and they look generally dilapidated, all their neat blue prewar color having disappeared. All the public buildings, post-offices, etc., are similarly neglected and unkempt, with strips of torn proclamations hanging from the walls. Even in the best cafés and restaurants the glasses and crockery are doubtfully clean, and before any one can eat or drink from either he must wipe them with his paper serviette. Dirt, indeed, seems to be omnipresent and omnipotent. The people's ragged clothing is dirty, the streets are dirty, the houses even are dirty. It is impossible for any one to go about without soiling his garments, to say nothing of his hands. And afterward, when one gets out of these areas ravaged by the war and the blockade, what remains in the memory is not so much the poor food as the dirt, the universal dirt."

DISEASES OF JULY AND AUGUST

THESE months stand forth prominently in medical statistics as pointing out diseases requiring particular attention, we are told by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, July). By way of example, he says, one need but note the tendency for typhoid fever and malaria to increase markedly, despite the fact that methods for their control are thoroughly understood. He goes on:

"The vacation tendency is responsible for many deaths, particularly those of a violent nature. During 1916 approximately 20 per cent. of the deaths from violent causes occurred during these two months. The increased use of automobiles, the extension of transportation, the growing speed along the highways suffice to account for the fact that the mortality from violent causes in 1916 was fully 3,000 more than during the year 1911. The Safety-First Movement has much to accomplish in this direction, altho the marked decrease due to the institution of a safe and sane Fourth of July has had some effect upon the relative mortality, even if it has not greatly affected the total results. A considerable improvement has been noted in deaths from congenital debility, excluding premature births, which, as a rule, begin to increase during the month of July. A noteworthy decrease in deaths from this cause to the extent of 1,200 lives was evidenced in 1916 over 1911. It is striking to note that the gross mortality from diarrhea and enteritis under two years decreased very slightly during the five-year interval from 1911 to 1916, tho the total figures referred to must be recognized as representing results from a larger registration area during 1916 than during 1911. Despite this fact, however, there was a total decrease of approximately 2,000 recorded deaths from the cause under discussion. That this effect is real rather than apparent is shown by a gross increase of 300 deaths from diarrhea and enteritis, two years and over, in the same five-year period. Fortunately, the summer is not the time for epidemics of contagious diseases, and measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, diphtheria, influenza, and even tuberculosis show considerably lowered mortalities beginning with July. Bronchitis, bronchial-pneumonia, and pneumonia similarly are relatively inactive during the hottest months of the year. The main factors apparently involved in the mortality of July and August include flies and mosquitoes, a lack of sanitation of food and water supplies, the depressing effects of high heat and humidity, and a lack of precaution against the hazards involved in transportation of various kinds, plus the dangers inherent in the games and sports of the summer-time."



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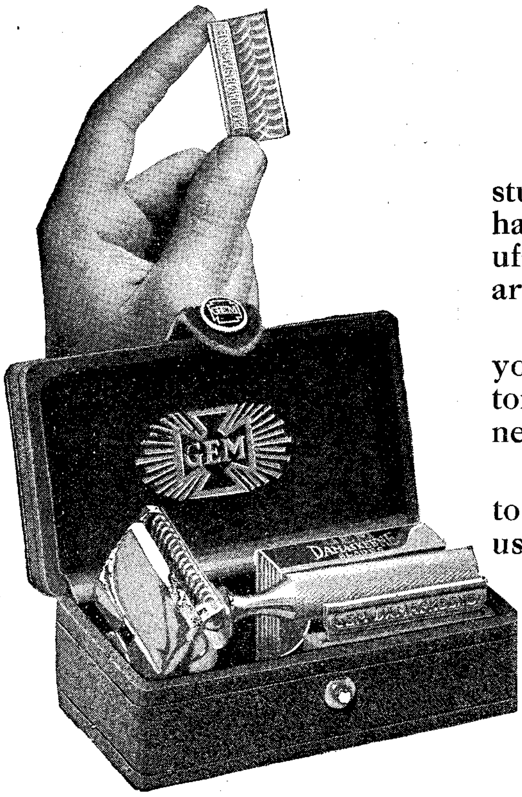

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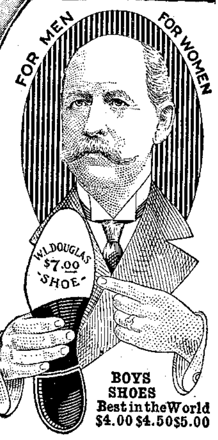
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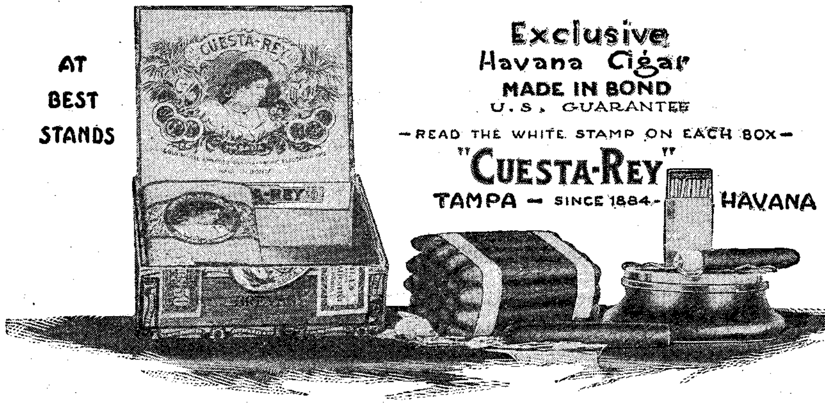

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE

August 20.—According to a Paris report, the signing of the Peace Treaty by Austria is delayed when the Austrian delegation informs the Supreme Council that it will be necessary to take the completed text of the Treaty to Vienna to be approved before the delegates can sign it.

A Berlin dispatch states that a bill providing ways and means for carrying out the peace terms is presented to the National Assembly of Germany at Weimar. It is a far-reaching measure and establishes control of various activities in commerce, finance, and industries, in order to meet the responsibilities laid on Germany by the conditions of peace.

August 23.—Information reaches London to the effect that a settlement of the Italian peace claims has practically been reached. Fiume is to be a free city and the adjacent territory will be given to the Jugo-Slavs. The Italian claim to Dalmatia is also abandoned.

The Foreign Relations Committee in the United States Senate by a vote of 9 to 8 decide on an amendment of the Peace Treaty providing that the German concessions in Shantung shall be restored to China instead of being given to Japan.

A Paris report states that such nations as Italy and Roumania are on the point of taking action in support of their respective claims without reference to the Peace Conference, pleading in excuse that the delays of the Conference are bringing on a state of chaos.

The American Relief Administration closes its Paris office, thus formally ending its work in Europe.

According to advices from Paris, the Supreme Council sends a note to the Roumanian Government containing a warning that reparations under the German and Austrian treaties will be entirely cut off if the Roumanians continue to make requisitions in Hungary, and that all requisitions already made will be deducted from Roumania's share in the indemnity to be paid by Austria.

August 26.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopts fifty amendments to the Peace Treaty, proposed by Senator Fall, of New Mexico.

The Belgian Senate unanimously approves the Peace Treaty, says a Brussels report. The Chamber of Deputies ratified the Treaty on August 8.

CENTRAL POWERS

August 20.—Martial law is declared by the German authorities in Upper Silesia, says a report from Warsaw, following fierce engagements between insurgents and Berlin troops.

August 21.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Hungary, says a Budapest dispatch to Copenhagen.

A dispatch from Vienna states that an anti-Jewish movement has been begun in Budapest, which city is said to be placarded with an anti-Jewish manifesto.

Collisions take place between German and American sailors at Neufahrwasser, says a Copenhagen report, resulting in the wounding of several civilians and one German seaman.

August 22.—Dispatches from Vienna to Zurich announce the withdrawal of Archduke Joseph from the Hungarian Government. The formation of a new Hungarian cabinet is reported, in which Count Julius Andrassy is said to have been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Friedrich Ebert takes oath as Imperial President of the German Republic at

Weimar, according to advices from that city.

August 23.—Spartacan outbreaks occur in several large towns in Germany, says a Berlin report.

According to information received at Geneva, Germany is said to be planning a League of Nations, hoping for the adherence of Russia, Austria, and Hungary, and later of Italy, Japan, and the smaller nations dissatisfied with the Paris Conference.

The Supreme Council, according to Paris advices, considers the question of sending troops to Silesia to quell the strike disorders there.

It is announced from Berlin that an inter-Allied mission from that city will go to Upper Silesia to investigate conditions in that region.

August 25.—The 5th and 50th United States Infantry regiments, which are now in the United States, have been ordered to Silesia, says a report from Coblenz.

A Paris report says that the Roumanian Cabinet refuses to accept the decision of the Peace Conference relative to the division of Banat, a province in south-eastern Hungary which was divided between Roumania and Serbia.

August 26.—A Berlin dispatch says that 5,000,000 Germans have filed with the Bureau of Immigration applications for permission to leave Germany.

Disturbances still continue as a result of the strike in Upper Silesia.

RUSSIA

August 20. — Anti-Bolshevik forces in Ukraine, advancing northward from Odessa, capture three towns on the Dnieper River, according to an official statement from the *Soviet* Army Headquarters received in London.

August 21.—A wireless communication received in London from the Russian Bolshevik War Office admits that the Red forces have been defeated in Ukraine and Lower Russia and are retreating.

The evacuation of Lithuania by the Germans is begun, says a note sent to the Entente Powers by the German Government.

August 22.—A Copenhagen report states that Polish troops administer a crushing defeat to the Bolsheviki, and that the *Soviet* forces are being pursued everywhere.

A Bolshevik wireless communication received in London states that the Reds have defeated their enemies northeast of Lapshanishkaaya, capturing a thousand prisoners and a number of machine guns.

August 23.—The Bolshevik fleet in the Gulf of Finland has been completely disabled and the defenses of Kronstadt, bombarded by British war-ships, have been destroyed, according to Stockholm reports.

Ambassador Morris, who was sent by the State Department from Tokyo to Omsk to report on Siberian conditions, advises the Government that the next thirty days probably will see a crisis in the affairs of the Kolchak Government. The Ambassador urges the recognition of Kolchak if he succeeds in surviving the crisis.

August 24.—Reports from Copenhagen state that Ukrainian troops under General Petliura have captured Kief, taking the whole of Polodonia, and large parts of Volhynia.

August 25.—According to a report from Coblenz the American military authorities are in possession of details of the organization of a large German volunteer corps in the Baltic provinces, having for its object the support of the Russian reactionary movement against the *Soviet.*

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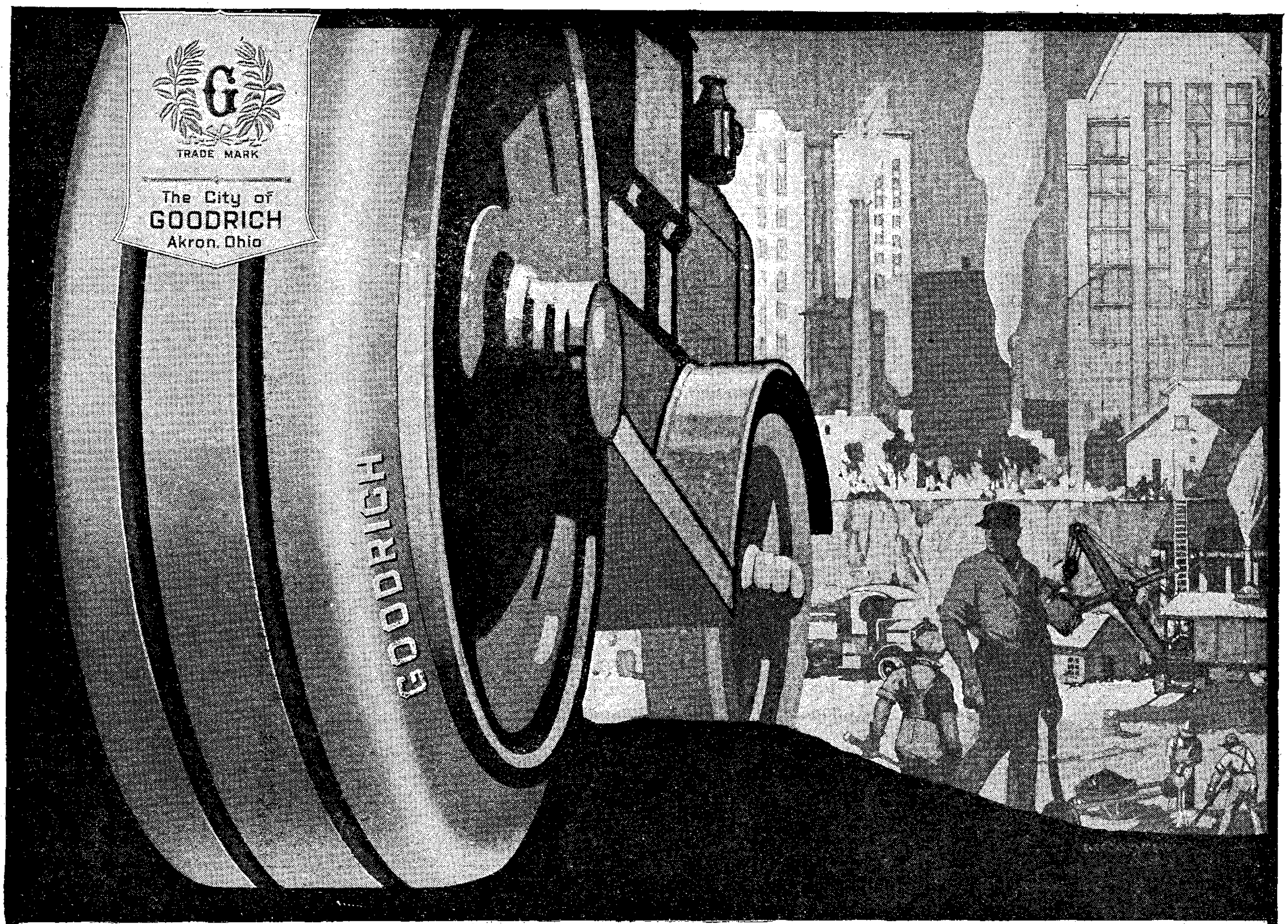

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FOREIGN

August 20.—An Imperial rescript, issued in Tokyo and made public by the Japanese Embassy at Washington, announces reforms in the government of Korea looking toward home rule for that province and its eventual establishment on the same footing with Japan proper.

August 21.—Four Mexican bandits are killed by the American troops on a punitive expedition in Mexico for the purpose of apprehending the bandits who recently held two American aviators for ransom.

The reorganization of the Finnish Cabinet is completed under Premier Vennola, says a Helsingfors dispatch.

Seven of the Mexican bandits who robbed the sailors from the United States steamship *Cheyenne*, stationed off Tampico, have been apprehended by the Carranza authorities, according to an official report received by the Mexican Consul at Galveston, Texas.

Viscount Grey, the new British Ambassador to the United States, will sail for New York on September 16, according to an announcement from London.

August 23.—What is regarded as an important step toward the adoption of measures tending to prevent clashes between Mexico and the United States is the statement to press representatives of Louis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury, and generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the present Mexican Administration, that an agreement for a reciprocal border guard service should be signed by the Mexican and American governments.

August 24.—The 300 American cavalry troops who have been conducting a campaign to overtake the Mexican bandits who held two American aviators for ransom abandon the chase and return to the United States.

August 25.—Belgian authorities take official possession of the district of Malmédy, which was ceded to Germany by Belgium under Article 34 of the Peace Treaty.

Major James P. Yancey, commander of the American punitive expedition into Mexico, confirms previous reports to the effect that Jesus Renteria, bandit leader, was killed by Lieut. R. H. Cooper from an airplane.

August 26.—A Brussels dispatch announces that King Albert and Queen Elizabeth will depart for the United States on September 22, and will remain in this country one month.

After he has visited Paris, the Shah of Persia will go to the United States for a visit, according to Constantinople advices.

DOMESTIC

August 20.—By a vote of 57 to 19 the Senate decides on a repeal of the Daylight Saving Law, thus overriding the President's veto.

Attorney-General Palmer declares that small dealers are more to blame for present high prices than the "big fellows," and hence he asks for elimination from the Federal Control Act of the section exempting from regulation dealers with an annual business of less than a hundred thousand a year.

Representative Johnson, of Washington, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, introduces a drastic bill prohibiting immigration to the United States for two years, extending the present passport system, and requiring immigrants who wish to become citizens in this country to take prompt steps to do so under penalty of deportation.

Plans are being considered by the United States Navy for an airplane flight across the Pacific Ocean. Commander Read, who first crossed the Atlantic, in understood to be making preparations for the proposed Pacific flight.

The hope of the Administration that the Peace Treaty may be ratified without reservations embodied in the ratifying resolution vanishes when Senator Pittman's resolution for separate reservations meets with determined opposition from the Republican reservationist senators.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, will sail for the United States on September 1, according to a cable received in Washington.

August 21.—A resolution is introduced in the Senate providing that reports on incomes be made available to the Congressional investigating committee in order that the people may know who are the profiteers.

The Government resumes war-time control of sugar, and it is announced that any dealer who charges more than 11 cents a pound is likely to lose his license to do business.

The first comprehensive plan for killing the League of Nations, so far as the United States is concerned, is outlined when a number of objecting Senators meet and map out a program under which all parts of the United States are to be reached by speakers who will inform the people of the reasons why the League's rejection is desirable.

August 22.—The House of Representatives passes the bill amending the Food-Control Act, which includes clothing among necessaries and provides a punishment of two years in jail and a fine of $5,000 for profiteers.

August 23.—Secretary Lansing announces that on and after October 1 passports will be issued to tourists going to France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and northern Africa except Egypt.

The Red Cross outlines a program of peace-time service in the United States in connection with its announcement that it expects to raise $15,000,000 early in November. One of the main features of the program will be the extension of nursing service to rural communities.

August 24.—An airplane race in which forty-three machines take part, fourteen of them Canadian, starts on a course between New York and Toronto.

August 25.—President Wilson in a message to Congress asks that the passport law in effect during the war be continued for one year after the signing of peace, to prevent an influx of aliens to the United States.

President Wilson grants the railroad shopmen increased pay of four cents an hour against the fifteen to twenty-seven cents increase demanded. In connection with granting this increase the President issues a statement to the people in general and another to the shopmen, suggesting that he considers further increases of wages inadvisable at this time because of their leading to an increase of the cost of living.

August 26.—American aviators are the first to complete the round-trip flights between New York and Toronto in the International Airplane Race, Lieut. James Plumb with Sergt. Ralph Kratz being the first to complete the trip.

Federal agents carrying warrants for uptown saloon-keepers, begin a general round-up of violators of the war-time prohibition act in New York City.

The Executive Committee of the railway shopmen notify Director-General Hines that they can not accept as a basis for settlement the four-cent raise proposed by President Wilson. A general vote has been ordered of the local unions to decide whether they wish to strike or to accept the proposed raise.

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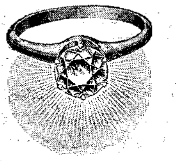

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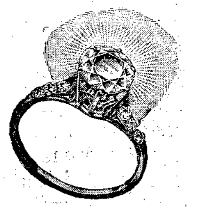

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INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

OUR RAILWAY CAPITALIZATION COMPARED WITH INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

An idea of the large part of the total working capital of the country which has been absorbed by the railroads is presented in a pamphlet recently issued by President E. B. Leigh, of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company. According to Mr. Leigh's figures, the present value of the railways, including both roads and equipment, is $16,148,532,502, as against a total capitalization in all the manufacturing industries of the country of $22,790,980,000. Of this complete capitalization of nearly $39,000,000,000, the railroads account for approximately forty per cent. Mr. Leigh's figures for the railways and leading industries run as follows:

Value of railway road and equipment	$16,148,532,502
Capital invested in iron and steel	4,281,998,000
Capital invested in chemicals	3,034,209,000
Capital invested in textiles	2,810,848,000
Capital invested in food	2,174,387,000
Capital invested in lumber	1,723,456,000
Capital invested in paper and printing	1,433,176,000
Capital invested in liquors (beverages)	1,015,715,000
Capital invested in metals (not iron and steel)	1,013,632,000
Capital invested in stone, clay, and glass	987,328,000
Capital invested in vehicles, land transportation	803,496,000
Capital invested in leather	743,347,000
Capital invested in railroad repair shop	417,706,000
Capital invested in tobacco	303,840,000
Capital invested in all industries (embracing over 75 distinct groups)	2,047,842,000

"The railroad problem is the most important internal question before the country to-day," comments *The Bache Review* (New York), in presenting this array of statistics. "Upon its correct decision depends the ultimate prosperity of the nation. This will be evident to the most prejudiced antagonist of the railroads themselves, if he will only consider what the preponderant investment of the country's capital in railroads is, as compared with all other industries. . . . What must happen to the country's entire financial structure if forty per cent. of its make up, being now in trouble, is allowed to drift into disaster?"

Aside from the indirect effects of such a disaster, which would reach into every corner of the nation, a great many small security-holders would be directly affected. "The only idea in the minds of many people regarding railroad securities," writes Samuel H. Beach, president of the Savings-Banks Association of the State of New York, "is that they are mainly owned and held by the very wealthy." It is a fact, according to Mr. Beach, that "the major portion of the liquid wealth of the nation consists of the small accumulations of the many rather than of the larger holdings of the few," and a considerable part of these small accumulations is invested in railroad securities. As Mr. Beach is quoted in *The American Banker:*

"The Savings-Banks Association of the State of New York, of which I have the honor to be the president, comprises in its membership 139 of the 141 mutual savings-banks in the State. These mutual savings-banks have no stockholders and no stock. The trustees receive no pay for their services and every dollar the savings-banks earn, beyond the actual cost of doing business, belongs to the depositors. It is needless to say these banks are popular with the people, for over one-third of the entire population of New York State, counting every man, woman, and child, are depositors in mutual savings-banks. To be exact, there are over 3,500,000 depositors who have to their aggregate credit the enormous sum of over two billions of dollars.

"There are similar mutual savings-banks in fourteen other States, the total number being 615, which own approximately $850,000,000 of railroad securities. These securities belong to over 9,000,000 people who are depositors in the widely scattered mutual savings-banks of the nation.

"Savings-banks are required by law to invest the money of their depositors as speedily as possible in certain and specifically designated high-class securities, and among them of necessity are those issued by the railroads.

"Besides the savings-bank depositors there are thirty-two million citizens holding life-insurance policies; and railroad securities form a large block in the investments of the companies by which these policies are issued. In addition to these are millions of small depositors in trust companies, national banks, and State banks; also hundreds of universities, thousands of trust estates, and individual investors, so that in all, fifty million people—a full half of all the people in the nation—comprising mainly the middle class—made up of business men, mechanics, clerks, laborers, the widow and the orphan—are vitally interested in having the railroads returned to private ownership under such terms and conditions as will render present outstanding bonds desirable to retain and future issues attractive as an investment."

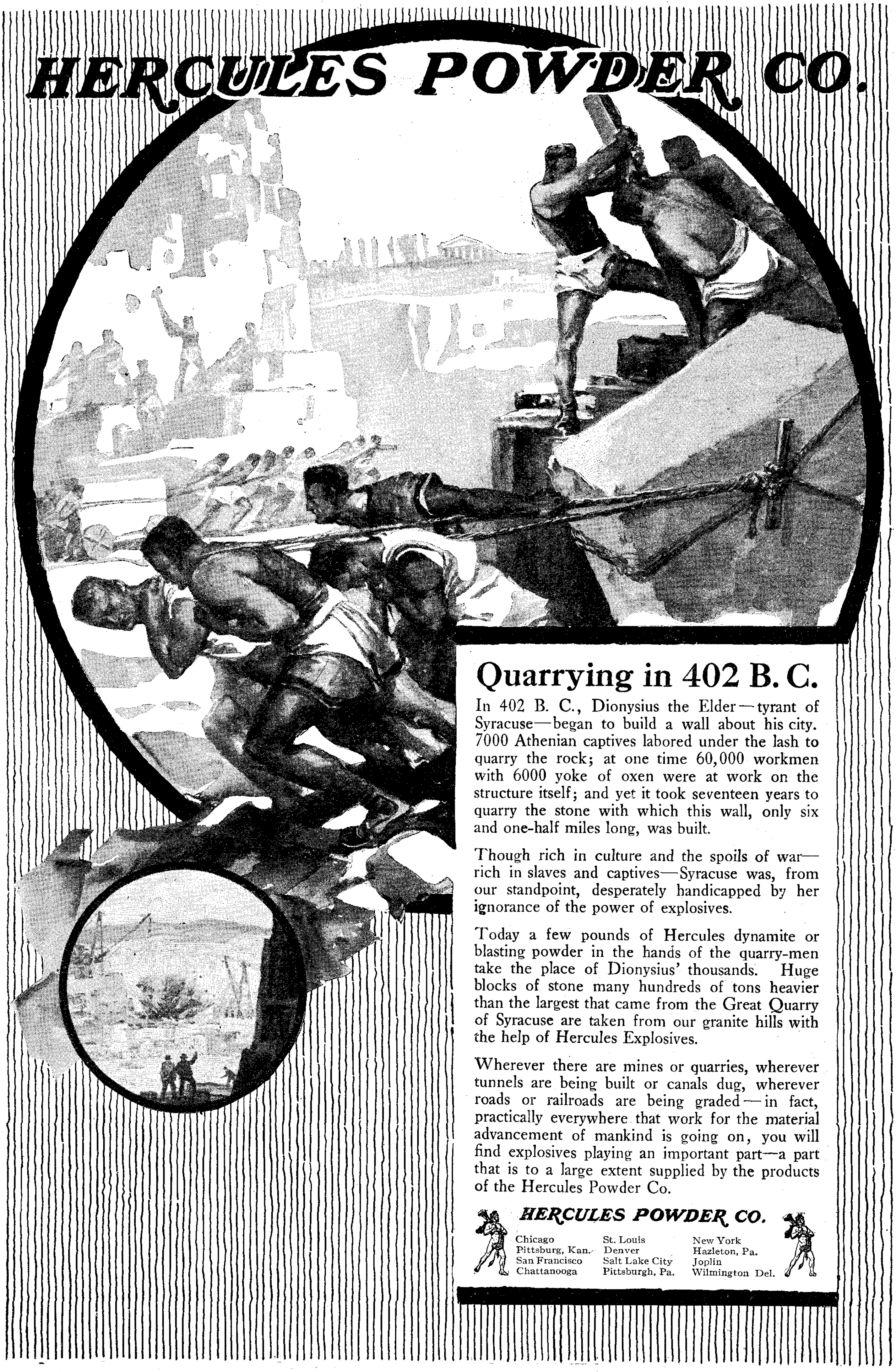
In the course of a general review of government operation of railways, which appears in the same issue of *The American Banker* (August 25), President Charles E. Mitchell, of the National City Bank, New York, takes up some financial aspects of the matter to this effect:

"The roads were free from hampering restrictions, and yet the net earnings fell off $285,000,000, compared with the previous year, the railroads earning only seventy-five per cent. of the amount which the Government had guaranteed them as rental. Notwithstanding the increases in rates, which were far greater than private management had ever dreamed of asking, and which produced greater gross revenue by $865,000,000, the people of our country, after suffering inferior service, were called upon as taxpayers to advance $210,000,000, the amount by which the net earnings failed to equal the guaranteed rental. In other words, the American people paid $865,000,000 more in rates for inferior service and were taxed $210,000,000 in addition, so that the true cost to the people of one year of Federal operation amounted to $1,075,000,000. With these figures before you, I need not repeat that the popular passion for government ownership and operation has materially cooled during the past year.

"The Railroad Administration, through appreciation of necessities of war-conditions or otherwise, increased the wage-bill of our railroads within one year $965,000,000, which advance followed an advance made by the companies themselves in the previous year, so that the total advances in the yearly wage-bill arising since our entry into the war are no less than $1,260,000,000. The annual wages paid by our railroads to-day aggregate $3,000,000,000—an amount equivalent to the gross earnings of all roads during the year 1915. Considering that the war-time increase in prices of railroad materials has added to operating costs between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 annually, and that the yearly wage-scale has been increased by $1,260,000,000, while the entire advance in rates has added only about $1,000,000,000 to annual railroad revenues, it will be clearly seen that the railroad financial situation is far worse than it has ever been before. Much as we may dislike the thought, a further increase in rates to compensate, in large measure, for this increase in operating expenses, is inevitable. While there may be some hope that the cost of coal and rails and other supplies may come down and the increased volume of traffic may compensate for such increases as remain, it is difficult, in view of the political aspect of the situation, to believe that railroad wages will lend themselves to reduction under the natural laws of economics as will the industrial wage. A rate increase equivalent in result to the wage increase should, unquestionably, be made forthwith.

"It would seem unfair, in thus presenting the financial results of government operation, not to mention the claimed savings and benefits as presented by the Administration itself. The Administration has very properly extended the joint use of terminal facilities and consolidated the several city ticket-offices in the principal cities of the United States, such unifications having probably saved $20,000,000 annually. It has discontinued the maintenance of off-the-line traffic soliciting agencies, at a claimed saving of $13,000,000 per annum, and has abolished the advertising expenditures in connection therewith at a claimed saving of $7,000,000 annually. It has materially reduced passenger service at an estimated saving of $80,000,000 per annum, which saving, I may add, represents a war-economy which the American public has accepted purely as such. It has effected a saving in car-mileage through the routing of cars via the shortest route, which saving in the Eastern and Northwestern operating regions has been estimated as high as two-tenths of one per cent. of the total car-mileage. It has, by virtue of operation under the unified system, succeeded in handling two per cent. more freight-ton mileage and nine per cent. more passengers one mile than in the last year of private operation. These savings and advantages are manifestly infinitesimal as compared to what the American people know and can see concretely—deterioration of service and an effect upon railroad finance so alarming that, were the roads to be returned to private ownership under conditions to-day existent, a majority of our companies would be faced with bankruptcy.

"The time has come to solve the problem of the future for the railroads, and the longer the delay the more difficult the solution. The Administration has suggested that government operation continue for a further period of five years, in order that it may be more thoroughly tested. This suggestion has met with marked opposition, and apparently it has been dropt by its original advocates. While it is in the power of the Administration to turn the railroads back at any time, and immediate return has been threatened, assurances have been recently given that the railroads will not be returned in a way to bring disaster, which surely means that they can not be abruptly returned. To fix a date, even that date provided in the law, namely, twenty-one months after the declaration of the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, as the date when the roads shall be returned, would seem the height of folly. The railroads should be, and probably will be, returned when a sane and sound plan for their return has been devised."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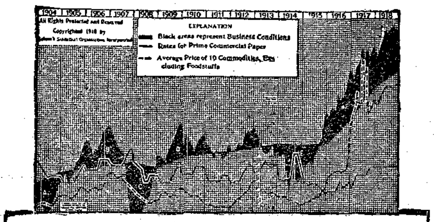

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A CHICAGO VIEW OF PROFITEERING

The matter of profiteering, which has agitated the whole country more or less for some time and promises to agitate it more rather than less as time goes on, has raised "several questions in this center of mercantile distribution," telegraphs a special correspondent from Chicago to the New York *Evening Post*. In the first place, it is asked, Does profiteering really exist on any extensive scale? If it exists, can it be stopt? As to Chicago's reply to these questions, we read:

"All this depends somewhat on just what you mean by 'profiteering.' Assuming that it means the getting of all the profit obtainable in a given industry, then Chicago's verdict would be that there is profiteering everywhere. If there is any line of business in which there is not that kind of profiteering, it would be difficult to find it. Every one in business is at present apparently occupying himself to make as much as possible in the shortest possible time. That they are able to do so is a psychological matter.

"In the past five years the public became so accustomed to continually rising prices as finally to accept them as a matter of course. At first it was the war which led to their acceptance as inevitable; now that the war is over, the catchword of 'inflation' serves the purpose. But even that does not tell the whole story. It is the familiar cost of high living which is abroad throughout the land and is largely responsible for the high prices. People had already got in the way of living more expensively.

"Labor itself wishes to have more than it ever had before, and to have what it gets of a higher grade. One might imagine that high prices would have made the whole community anxious to investigate prices in one place or another, and to seek for the lowest. But not at all. Every merchant knows that where ordinary buyers before the war would object to higher prices, and refuse to purchase if the goods were placed at a figure which they deemed unreasonable, now it is their custom to pay the price without question.

"All retailers report that the demand is best for the better grades of goods. Men who work in factories and do rough work are buying silk shirts and silk underwear. Their wives are wearing hosiery that costs $2.50 to $3.50. You meet negroes on the street-cars who brag about their silk stockings. Those military men who have been in the negro district to suppress riots here in the last few weeks are amazed at the clothes the negro men and women wore; some of them being outright fashion-plates. More automobiles are owned by working classes than ever before. Even Chicago barbers are riding in Packard cars. The perfectly natural result was for merchants, restaurants, and landlords to put up prices as much as they thought buyers would stand.

"If one wants the frank Chicago opinion, it is that the time has come for calling a halt in the rise in values. It is true that the cost of production has increased; but profits have increased to a greater extent than that of production. The common answer heretofore has been that with rising wages and decreased production there is nothing else to be expected but high prices. Even now it is difficult to find a merchant who expects a slump in dry goods, clothing, and shoes, even with the 'antiprofiteer' crusade; they say it is the public itself which is intoxicated with extravagance.

"But at the same time, one may easily discover that the cost, especially of things to eat, is 50 to 100 per cent. higher in districts inhabited by people who are trying to lead a $10,000 a year existence on a $3,000 salary than in sections where the more prudent middle classes reside. In

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The correct use of all Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs, clearly and thoroughly described and illustrated in *Connectives of English Speech*, by JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D. Cloth, $1.50; by mail, $1.63.
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FOREIGN INVESTMENTS FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL

Almost every commercial nation in the world is to-day looking to the United States as the source of its supply of investment capital, which must be forthcoming if the processes of peace are to go on. East as well as west, the situation is the same. It is pointed out by representatives of each country that after-war conditions render self-dependence impossible, and that a surplus of imports over exports is practically necessary if the national economic interest is to be preserved. In South America, it is true, there are countries which expect to continue selling us more than they import, says *The Journal of Commerce* (New York), but these markets are "of hardly more than secondary desirability." It is characteristic of the present position of international affairs that the United States "is offered practically its choice of its investments of the world." These calls are so numerous that they can not all be heeded. As to the basis or principles of choice in selecting foreign fields of investment, we read:

"The problem of international investment now presented is not simple or susceptible of solution by ordinary methods. What it involves is really the selection of spheres of trade or commercial influence. We can not control the trade of the world, and ought not to try to do so even if it were possible. Foreign capital, in the future as in the past, will implant itself beside our own and compete with it. Our interest on investments and the eventual liquidation of our principal must be paid largely in the products of the countries to which we now entrust our surplus funds. Wise choice of fields of investment will consider, therefore, not only the immediate safety, security, and productiveness of our funds, but also the probability that future political conditions in the countries where we place such funds will be stable, future commercial opportunities encouraging, and future export trade likely to grow rather than to decline. We can easily place our loans or advances where they will encounter an unfriendly atmosphere, have to suffer from hostile or discouraging conditions, or be considered merely a temporary help instead of the foundation of a permanent business relationship. Investments of such a kind, even if scrupulously repaid, principal and interest, would be largely wasted. They would fail of attaining their chief international significance, since they would not have laid the foundation for future business.

"In years past vast quantities of capital have been sunk or lost in countries such as Mexico and various of the South-American states and in other undeveloped parts of the world. Nevertheless, hostility to the United States exists in many of those countries which have received the most generous treatment at the hands of our capitalists and investors; and some of our most serious foreign problems have grown out of the desire of those who had made past advances to get a moderate amount of governmental protection. The mistake made in connection with these investments and the responsibility assumed need not, and should not, be repeated. The countries which are to receive extensions of our credit should be chosen partly with a view to their past records in dealing with American investors, but partly, if not largely, with an eye to the future prospects surrounding their probable attitude toward our trade and our people. If they suspect the motives

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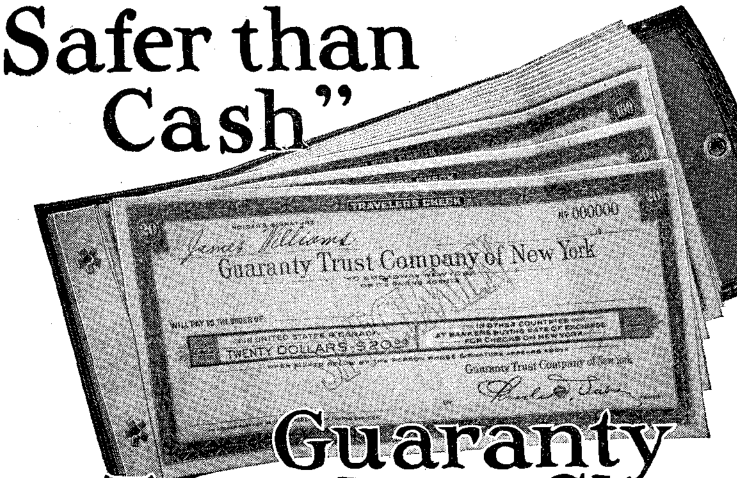

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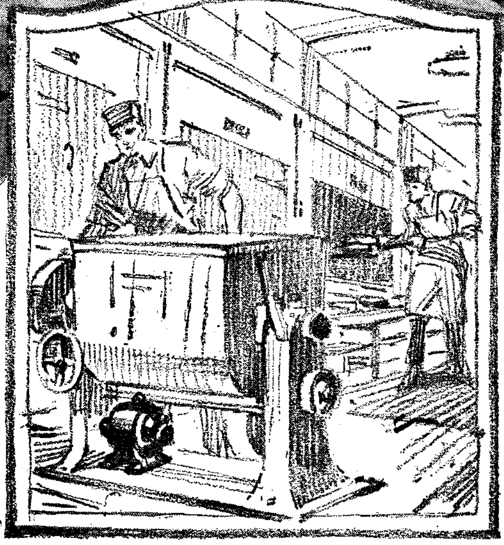

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of the United States or object to its methods they should present their applications for support in some other quarter.

"The wise choice of directions in which to supply our capital to-day is not a narrow question of banking and lending, but a problem of business statesmanship in the largest sense. What is done now will directly, and more or less permanently, influence the whole course and direction of our commerce for many years to come, and will thereby go far toward shaping the character of our domestic business and production. The years of the war were revolutionary, but the first years of peace will be even more critical because more constructive and because they will largely determine the future."

CANADIAN PLANS FOR FINANCING FOREIGN TRADE

Canada is confronted by a problem of providing credits for foreign purchases somewhat resembling, on a smaller scale, that of the United States. That overseas business in large volume can be secured for the Dominion if the financing be arranged on this side has been demonstrated by the Canadian Trade Mission, according to a special report from Montreal to *The Journal of Commerce* (New York). The woolen and knit-goods industries and, to a somewhat lesser extent, the lumber industry in Canada, it is pointed out, owe their continued prosperity and capacity operation at the present time largely to foreign and British orders, financed by Canadian government credits. Concerning the present and future of Canadian financing plans, we read:

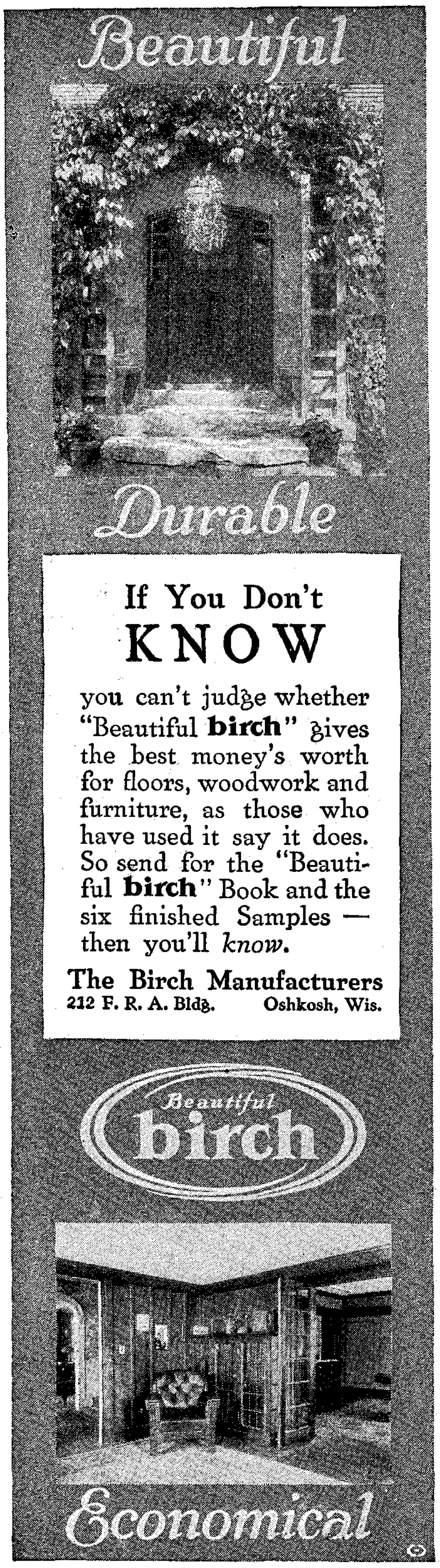
"Credits of $25,000,000 each at 5½ per cent. interest have been provided by the Canadian Government in favor of Roumania and Greece and Belgium, while a similar credit, with no limit placed on the amount, was offered to France. Besides, the Dominion Government has continued to find money to finance purchases of foodstuffs in Canada by the imperial authorities. Since September, 1918, advances to Great Britain of $167,000,000 have been made from the Ottawa Treasury on account of purchases of Canadian wheat of the 1918 crop, $25,000,000 for other foodstuffs, and $12,000,000 (out of an authorized credit of $50,000,000) for timber. But with the Dominion Government's estimated spending program for the current fiscal year calling for nearly $500,000,000 on consolidated fund account and for at least $300,000,000 more on war-account for demobilization, with taxation and other ordinary revenues estimated to provide only about $280,000,000, leaving nearly two-thirds of the total to be raised by public borrowing, with the net national debt already about $1,650,000,000, with a likelihood that it will be further increased to not less than $2,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year (March 31, 1920), and with the Government obligated heavily in connection with financing the sale of the present Canadian wheat crop, sentiment is growing that the emergency policy of government credits to foreign countries in order to maintain Canadian export trade should not be continued.

"Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission to Europe, himself has come to this conclusion and has called upon the producers and bankers to cooperate and to assume the task of financing Canada's foreign trade. Mr. Harris has not proposed any detailed plan, but he has exprest the opinion that an institution with $300,000,000 capital, used as a circulating or rotating credit, could finance foreign orders up to a total of perhaps $1,500,000,000. He has in mind, apparently, the possibility of a great investment trust organization, in which the banking and industrial interests would participate, to advance credits, taking in payment the securities of foreign governments. Little definite effort has been made, however, in this direction. The Canadian chartered banks have discouraged projects which appeared to contemplate their participation in any plan to provide long-term credits to European countries. Traditionally, their policy has been one of 'safety first,' and both the bank act and custom have limited their operations to strictly commercial banking functions except for comparatively recent amendments to the act calculated to increase the borrowing power of the agriculturists. It must be remembered that Canada has only one class of banks and that all of them closely cooperate in matters of policy through the Canadian Bankers' Association. There are, too, in the Dominion loan and mortgage institutions, sometimes called 'trust companies,' which bear a certain resemblance to the investment trust, inasmuch as they sell their own obligations and loan the proceeds. They are comparatively small, however, and most of their debenture issues were placed in the United Kingdom before the war, their sales in the Dominion being of a very limited amount."

The Canadian banks, when approached relative to the need of establishing foreign credits, point out that this country made very large advances to Great Britain even before the United States entered the war, and that Canada has financed its own war-expenditures, whereas, before the war, this was a borrowing country. Moreover:

"The problem of foreign credits, as they see it, is essentially an investment question and, unlike the United States, Canada has scanty capital available for investment abroad. The financial requirements of the Federal provincial and municipal governments apparently will have to be provided largely at home. These must have the precedence, and they promise to prove a heavy drain on Canadian savings. Moreover, Canadian exports of manufactured commodities in not a few lines represent in considerable measure raw materials and semimanufactured goods imported, principally from the United States, and paid for in currency. When such commodities are exported under a credit arrangement, foreign trade means a drain on capital to pay for imports, a further outlay of capital in the manufacturing processes, and temporary loss of the entire expenditure, at a time when the greatest material need of the Dominion is more capital and when the United States capitalists are being invited to invest in this country and in Canadian securities. As for the suggestion that the banks might offer long-term credits for foreign purchases here, they contend that regard for the principles of sound commercial banking compels them to keep their resources liquid. This attitude is a praiseworthy one, no doubt, but it is not helping toward a solution of a problem which is becoming increasingly urgent if Canadian industries are to be kept fully engaged, and if the Dominion's export trade is to be maintained at anything like the war-time level.

"But while withstanding the lure of foreign investments, the Canadian chartered banks have been rapidly extending their facilities to assist in domestic and foreign trade. Several of these institutions are co-operating with United States banking institutions in foreign fields. At least a dozen new branches of Canadian banks have been opened during the last eight months in other countries, principally in the United States, Great Britain, France, the West Indies, and South America. The Royal Bank of Canada has formed a connection with The London County, Westminster, and Parr's Bank, Limited. The Dominion Bank of Canada is associated with seven other institutions in the organization and operation of the new British Overseas Bank, Ltd. Then, too, the Canadian banks have greatly expanded at



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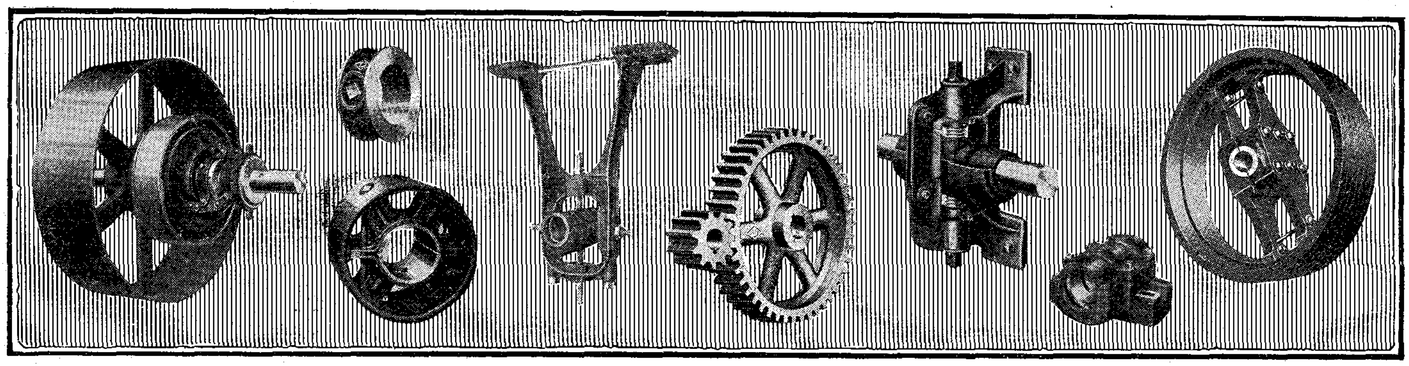

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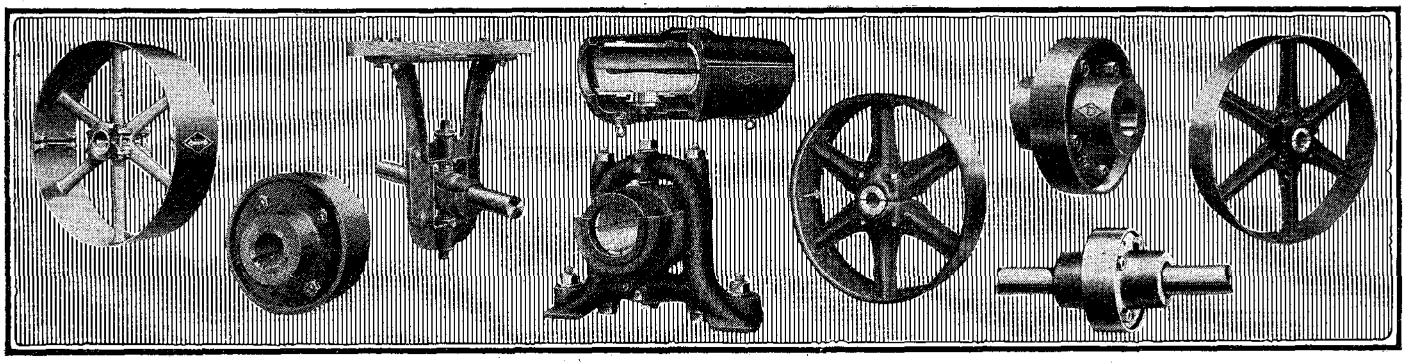

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home, and since the armistice was signed the number of domestic branch banks has increased from about 3,250 to more than 4,000. Canadian bankers have faith in Canada, but they consider that their prosperity and the prosperity of the Dominion demands conservative policy within the time-honored limits of commercial banking.

"Nevertheless, action appears to be imperative. Canadian exports have been maintained remarkably well, but they are now definitely on the down grade. During June, 1919, exports of Canadian products were valued at only $87,348,952, which is more than $21,000,000 behind the corresponding figures for June, 1918. Substantial increases were shown in exports of agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products, so that the falling off is in the demand for the output of Canadian manufacturing industries, principally munitions, and new foreign business is not developing sufficiently rapidly to offset the loss of war-orders. This fact constitutes the most serious threat to Canadian labor and to general national prosperity. Nor can the home market take up the slack. No conceivable reduction of Canadian imports could maintain domestic production at the prewar level without a very large increase in exports over the 1913 total. Indeed, the war-time gain in Canadian production by reason of the increased export demand exceeded in value the entire import trade at present or at any time in Canadian history.

"Reports are reaching this country that groups of American manufacturers already are offering credits satisfactory to European purchasers, and it appears that, unless some solution of the problem speedily be devised, orders which Canadian producers could execute will go to the United States. It is true that some Canadian trade groups are finding all the business they can handle without assistance in the way of credits for foreign purchases. A fair volume of export orders for products in great demand in Great Britain, on the Continent, Australia, and elsewhere is being financed by the purchasers. But with the exchange situation so unfavorable, business with Europe can not be expected to increase materially, and orders for the products of any Canadian manufacturing industries apparently will be lost to this country unless they can be financed here. On the other hand, if adequate financing can be arranged, there seems to be little doubt that a tremendous volume of business is available for the Dominion.

"The importance of the problem is only just being recognized as it should by business men, and there is no immediate prospect of a solution. Interests associated with the Bank of Montreal are said to be working on a plan, but no details are yet available. The Canadian Trade Mission at Ottawa has been endeavoring to get the various representative interests together in the hope of devising some practical arrangement for the provision of foreign credits, but so far without definite result. About all that can be stated as yet is that Canadian business men are following with keen interest developments in the United States relative to the same problem, hoping to find suggestions which may be adapted to the Canadian situation. The proposals of H. P. Davison, J. S. Alexander, and other American bankers, and legislation such as the bills introduced by Senator Edge and Senator McLean, are being studied closely in this country. So far, however, aside from the credits already established by the Dominion Government, no practical plan is in sight to supply the $500,000,000 which would be required as a minimum estimated to keep Canadian exports at the war-volume. With the bankers declining to participate and in some cases advising against granting of further credits, the immediate outlook for Canada to share largely in Europe's reconstruction business is not altogether favorable."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Reciprocity.—"Did the doctor pay a visit?"

"Yes, and the visit paid the doctor."—*Boston Transcript.*

Just So.—"Pop, what are the duties of a campaign manager?"

"Principally, my son, to count chickens before they are hatched."—*Judge.*

Safety First.—"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Effie. I've a good mind to spank you."

"If you won't spank me, mother, I'll promise to be awful ashamed."—*Life.*

Caustic Comment.—"Did anybody comment on the way you handled your new car?"

"One man made a brief remark, 'Fifty dollars and costs.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

In "Dear" Ol' Lunnun.—"Do you mean to say you think this room is fit to live in?"

"Oh, no! But I thought you only wanted to pay four guineas a week?"—*London Opinion.*

Crushing Come-back.—Rosenberg—"You vas a liar and a scoundrel! Do you hear dot?"

Einstein—"I hear you already, and I dinks you vas talking to yourself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Returned with Interest.—"I'm awfully sorry, Mrs. Blunt," drawled the fashionable youth, "that I forgot your party last Friday night!"

"Oh," remarked Mrs. Blunt, innocently, "weren't you there?"—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Queer Cook.—Mrs. A.—"The new cook behaves very strangely. I'm rather suspicious of her."

Mrs. B.—"What does she do?"

Mrs. A.—"She acts as if she thought the whole house belongs to me."—*Boston Transcript.*

Steady Servant.—"You say you are a servant of the people?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "and, what's more, I'm one of the few servants who are not ready to jump out at a moment's notice and look for another job."—*Washington Star.*

Vacation Aid.—"They are building more big hotels at the seashore."

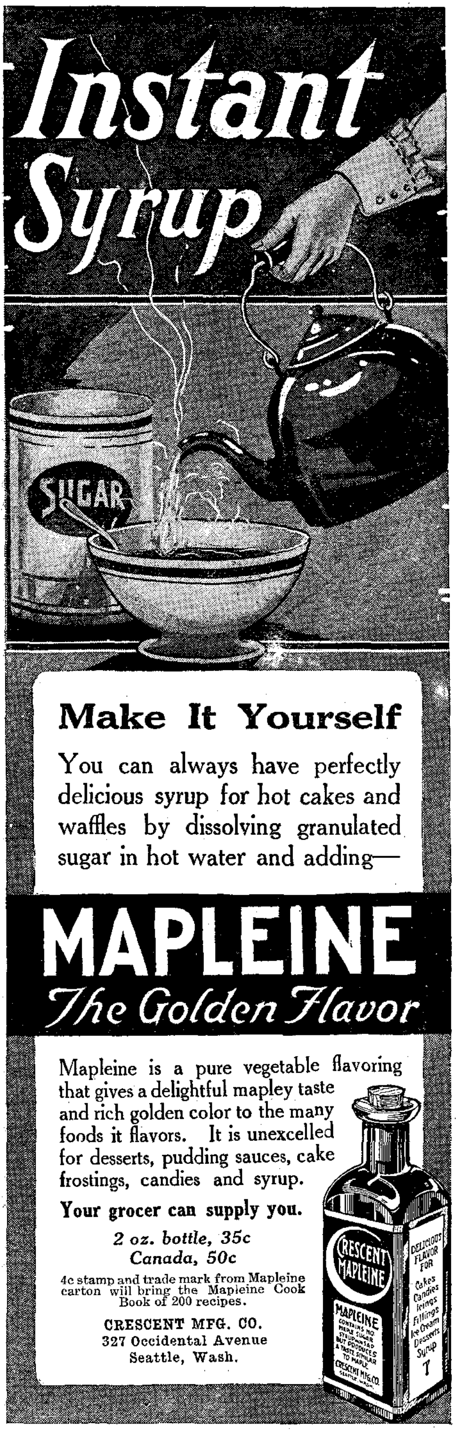
"Don't blame 'em," said the man who is just back from his vacation. "In my own opinion the only way to have a good time at the seashore, without worrying over the expense, is to own a hotel."—*Washington Star.*

Just Catching Up.—"I am sorry to tell you, Mr. Johnson," said the school-teacher, "that your little boy, Bearcat, appears to be utterly incorrigible."

"'Pears to be utterly —p'tu—which?" obfuscatedly returned Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark.

"Incorrigible, beyond reform. He quarrels and fights all the time. I can not imagine what is the matter with him!"

"Aw, I reckon it's this-a-way, mom: The little cuss was punying around for a couple of weeks and had to stay out of school, and prob'ly now he finds himself 'way behind with his fighting. That's all."—*Judge.*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Recently Decided.—HE—"Phyllis is a decided blonde, isn't she?"

HER FRIEND—"Yes, but she only decided last week."—*London Blighty.*

Reproof.—MAGISTRATE (to prisoner)—"I hope I shall not see you here again."

OLD REPROBATE—"Not see me 'ere again! Why, yer ain't goin' ter chuck yer job, are yer?"—*London Opinion.*

What He Was.—COLONEL (a great sufferer with corns)—"Look here, sergeant, I believe you have a man named Smith, who is a chiropodist?"

SERGEANT—"Misinformed, sir—'e's Church of England."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Strength and Weakness.—"Our friend has used strong language in urging his contention."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "I have observed that the weakest arguments often call for the strongest language."—*Washington Star.*

Getting Posted.—LORD NOCOYNE—"I say, old dear, what is the usual procedure in catching an American heiress?"

REGGIE—"It's very simple, old chap. You tell the girl how much you love her, and her father how much you owe."—*Boston Transcript.*

Costly Foreign Relations.—"Of course," said the serious citizen, "our foreign relations have nothing to do with the high cost of living."

"I know better'n that," interrupted Mr. Cumrox. "My oldest daughter married one o' them foreign dukes."—*Washington Star.*

A Conservative.—"In his palmy days the stage-robber was a picturesque individual."

"Yes, and not grasping in his methods, either."

"No?"

"Unlike the modern profiteer, he merely took what the passengers happened to have at the time. He didn't take an option on what they expected to earn for the next five years."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

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Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"O. P.," San Diego, Cal.—"Kindly give me the meaning of the phrase *Sinn Fein*."

The phrase *Sinn Fein* is Irish and means, literally, "ourselves alone." It designates an organization founded in Ireland about 1905 to promote the sale of home manufactures and to further economic undertakings. By extension, it now embraces a body of persons interested in Irish independence.

"A. E. T.," Framingham, Mass.—"Kindly let me know the difference, if there is any, between the two words *special* and *especial*."

The distinction between these words is often a fine one. Generally speaking, it may be said that *especial* singles out an object from others of the same kind; as, an *especial* favor; whereas *special* conveys the idea of having some particular or remarkable characteristic without the idea of comparison; as, a *special* reduction.

"M. T.," Holloway, Ohio.—"Please give me the date of the death of *Admiral George Dewey;* also, the cause and burial."

Admiral George Dewey died in Washington, D. C., January 16, 1917. His death was caused by a general breakdown and hardening of the arteries. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

"N. D. C.," Galveston, Tex.—"Will you be good enough to advise me the correct way to spell the plural of the word *money?*"

"*Moneys*, not *monies*, altho often so (improperly) spelled. The rule is clear. Words ending in *y* necessarily have as their penultimate letter either a vowel or a consonant. If a vowel the plural is formed by adding *s;* if a consonant, by changing the *y* into *ies*. Thus, *boy, boys; baby, babies*."—*Desk-Book of Errors in English.*

"G. C. T.," Big Stone Gap, Va.—"Kindly advise me the origin of the term *greenback*. Also, advise the difference in this and other paper money of our Government, should there be any, and where the *greenback* gets its value."

Walsh tells us ("Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities") that *greenback* is an Americanism for paper money, first applied to the currency issued during the Civil War, which, like the present bank-notes of the United States, had a green back. Colonel Edmond Dick Taylor (1802-1891) has the credit of suggesting the plan, at a time when the Government's credit with Europe was exhausted, when the treasury was empty, and the soldiers were clamoring for money. Lincoln, in a letter to Taylor, published after the latter's death (*New York Tribune*, December 6, 1891), gives this account of the origin of the scheme:

> "I have long determined to make public the origin of the greenback, and tell the world that it is of Dick Taylor's creation. You had always been friendly to me, and when troublous times fell on us, and my shoulders, tho broad and willing, were weak, and myself surrounded by such circumstances and such people that I knew not whom to trust, then said I in my extremity, 'I will send for Colonel Taylor; he will know what to do.' I think it was in January, 1862, on or about the 16th, that I did so. You came, and I said to you,
>
> "'What can we do?'
>
> "Said you, 'Why, issue treasury-notes bearing no interest, printed on the best banking paper. Issue enough to pay off the army expenses, and declare it legal tender.'
>
> "Chase thought it a hazardous thing, but we finally accomplished it, and gave to the people of this republic the greatest blessing they ever had,—their own paper to pay their own debts.
>
> "It is due to you, the father of the present greenback, that the people should know it, and I take great pleasure in making it known. How many times have I laughed at you telling me plainly that I was too lazy to be anything but a lawyer!
>
> "A. LINCOLN."

Greenback is defined as: "(1) One of a class of legal-tender non-interest-bearing notes of the United States; so called because the back is printed in green. Authorized by the act of February 25, 1862, and issued as a war-revenue measure. Since the act of January 14, 1875, which provided for the resumption of specie payment from January 1, 1879, the notes have been convertible into gold upon demand. By the act of May 31, 1878, the amount of greenbacks for permanent circulation was fixed at the amount then current ($346,681,016). (2) By extension, any note issued by a national bank in the United States."

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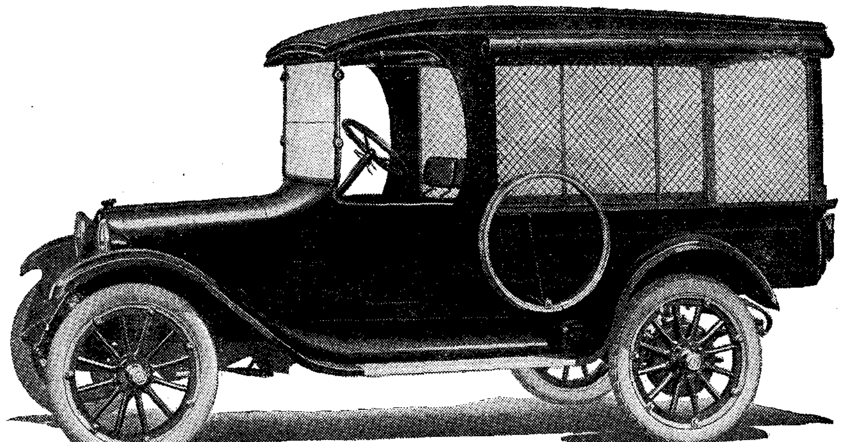

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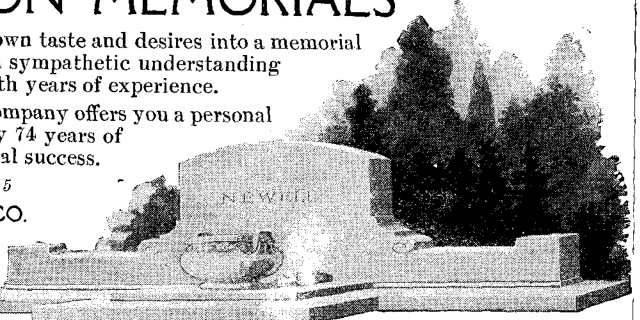

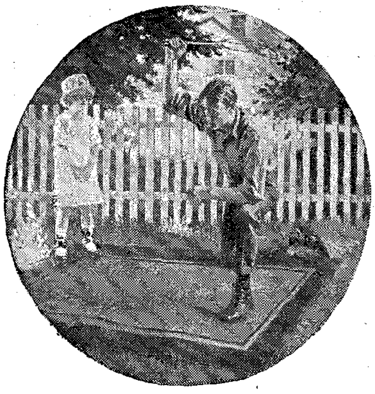

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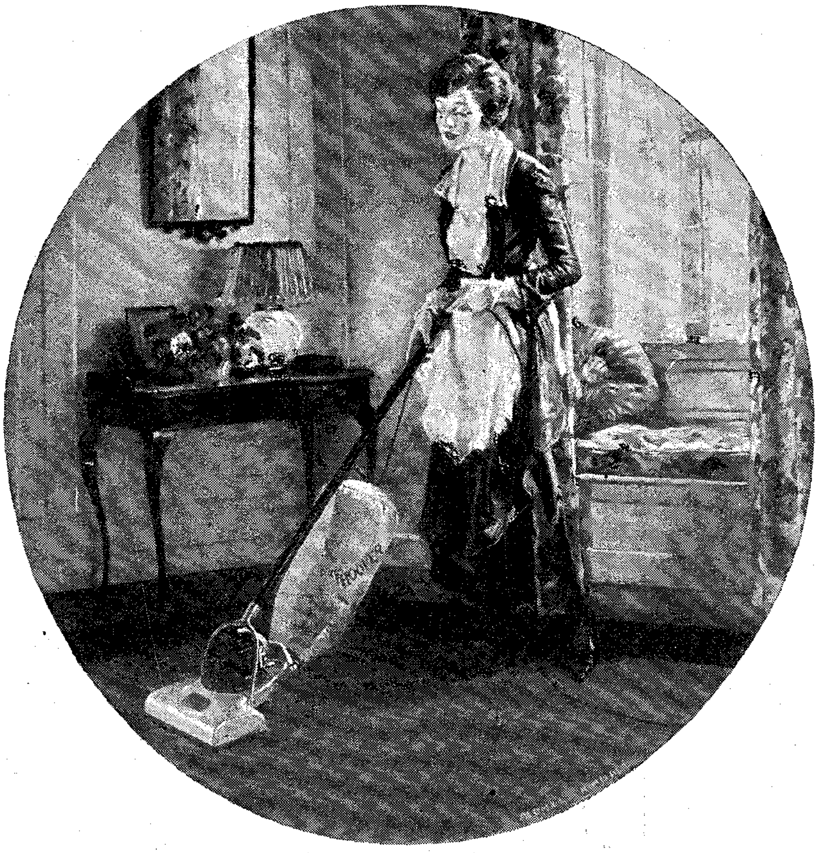

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